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Introduction to
Early Welsh
T. Strachan

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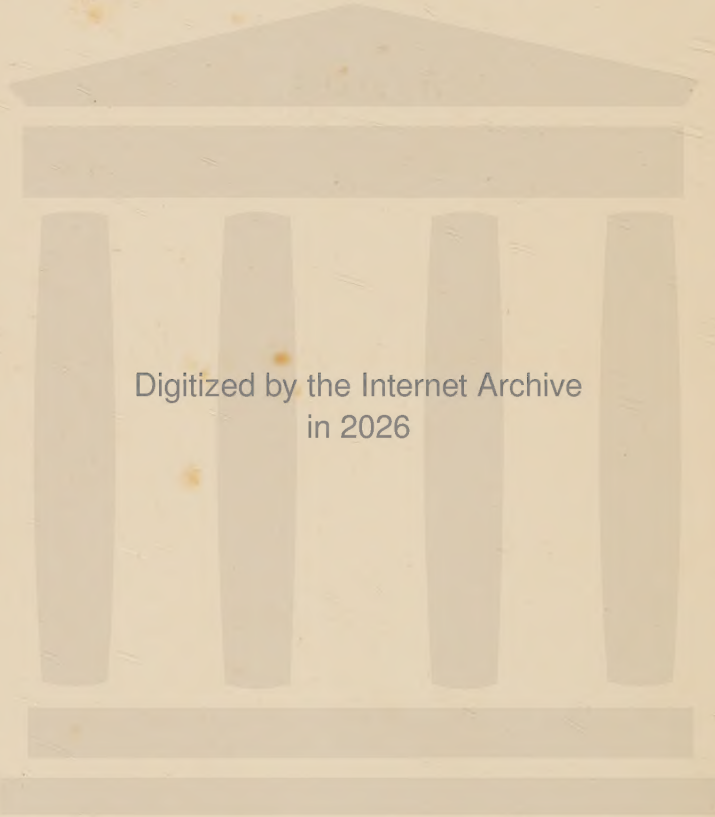
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An Introduction to Early Welsh

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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
EARLY WELSH

BY
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in the University of Manchester*

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PREFACE

THIS book is the outcome of the courses of lectures on Welsh grammar and literature given by the late Professor Strachan at the University of Manchester during the sessions 1905-6 and 1906-7. Indeed, the Grammar is in the main an expansion of notes made for these lectures. For the numerous quotations from early Welsh literature contained in the Grammar, as well as for the Reader, Strachan made use not only of published texts, notably those edited by Sir John Rhys and Dr. J. Gwenogvryn Evans, but also of photographs specially taken for the purpose, and of advance proofs of the edition of the *White Book* and of the photographic facsimile of the *Black Book of Chirk*, about to be published by Dr. Evans, both of which were lent by him to Strachan. The Reader includes Middle Welsh Texts selected as likely to be of most value for illustration or of special interest. The very valuable work done by Dr. Evans in relation to these texts was of the greatest assistance to Professor Strachan, and as an expression of gratitude for the help thus given, as well as in recognition of the services rendered to Welsh scholarship by Dr. Evans, it was the intention of the author to dedicate his book to him.

The idea of working up his notes into a book that might serve as an introduction to the study of older Welsh seems first to have occurred to Strachan in the spring of 1907. On the fifth of April he wrote to Mr. R. I. Best, the Secretary of the School of Irish Learning in Dublin: "I have been thinking of drawing up a little primer of Early Welsh. With that the language of Middle-Welsh prose should be child's play

to learn. However, that may or may not come off." And to his old friend Dr. P. Giles of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he wrote on the same day: "I think I must draw up and print outlines of Middle-Welsh grammar. I cannot well teach without some book, and the beginner is lost in the wilderness of the *Grammatica Celtica*." His original intention evidently was to publish a mere sketch of the grammar, somewhat like his *Old-Irish Paradigms*. But at the suggestion of his friend and colleague, Professor T. F. Tout, he decided to expand the Grammar on the larger and fuller lines of the present volume. At the same time the plan of adding a Reader of excerpts from mediæval Welsh literature took concrete shape in the course of conversations and correspondence with Dr. Evans. On both these tasks he began to work during the Summer Term of 1907. With what amazing rapidity he must have toiled to have all but completed the work by the end of the following August! Giving up a visit to Germany to which he had long been looking forward, he devoted the whole long vacation to the preparation and printing of his book. At the moment of his death, on the 25th of September, both the Grammar and Reader were in type, and he had read a first, and in some cases a second, proof. Writing to Professor Thurneysen a week before his death, he says that he had then only the notes and vocabulary to add.

After Professor Strachan's death, at the request of the Publications Committee of the Manchester University, Professor Kuno Meyer of the University of Liverpool kindly undertook the task of reading final proofs of the Grammar and Reader, and of adding a Glossary, an Index and a list of contents. In this task, which involved very considerable labour, he obtained the assistance of Mr. Timothy Lewis, who had worked for two years under Professor Strachan, and who returned

from Berlin whither he had gone to continue his studies with Professor Zimmer, and devoted the winter to help with the completion of the book. Mr. Lewis verified the quotations in the Grammar where this was possible; drew up the Glossary, prepared the Index, and revised proofs. An old student of Professor Meyer's, the Rev. Owen Eilian Owen, placed his collection of Old and Middle-Welsh words at his disposal for the elucidation of rare and difficult vocables, while both Mr. Owen and Mr. J. Glyn Davies read proofs of the whole book, many valuable suggestions being due to them. But Professor Meyer and Mr. Lewis are solely responsible for the Glossary.

There can be no doubt that if Strachan had lived to complete the book himself, he would have made alterations and additions in several places both in the Grammar and Reader, and would have still further normalised the spelling in his critical versions of sections IV. and V. in the Reader. It will be observed that his treatment of the texts varies greatly. Except in the sections just mentioned, he does not seem to have aimed so much at the construction of a critical text as at the presentation of a clear, precise, and intelligible version, which would at the same time serve to introduce the student to the characteristic features of Middle Welsh orthography. In the Corrigenda some necessary emendations¹ have been indicated by Professor Meyer

1. From a collation of the poems printed from the Red Book with the original, it appears that the following corrections should be made :—

P. 233, l. 4, *for dōg read dōng*

ib., l. 19, *for aghaeat read agkaeat*

P. 235, l. 29, *for gōawr read gōaŵr*

P. 236, l. 2, *for can read kan*

P. 237, l. 22, *for uvulldaŵt read uvulltaŵt*

P. 238, l. 9, *for dyrnaŵt read dyrnnaŵt*

ib., l. 11, *for diffirrh read diffyrth*

ib., l. 18, *for vedissyawt read vedyssyaŵt*

ib., l. 20, *for adueil read atueil*

who has also added some further variants (marked *a*, *b*, &c.) in the foot-notes.

Strachan had left behind no material for the Glossary except a first rough list of words. In drawing it up use was made of a letter to Thurneysen, in which he expressed his intention to arrange the words according to their actual sounds. His only doubts were about the phonetic value of final *c*, *t*, *p*. On this point he wrote: "Of course final *b* is common, also certain of my texts write *d* for *d*. But none of them have *g* for final *g*." In accordance with modern pronunciation, Professor Meyer considered it desirable to substitute the letter *g*, though the period at which final *c* became voiced has not yet been established.

No notes to the texts were found among Strachan's papers. He had brought back from Peniarth, from MSS. No. 22, 44, 45, and 46, a large number of variants to the Story of Lear and that of Arthur, which he would no doubt have used for his notes. Those to Lear have been printed in an Appendix; but the Peniarth versions of Arthur seem to differ so much from those of the *Red Book* and the Additional MS. 19,709 that they would have to be printed in full.

Since the great work of Zeuss, this is the first attempt to write a grammar of Early Welsh on historical principles. It was the hope of the author expressed in letters to friends that his work would stir up Welsh scholars to investigate more thoroughly than they have done hitherto the history of their language. But no one was more conscious of the gaps still left by his work than Strachan himself. "It is only a beginning," he wrote to Thurneysen. "I hope people will make some allowance for the difficulties of the work and the scanty amount of trustworthy material. One is continually finding out something new." References to the need of further investigation will be found in many places throughout the Grammar. His own discoveries

of the functions of *ry*, of the relative forms of the verb, and his account of the uses of the verbal prefixes *a* and *yð* point out the way to future investigators in this neglected field of research. To these discoveries he was led by his unrivalled knowledge of Irish grammar, so intimately connected in its origins with that of Welsh that he believed no true progress possible without their parallel study. "It is absurd to think," he once wrote to Mr. Best, "that either branch of Celtic can be satisfactorily studied apart from the other;" and to Mr. Giles: "Without the knowledge of Irish early Welsh grammar is rather like a book sealed with seven seals."

The circumstances under which this book has been produced having been thus indicated, it remains to express acknowledgement of the work of the scholars who have contributed towards the result: first to those whose assistance to Professor Strachan in his lifetime he would specially have desired to recognise; in particular to Dr. Evans who furnished the editions both published and unpublished of the Welsh texts which were used in compiling the Reader; to the late Mr. Wynne of Peniarth who freely gave access to the MSS. in his possession; and to Sir John Rhys (joint editor of the *Red Book* and of other texts) and to the Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, who afforded every facility in their power; secondly to those who since the author's death have enabled his work to be presented to the public, especially to Professor Tout who initiated the idea of preparing the book for publication and undertook the arrangements for it; to Professor Kuno Meyer, whose long and intimate association with Strachan in his Celtic studies specially fitted him to undertake the duty of revising the whole work and seeing it through the press; to Mr. Lewis in assisting Professor Meyer particularly in the preparation

of the Glossary; and to Mr. O. Eilian Owen and Mr. J. Glyn Davies for their help in reading proofs. The title of the book was chosen by Strachan himself.

It has been the earnest wish of those who have taken part in preparing this work for publication that it should appear in a form worthy of the reputation and memory of the distinguished scholar whose career was cut short so sadly in the midst of his full literary activity, and that the results of his devoted labours and profound learning should not be lost to students of the Welsh language.

February, 1909.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- Anc. Laws. Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, edited by Aneurin Owen. 1841.
- Arch. Archiv für celtische Lexikographie.
- Arch. Cambr. Archaeologia Cambrensis.
- BB. Black Book of Carmarthen, edited by J. G. Evans. Oxford. 1888.
- BCh. Black Book of Chirk.¹
- Bezz. Beitr. Bezzenberger's Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen.
- Bret. Breton.
- CM. Ystoria de Carolo Magno, from the Red Book of Hergest, edited by Thomas Powell. 1883.
- Corn. Cornish.
- Cymrod. Y Cymmrodor, embodying the Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society of London. 1877 ff.
- CZ. Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie.
- E. Lh. Archæologia Britannica, by Edward Lhuyd. Oxford. 1707.
- Eng. English.
- Eriu The Journal of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin.
- FB. The Four Ancient Books of Wales by W. F. Skene. Edinburgh. 1868.
- Gaul. Gaulish.
- Hg. Selections from the Hengwrt Mss. edited by Robert Williams, vol. I. 1876; vol. II. London. 1892.
- Ir. Irish.
- KZ. Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.
- LA. The Elucidarium and other tracts in Welsh from Llyvŷr Agkyr Llandewivrevi, edited by J. Morris Jones and John Rhŷs. Oxford. 1894.

1. The references in the Grammar are to the pages of the photographic facsimile about to be published by J. G. Evans.

- Lat. Latin.
- Laws, see Anc. Laws.
- Leg. Wall. Cyfreithjeu Hywel Dda ac eraill, seu Leges Wallicae, edited by W. Wotton. Londini. 1730.
- Lhuyd, see E. Lh.
- Lib. Land. Liber Landavensis, edited by J. G. Evans and J. Rhŷs. Oxford. 1893.
- Loth Mab. Les Mabinogion traduits en entier par J. Loth. Paris. 1889.
- MA. The Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales. Denbigh. 1870.
- Mart. Cap. The Old-Welsh Glosses on Martianus Capella edited by Wh. Stokes in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1873, p. 1 ff. and in *Beiträge zur vergl. Sprachforschung* VII. p. 385 ff.
- Mid. Middle.
- Mod. Modern.
- O. Old.
- Ox. gl. Glossae Oxonienses, edited in Zeuss-Ebel, *Grammatica Celtica*, p. 1052 ff. Berlin. 1871.
- Pughe A Dictionary of the Welsh Language by W. Owen Pughe. 2. ed. Denbigh. 1832.
- RB. The Red Book of Hergest edited by J. Rhŷs and J. G. Evans, vol. I. (Mabinogion), Oxford. 1887; vol. II. (The Bruts), Oxford. 1890.
- Rev. Celt. Revue Celtique.
- Rhŷs, Celt. Heath. J. Rhŷs, Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by Celtic Heathendom. 3. ed. 1898.
- Rhŷs, Lect. J. Rhŷs, Lectures on Welsh Philology. 2. ed. London. 1879.
- WB. The White Book of Rhydderch.¹

1. The references in the Grammar are to the pages of the edition about to be published by J. G. Evans.

SOUNDS AND SOUND-CHANGES.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

1. Middle Welsh has the following system :—

Vowels :—**a, e, i, o, u, w, y.**

Diphthongs :—**ae, oe, ei, eu, aw, ew, iw, yw, wy.**

NOTE.—The following are the more important orthographical variations :

(a) **u** is written **u** or **v**, e.g. **un** or **vn** *one*. That **u** already in O.W. approached to an **i** sound is shown by the spelling **Dinoot** (from Lat. *Donatus*) in Bede for what in O.W. would be normally **Dunaut**, later **Dunawt**.

(b) **w** (= **u** in sound) is in Mid.W. commonly written **w** or **6** ; in O.W. it is written **u**, and in some Mid.W. MSS. **u** or **v**, e.g. O.W. **crunn** *round*, later **crunn**, **crvnn**, **crónn**, **crwnn**. The same applies to **w** in diphthongs, e.g. O.W. **dui** *two*, later **duý**, **dvý**, **dóy**, **dwy** ; O.W. **bleu** *hair*, later **bleu**, **blev**, **bleú**, **blew**.

(c) **y** is in O.W. written **i**, in Mid.W. MSS. **i**, **e**, **ý**, **y**, e.g. O.W. **hinn** *these*, later **henn**, **hýnn**, **hynn**.

(d) The diphthongs **ae**, **oe**, are in O.W. **ai**, **oi**, later **ai**, **ay**, **ay**, **ae** ; **oi**, **oý**, **oy**, **oe**, e.g. O.W. **air** *slaughter*, later **ayr**, **ayr**, **aer** ; O.W. **coit** *wood*, later **coýt**, **coyt**, **coet**.

(e) The diphthong **eu** appears in O.W. as **ou**, e.g. **aperthou** *offerings*, later **abertheu**. In final position in Mid.W. **-eu** sometimes appears as **-e**, e.g. **minhe** *on my part* = **minheu** ; in Mod.W. it is written **-au**, e.g. **pennau** *heads* = Mid.W. **penneu**.

(f) For **wy**, **oý** and **oe** are also found, e.g. **boý** = **bwy** *he may be*, **moe** = **mwý** *greater*.

VOWEL QUANTITY.

2. The quantity of vowels depends not on their prehistoric quantity, but on the nature of the syllables in which they stand. Apart from dialectal variation, the following may serve as approximate rules, at least for the period subsequent to the shifting of the accent (§ 4).

A. Accented vowels are :—

(a) Long.

(α) In monosyllables ending in a vowel, e.g. **tȳ** *house*.

(β) In monosyllables ending in a single consonant, e.g. **dȳn** *man* (= O.Ir. *duine*), **gwlād** *country* (= O.Ir. *flaith*), **māb** *son*, **glān** *pure* (= O.Ir. *glan*), **glās** *green* (= O.Ir. *glas*), **crȳch** *curly*.

NOTE.—**s** always goes back to an earlier **ss**; **ch**, **th**, **ff** (= **f** in sound) to an earlier double consonant, e.g. **crȳch** *curly* = Gaul. *Crixos*, **brith** *variegated* = Ir. *mrecht*, **clōff** *lame* = Low Lat. *cloppus*; here the reduction to a single consonant was prior to the operation of the above law. In Mod.W. a vowel is short before final **c**, **t**, **p**; these final sounds occur only in late borrowings.

(b) Half-long, in open syllables of polysyllabic words, e.g. **di-nas** *city*: **dīn** *fortress* (= Ir. *dūn*), **tà-deu** *fathers*: **tād** *father*.

(c) Short.

(α) In monosyllables originally ending in a double consonant (with the above exceptions), e.g. **pěnn** *head* (= Ir. *cenn*), **trw̄m** *heavy* (= Ir. *tromm*), **pārth** *part* (from Lat. *part-em*).

(β) In closed syllables of polysyllabic words, e.g. **pěnnneu** *heads*: **pěnn**, **ūndeb** *unity*: **ūn** *one* (= Ir. *ōen*). The vowel is somewhat shorter in polysyllables like **penneu** than in monosyllables like **penn**.

B. Unaccented vowels are short. This rule also applies to proclitic words like **heb** *without*, **fy** *mine*, **dy** *thine*.

THE CONSONANTS.

3. The consonants may be classified :—

	Explosives.		Spirants.		Nasals.	
	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.
Gutturals	c	g	ch	(ȝ)	ngh	ng (= ŋ)
Dentals	t	d	th	ð	nh	n
Labiodentals			ff (= f)	v		
Labials	p	b			mh	m

Liquids. Voiceless :—ll, rh; voiced :—l, r.

Semivowels :—y, w.

Sibilant :—s.

Breath :—h.

NOTE.—The following are the more important orthographical variations :—

(a) For O.W. **c** = **k**, both **c** and **k** found in Mid.W., **c** particularly at the end of a word; e.g. O.W. *cimadas* *fitting*, Mid.W. *kyvadas* and *cyvadas*. In Mid.W. **sc**, **sp** became **sg**, **sb**, e.g. *kysgu* by *kyscu* *to sleep*, *ysbryd* from Lat. *spiritus*.

(b) With regard to the graphic representation of the mediæ the following may be noted. In Old British the symbols **c**, **t**, **p** were taken over from Latin with their Latin values. In the course of time, before the loss of final syllables, **c**, **t**, **p**, when they stood between vowels, or after a vowel and before certain consonants, became in sound mediæ **g**, **d**, **b**, but continued in O.W. to be usually written **c**, **t**, **p**, e.g. *trucarauc* *compassionate* = Mid.W. *trugarawc*, Mod.W. *trugarog*, *dacr* *tear* = Mid.W. *dagyr*, *atar birds* = Mid.W. *adar*, *datl* gl. *foro* = Mid.W. *dadyl*, *etn bird* = Mid.W. *edyn*, *cepistyr halter* (from Lat. *capistrum*) = Mid.W. *kebystyr*. In Mid.W. **g**, **d**, **b** are regularly written in the interior of a word (except that **c**, **t**, **p** may appear in composition, e.g. *rac-ynys* *fore-island*, *kyt-varchogyon* *fellow-horsemen*, *hep-cor* *to dispense with*, or in inflexion and derivation under the influence of the simple word, e.g. *gwlatoed*, by *gwladoeed* *countries*: *gwlat*, *gwaet-lyt* *bloody*: *gwaet*). But final **g** is regularly expressed by **c**, and final **d** by **t** (except in certain MSS. such as BB. which express **d** regularly by **d** and use **t** to express the spirant **ḏ**). Final **p** for **b** is not so universal; there are found, e.g. *pawp*, *pop*, *everyone*, *every* by *pawb*, *pob*, and *mab son*, *heb said*.

(c) The spirant **f** is in O.W. written **f**, and this orthography survives in Mid.W., but the usual Mid.W. symbol is **ff** or **ph**. In O.W. the tenuis is sometimes traditionally written for the spirant, e.g. *cilcet* gl. *tapiseta* (from Lat. *culcita*) = Mod.W. *cylched*.

(d) With regard to the graphic representation of the voiced spirants the following may be noted. **g**, **d**, **b**, **m** were taken from Latin with their Latin values. In time, between vowels and before and after certain consonants, they became spirants **ḡ**, **ḏ**, **v**, but continued to be written **g**, **d**, **b**, **m**, e.g. *scamnehint* gl. *levant* = later *ysgavnehynt*, *colginn* gl. *aristam* = Mod.W. *colyn* *sting*, *cimadas* *fitting* = Mod.W. *cyfaddas*, *abal apple* = later *aval*. In O.W. the spirant **g** had already been lost in part, e.g. *nertheint* gl. *armant* by *scamnehint*, *tru wretched* = Ir. *truag wretched*. In Mid.W. the spirant **g** has disappeared. The spirant **ḏ**, which in Mod.W. is written **dd**, is in Mid.W. usually expressed by **d**, e.g. *rodi* *to give* = Mod.W. *rhoddi*, except in certain MSS. such as BB. which use the symbol **t**, e.g. *roti* = *rhoddi*. The spirant **v** in Mid.W. is written **u**, **uu**, **v**, **fū**, **f**, the last particularly at the end of a word, (e.g. *cyuadas*, *cyvadas*, *cyfuadas*, *cyfadas* *fitting* = O.W. *cimadas*, Mod.W. *cyfaddas*), in Mod.W. **f**; in certain MSS., however, such as BB. it is expressed by **w**, e.g. *calaw reeds* = *calaf*. In O.W. final **v** has been already lost in part, e.g. *lau hand* = Ir. *lām*, and in the course of time it tends more and more to disappear, e.g. in Mid.W. the superlative ending **-af** appears also as **-a**.

(e) The guttural nasals **ng** (i.e. *ŋ* as in Eng. *sing*) and **ngh** are often written **g** and **gh**, e.g. **llog**=**llong** *ship*, **agheu** *death*=**angheu**.

(f) The voiceless **l**s in O.W. written **l** at the beginning of a word, e.g. **lau** *hand*=Mid.W. **llaw**, elsewhere **ll**, e.g. **melhionou** gl. *violae*. In Mid.W. it is in all positions written **ll** or **ll**. For the voiceless **r**=Mod.W. **rh**, Early Welsh has no special symbol; it is written **r**.

(g) The semivowel **y** is in O.W. written **i**, e.g. **iechuit** gl. *sanitas*, **melhionou** gl. *violae*: in Mid.W. it is expressed by **i**, e.g. **ieith** *speech*, or **y**, e.g. **englyon** *angels*. In the initial combinations **hw** (from an earlier **sv**), which in Mid.W. appears as **chw** or dialectally as **hw**, and **gw** (from an earlier **w**), **w** is in O.W. expressed by **u**, e.g. **hui** *you*=Mid.W. **chwi**, **guin** *wine* (from Lat. *uinum*)=Mid.W. **gwin**; in Mid.W. it is commonly written **6**, **w**, but in some MSS. **u**, **v**, e.g. **g6ynn**, **guynn**, **gvynn** *white*; but in Mid.W. O.W. initial **guo-** becomes **go-**. In other positions in Mid.W. **w** is expressed by **6**, **w**, sometimes by **u**, **uu**, **v**; here it comes from O.W. **gu**, e.g. O.W. **neguid** *new*=Mid.W. **newyd**, **neuyd**, **neuuyd**, **nevyd**, O.W. **petguar** *four*=Mid.W. **petwar**, **petuar**, **petvar**. It is to be noted that initial **gw** from an earlier **w** does not form a syllable even before a consonant; thus **gwlad** *country* from **ulatis*=Ir. *flaith* *kingdom* is monosyllabic.

THE ACCENT.

4. In accented words in Mod.W. the accent, with certain exceptions, falls on the penult, e.g. **pechádur** *sinner*, **tragywýddol** *eternal*. This accentuation, however, has replaced an earlier system which was common to all the British dialects and is still preserved in the Breton dialect of Vannes, according to which the accent fell on the last syllable, e.g. **paraŵt** *ready*. The effect of this earlier accentuation is seen in the weakening of vowels in syllables that according to the later system would have borne the accent, e.g. **pechadúr** *sinner* from Lat. **peccātōrem**: **pechaŵt** *sin* from Lat. **peccātum**, O.W. **Dimét**, Mid.W. **Dyvet**: **Demetae**, O.W. **hinhám**, Mid.W. **hynhaf** *oldest*: **hen** *old*, Mid.W. **llynghes** *fleet*: **llong** *ship*, O.W. **cilchét**, Mid.W. **cylchet** from Lat. **culcita**, Mid.W. **drysseu** *doors*: **drws** *door*. The date of the change of accent has not yet been accurately fixed; with it seems to be connected the change of **aw** to **o** in final syllables, e.g. Mid.W. **pechawt**=Mod.W. **pechod**, of which there are sporadic instances in early Mid.W., e.g. **rýmđýwod** (= **rym dywawt**), BB. 28^a 13.

CHANGES OF VOWELS.

Changes due to a vowel which follows or which originally followed.

5. The quality of a vowel is liable to be influenced by the vowel of the following syllable. Sometimes the infecting vowel remains, e.g. **Ceredic** from Old British **Coroticus**, **eyt** *goes* = O.W. **egit** by O.W. **agit**, **menegi** *to show* by **managaf** *I show*. Sometimes the infecting vowel has been lost, e.g. **trom** f. by **trwm** m. *heavy* from ***trummā**, ***trummos** (where it will be seen that the short vowel of the masculine exerted no influence, while the long vowel of the feminine did), **brein** *ravens* (by **bran** *raven*) from ***branī**, earlier ***branoi**, **cyrn** *horns* (by **corn** *horn*) from ***cornī**, earlier ***cornoi**, **dreic** *dragon* (by pl. **dragon**) from ***draci**, from ***dracū** from Lat. **dracō**, **ceint** *I sing* (by **cant** *he sang*) from ***canti**, from ***cantū**, from ***cantō**, **Meir** from Lat. **Maria**, **yspeil** *spoil* from Lat. **spolium**. The infection may extend back more than one syllable e.g. **menegi**: **managaf**, **deveit** *sheep*: **davat** *a sheep*. The following are the changes of the kind which are important for inflection:—

A. CHANGES DUE TO AN *i* VOWEL PRESERVED.

6. **a > e**, e.g. **ederyn** *a bird*: **adar** *birds*, **peri** *to cause*: **paraf** *I cause*, **edewis** *he promised*: **adaw** *to promise*, **cerit** *was loved*: **caru** *to love*, **llewenyd**, O.W. **leguenid** *joy*: **llawen** *joyous*.

ae > ei, e.g. **meini** *stones*: **maen** *stone*, **seiri** *artisans*: **saer**.

B. CHANGES DUE TO A LOST VOWEL.

7. (a) The lost vowel is **ā**.

y > e, e.g. **berr** f.: **byrr** m. *short*. The variation in **brith**, f. **braith** *variegated* is of the same kind; **brith** comes from ***mriectos**, **braith** from ***mrectā**, ***mrictā**.

w > o, e.g. **trom** f.: **trwm** m. *heavy*.

(b) The lost vowel is **ī** (of various origin).

a > ei, e.g. **meib** *sons*: **mab** *son*, **meneich** *monks*: **manach**

monk; *geill* is able: *gallaf* I am able, *gweheird* he forbids: *gwahardaf* I forbid, *ceint* I sang: *cant* he sang.

ae > *ei*, e.g. *mein* stones: *maen* stone, *Seis* Saxon (from **Saxī*, **Saxū*, *Saxō*): *Saeson* (from *Saxōnes*).

Final *aw* > *eu*, *y*, e.g. *teu* is silent: *tawaf* I am silent, *edeu*, *edey*, *edy* leaves: *adawaf* I leave.

e > *y*, e.g. *hyn* older: *hen* old, *cestyll* castles: *castell* castle, *gwył* sees: *gwelaf* I see, *gweryt* helps: *gwaret* to help.

o > *y*, e.g. *pyrth* gates: *porth* gate, *escyb* bishops: *escob* bishop, *tyrr* breaks: *torraf* I break, *egyr* opens: *agoraf* I open, *try* turns: *troaf* I turn.

oe > *wy*, e.g. *wyn* lambs (from **ognī*): *oen* lamb (from **ognos*).

w > *y*, e.g. *bylch* gaps: *bwłch* gap, *yrch* roebucks: *ywrch* roebuck.

NOTE 1.—In the 3 sg. pres. indic. act. of the verb the prehistoric ending is uncertain; *geill* might come phonetically from either **gallit* or **gallyet*. In verbs containing radical *o*, infection is found only in the 3 sg. pres. indic. act., e.g. *tyrr* he breaks, but *torri* to break, *torrynt* they broke, *torrir* is broken. In shaping the conjugation of these verbs analogy seems to have played a large part, but the details of the development are obscure.

NOTE 2.—It will be observed that in the case of *i* infection the infection extends back to a preceding *a*, e.g. *deveit*, *edewis*, *egyr*.

NOTE 3.—There is also a variation between *ae* and *eu*, *ei*, e.g. *caer* city: *pl. ceuryd*, *ceyryd*; *aeth* he went: *euthum* I went.

Vowel Variation due to Accent.

8. Celtic *ā* became in British *ō*; the *ō* stage is seen in Bede's *Dinoot* from Lat. *Donātus*, and in early Irish loanwords which came from Latin through Britain, e.g. *trindōit* *Trinity* from Lat. *trinitātem*. In Welsh, during the period of the older accentuation this *ō* became in accented syllables *aw*, e.g. *Dunaŵd*, *trindaŵt*, in unaccented syllables *o*. To this are due variations like O.W. *cloriou* gl. *tabellae*: sg. *clawr*, Mid.W. *marchogyon* *horsemen*: *marchawc* *horseman*, *moli* to praise: *mawl* praises, and the proclitic *pob* every (= Ir. *cäch*): accented *pawb* everyone (= Ir. *cäch*). After the shifting of the accent from the ultima to the penult, *aw* in accented words of more than one syllable became *o*,

e.g., Mod.W. **márchog** = Mid.W. **marchawc**, but Mod.W. **pawb** = Mid.W. **pawb**. For other instances of vowel weakening in unaccented syllables see § 4.

PROTHETIC VOWEL.

9. Before words which in O.W. began with **s** + consonant there developed in the Mid.W. period a prothetic **y**, e.g. **ysgriven** *writing*: O.W. **scribenn**, **ystavell** *chamber*: O.W. **stabell**, **ystrodur** *packsaddle*: O.W. **strotur**, **yspeil** *spoil*: O.W. ***speil**, from Lat. *spolium*.

EPENTHETIC VOWEL.

10. Before a final liquid, nasal, or **v**, an epenthetic vowel is often written, which, however, does not count metrically as a syllable.

(a) Consonant + **l**, e.g. **mynwgyl** by **mynwgl** *neck* = Mod. W. **mynwgl**; **kenedel**, **kenedyl** by **kenedl** *race* = O.W. **cenetl**, Mod.W. **cenedl**; **kwbwl**, **kwbyl** by **kwbl** *whole* = Mod.W. **cwbl**; **tavyl** *sling* = Mod.W. **tafl**.

(b) Consonant + **r**, e.g. **hagyr** by **hagr** *ugly* = Mod.W. **hagr**; **lleidyr** by **lleidr** *robber* = Mod.W. **lleidr**; **llestyr** *vessel* = O.W. **llestr**, **llestir**, Mod.W. **llestr**; **dwvyr**, **dwvwr** by **dwvr** *water* = Mod.W. **dwfr**.

(c) Consonant + **m**, e.g. **talym** *space* = Mod.W. **talm**.

(d) Consonant + **n**, e.g. **gwadyn** by **gwadn** *sole* = Mod.W. **gwadn**; **dwvyn** *deep* = Mod.W. **dwfn**.

(e) Consonant + **v**, e.g. **dedyf** *custom* = Mod.W. **deddf**; **baraf**, **baryf** *beard* = Mod.W. **barf**; **twrwf**, **twryf** by **twrf** *noise*.

CONSONANTAL CHANGES.

11. The following changes of consonants in combination are of importance for accidentence :—

(a) In the Indo-Germanic parent language **d** or **t** + **t** became **t^t**, and **t^t** in Celtic became **ss**, e.g. W. **llas** *was killed* = Ir. -*slas* from ***slat^ttos**: **llad** *kill* = Ir. *slaidid hews*.

(b) **act** > **aeth**, or, with *ī* infection, > **eith**; **ect** > **eith**; **wct** > **wyth**; **wcn**, **wgn** > **wyn**, e.g. **aeth** *he went* from ***act**, but **imdeith** *I travelled* from ***actī** (earlier ***actū**, ***actō**): Mid.W. **eyd** *goes* = O.W. **egit**, **agit**; **dyrreith** *he returned*, from ***-rekt**: √**reg-**; **amwyth** *he defended* from ***amukt**: **amwgaf** *I defend*, of which the verbal noun is **amwyn** from ***amucn**...

(c) **rt** > **rth**, e.g. **cymmerth** *he took* from ***com-bert**: **cymmeraf** *I take*.

(d) Before a labial **n** becomes **m**, e.g. **y maes** *in the field* from **yn maes**.

(e) **nd**, **mb** > **nn**, **mm**, e.g. **vyn nyvot**, **vy nyvot** *my coming* from **vyn dyvot**; **ym mwyt**, **y mwyt** *into food* from **yn bwyt**.

(f) **nc**, **nt**, **mp**. At the end of a word **nc**, **mp** remained, e.g. **ieuanc** *young*, **pump** *five*; **nt** remained in accented monosyllables, e.g. **dant** *tooth* (but proclitic **can**, **gan** *with* = O.W. **cant**); in words of more than one syllable it appears as **nt** or **n**, e.g. **ugeint** and **ugein** *twenty*, **carant** and **caran** *they love*. In the interior of a word **nc**, **nt**, **mp** develop regularly in the penultimate syllable to **ng**, **nn**, **mm**, in the antepenult to **ngh**, **nh**, **mh**, e.g. **tranc** *cessation*: **trengi** *to cease*; **angen** *necessity* (from ***ancen** = Ir. *ēcen*): **anghenawc** *necessitous*; O.W. **hanther** *half*, later **hanner**; **dant** *tooth*: **danned** *teeth*: **danhedawc** *toothed*: O.W. **pimphet** *fifth*, later **pymmet**; **cymmell** *compulsion* (from Lat. *compello*): pl. **cymhellyon**. The regular development, however, is liable to be affected by analogy.

NOTE 1.—The cause of the different treatment in the penult and the antepenult is the accent. In early W. the accent was on the last syllable (§ 4); the syllable immediately preceding the accent would be most weakly accented, the syllable before that would have a secondary accent, e.g. **anghenawc**, **danhedawc**, **cymhellyon**.

(g) Before **h**—

(a) **g**, **d**, **b** become *tenués*, e.g. **teckaf** *most beautiful* from ***teg-haf**: **tec** (phonetically **teg**) *beautiful*, **tebycko** from ***tebyg-ho** *he may think*: **tebygu** *to think*, **plyckau** *to fold* from ***plyg-hau**: **plyc** (phonetically **plyg**) *fold*; **calettaf** *hardest* from ***caled-haf**: **calet** (phonetically **caled**) *hard*, **cretto** *he may believe* from ***cred-ho**:

credu to believe, **bwyta** to eat from ***bwyd-ha** : **bwyt** (phonetically **bwyd**) food ; **cyvelyp** most like from ***cyvelyb-haf** : **cyvelyp** (phonetically **cyvelyb**) like, **attepo** from ***ad-heb-ho** he may answer : **attebu**, **digaplo** he may cease to calumniate from ***digabl-ho** : **digablu**, **llwyprawt** from ***llwybr-hawt** will course : **llwybraw** to course.

(β) **ḑ** becomes **th**, e.g. **diwethaf** last from ***diwed-haf** : **diwed** end, **rotho** he may give from ***roḑ-ho** : **rodi** to give, **rythau** to set free from ***ryḑ-hau** : **ryd** free.

(γ) **v** becomes **f**, e.g. **tyffo** he may grow from ***tyv-ho** : **tyvu** to grow, **dyffo** he may come : **dyvod** to come, **coffau** to remember from ***cov-hau** : **cof** memory.

NOTE 2.—Instances of **ff** from **v-h** are not numerous, they have commonly been replaced by analogical forms, e.g. **araf-hau** to make gentle, **digrif-af** most entertaining. So **th** from **ḑ+h** becomes rarer and rarer in Mid.W., where e.g. **rotho** is replaced by **rodho** and **rodo** ; the old forms are most persistent in the case of the tenses **c**, **t**, **p**. (cf. § 110)

(f) **th+ḑ > th**, e.g. **athiffero** who may defend thee from **ath-differo**. But here commonly the **ḑ** is written etymologically.

(g) **d+ḑ** became apparently **d**, e.g. **adyn** wretch from **ad-dyn** (**ad**=Ir. **aith**-, with sense of Lat. **re**-).

SOUND-CHANGES WITHIN THE SENTENCE.

12. Within the sentence closely connected word groups are liable to changes similar to those that take place within individual words. As within the word vowel-flanked consonants were reduced, e.g. **cegin** kitchen from Lat. **coquina**, **niver** number from Lat. **numerus**, so in a word group, e.g. ***tōtā mārā** great people became **tud vawr**. As within the word **nc** became **ngh**, **nt** became **nh**, **mp** became **mh** (§ 11), **nd** became **nn**, e.g. **crwnn** round by Ir. **cruind**, **mb** became **mm**, e.g. **cam** crooked from Old British **cambos**, so in word groups, e.g. **vyn cynghor** my counsel became **vy ghyngor**, **vyn penn** my head became **vym penn**, **vy mhenn**, **vyn dyvot** my coming became **vyn nyvot**, **yn bwy** into food became **ym mwy**, **y mwy**. But, on the one hand, a

particular mutation may spread analogically, if it becomes connected with some grammatical function; thus in Welsh it became the rule that after all feminine nouns in the singular a following adjective was mutated, though in Celtic only certain classes of feminine nouns ended in a vowel. On the other hand, the change may analogically disappear altogether, or the mutation may be restricted to certain phrases as in the case of the nasal mutation after numerals (§ 20c). In sound groups there are three kinds of initial change (1) vocalic mutation or lenation, which originated from cases where the preceding member of the group originally ended in a vowel, (2) nasal mutation where the preceding member originally ended in **n**, (3) spirant mutation where the preceding member ended in certain consonants, most commonly **s** but also **c**.

NOTE.—In reading Early Welsh texts the student must be careful not to be misled by the orthography, which does not consistently express the initial changes. Thus if he should meet with, e.g. **y gwlat** *the country* for **y wlat**, or **vyn dyvot** for **vyn nyvot**, that is only an archaistic or etymological orthography which is no evidence of the actual sound at the time.

13. Table of Consonant Mutations.

		radical		vocalic		nasal		spirant
Tenues	{	c ...	corn ...	gorn ...	nghorn ...	chorn		
		t ...	tat ...	dat ...	nhat ...	that		
		p ...	prenn ...	brenn ...	mhrenn ...	phrenn		
Mediae	{	g ...	gwr ...	wr ...	ngwr			
		d ...	dyn ...	ðyn ...	nyn			
		b ...	baryf ...	varyf ...	maryf			
Liquids	{	ll ...	llaw ...	law				
		rh ...	rhan ...	ran				
Nasal		m ...	mam ...	vam				

NOTE 1.—In vocalic mutation **g** became first the spirant **ǵ**, which was early lost (§ 3d). From the fact that initial **g** was thus lost, many words which originally began with a vowel in time assume an initial **g**; e.g. **y ord** *his hammer* (= Ir. *ord*) resembled externally **y wr** *his man*, and this superficial resemblance led to **gord** (for **ord**) like **gwr**. The principle is the same as in the development of initial **f** before a vowel in Mid. Ir.

NOTE 2.—As in Mid. W. the spirant is commonly written **d** (§ 3d), the vocalic mutation of initial **d** is not discernible in writing.

NOTE 3.—In Mid. W. initial **rh** is written **r**, so that the unmutated and the mutated forms are indistinguishable (§ 3f).

Vocalic Mutation or Lenation.

14. The history of Welsh lenation has still to be written. In some respects, particularly with regard to lenation after the verb, the subject is full of difficulty. In the development of lenation analogy played a large part, so that to some extent the usage would differ at different periods. And the fixing of the rules of lenation for a particular period is complicated by the fact that the mutation is not consistently expressed in writing. The following are the chief facts about lenation in Mid. W. prose; the material is taken from the Red Book of Hergest.

15. General exception to the rules of lenation. After final **n** and **r** initial **ll** and **rh** were regularly unmutated, e.g. **yn llawen** *gladly*, **y llaw** = O.W. *ir lau the hand*. For **rh** the rule is seen in Mod.W., e.g. **yn rhydd** *freely*, **y rhan** *the part*. As **rh** was not written in Mid. W. this distinction is not discernible there.

A. LENATION OF NOUN AND ADJECTIVE (INCLUDING NOMINAL ADJECTIVAL PRONOUNS).

16. (a) After the article.

After the article in the sg. fem. the initial consonant of a following noun or adjective is lenated, e.g. **y gaer** *the city*, **yr dref** *to the town*, **y vrenhines** *the queen*. But **y llaw** *the hand* (§ 15).

(b) After the noun.

(a) After a noun in the feminine singular or the dual an adjective is lenated, e.g. **morwyn benngrech velen** *a curlyhaired auburn maid*, **deu vilgi vronwynnyon vrychyon** *two whitebreasted brindled hounds*. Also when the adjective is separated from the noun, e.g. **kaer uawr** *a welynt*, **vwyhaf** or *byt they saw a large town, the largest in the world*.

NOTE 1.—After the masc. sg. and the plur. lenation of the comparative is found in sentences of the following type: **ny welsei dyn eiryoet lludegach** *noe oed hwnnw no man had ever seen a host fairer than that* RB. 90, 13; **na welsynt llongeu gyweiryach** *y hansawd noe wynt that they had not seen ships better equipped than they* RB. 27, 3.

(β) After a noun in the fem. sg. or the dual a following genitive is lenated when it is equivalent to an adjective, e.g. **kist vaen** *a stone chest*; **deu vaen vreuan** *two millstones*.

NOTE 2.—The genitive is lenated after **meint**, **ryw**, **kyvryw** and **sawl** (§ 76.7), e.g. **y veint lewenyd** *the amount of gladness*; **pa ryw wysc** *what kind of dress?* **kyvryw wr** *such a man*; **y sawl vrenhined** *all the kings*. Further, the genitive of proper names is lenated after certain nouns, e.g. **Cadeir Vaxen** *Mazen's Seat*; **Caer Vyrddin** *Cardiff*; **Llan badarn** *St. Padarn's Church*; **Ynys Von** *Island of Mon*; **Eglwys Veir** *Mary's Church*; **Gwlat Vorgan** *the land of Morgan*; **pobyl Vrytaen** *the people of Britain*; **ty Gustenin** *the house of Custerin* (cf. Mod.W. **ty Dduw**); **mam Gadwaladyr** *mother of Cadwaladr*; **Branwen verch Lyr** *Branwen daughter of Llyr*; **gwreic Vrutus** *wife of Brutus*; **deu vab Varedud** *two sons of Maredud*.

(γ) After proper nouns there is lenation of a following noun or adjective denoting a characteristic of a person, e.g. **Llud vrenhin** *King Llud*, **Peredur baladyrhir** *Peredur of the long spear*.

NOTE 3.—The initial consonants of **mab** *son* and **merch** *daughter* are lenated, e.g. **Pryderi uab Pwyll** *Pryderi son of Pwyll*, **Aranrot verch Don** *Aranrot daughter of Don*.

NOTE 4.—Further instances of lenation in apposition are, e.g. **ewythred Arthur oedynt**, **urodyr y uam** *they were uncles of Arthur, his mother's brothers*, **Giluaethwy ac Euyd** . . . **y nyeint**, **ueibion y chwaer Gilvaethwy** and **Evyd** *his nephews, his sister's sons*. **Aranrot uerch Don dy nith**, **uerch dy chwaer Aranrot** *daughter of Don thy niece, thy sister's daughter*.

(δ) Lenation is found in the genitive of the verbal noun, particularly when it is separated from the governing word, e.g. **menegi uot y crydyon wedy duunaw** *declaring that the cobblers had united*; **a dyuot** . . . **yn y vedwl uynet y hela** *and it came into his mind to go to hunt*; **a ryuedu o Owein yr mackwy gyuarch** *gwell idaw and Orwein wondered that the youth should greet him*.

(c) After the adjective.

(α) When an adjective in the positive degree precedes, the noun is lenated, e.g. **brawdoryawl garyat** *brotherly love*, **dirvawr wres** *excessive heat*, **amryuaelyon gerdeu** *divers songs*. So after the pronominal adjective **holl** *all*, e.g. **holl gwn** *all the dogs*, **holl wraged** *all the women*.

NOTE 5.—For the comparative the material to hand from RB. is scanty; with lenation: **yn llei boen** *less pain* 146, without lenation: **mwy gobeith** *greater hope* 95, **muscrellach gwr** *a more helpless man* 13. In RB. II.

there are some instances of lenation after **mwy** *more*. After the superlative in RB. non-lenation seems to be the rule; in RB. II. lenation is more frequent.

NOTE 6.—In Celtic, when the adjective preceded the noun, it formed a compound with it, e.g. **hen-wrach** *old hag* (§ 34a), and in composition the lenation of the second element was regular, e.g. **eur-wisc** *golden dress*, **bore-vwyt** *morning-food, breakfast*. In Welsh, when the adjective came to be used freely before the noun, the lenation of the old compounds was retained in the positive.

NOTE 7.—On the analogy of lenation in compound words and of lenation of the noun following the adjective, in poetry, when the genitive precedes the noun, it may lenate, e.g. **byd lywyadwr** *the ruler of the world*, **o Gymry werin** *of the host of the Cymry*.

(β) When an adjective is repeated, e.g. **mwy vwy** *vyd greater and greater will be*.

(d) After YN forming adverbs, and with predicative nouns and adjectives (§ 35), e.g. **yn vynyth** *often*, **yn borth** *as a help*, **yn wreic** *as a wife*. But **yn llawen** *gladly* (§ 15).

NOTE 8.—With regard to their influence upon a following word it is necessary to bear in mind that predicative **yn** lenates, that **yn in** is followed by the nasal mutation (§ 20b) and that **yn** with the verbal noun, e.g. **yn mynet** *going* (§ 126a), does not affect a following consonant.

(e) After numerals.

(a) After cardinal numbers.

un *one*. After the fem., lenation seems to be regular, e.g. **un wreic** *one woman*, **un vil** *one thousand*, **yr un gerdet** *the same going*. Initial **ll** is regularly uninfected, e.g. **un llynges** *one fleet*. After the masc. the usage seems to vary, e.g. **vn geir** *one word* RB. 197 = WB. 123, but **vn eir** RB. II. 222, **yr un march** *the same horse* RB. 9, but **neb vn varchawc** *any horseman* RB. II. 278, **yn un uaes** *in one field* RB. 114.

NOTE 9.—In Irish, **oin** regularly mutates a following consonant. According to Rowlands, Mod. W. **un** mutates in the fem.

deu, dwy *two*. After these lenation is regular, e.g. **deu barchell** *two pigs*, **deu lu** *two hosts*, **dwy verchet** *two daughters*. But **deu cant** *two hundred* RB. II. *passim*.

chwech, chwe *six*:—**chwech wraged** *six women* RB. 18, 16; but **chwe blyned** *six years* RB. II. 387, 404.

seith *seven*: **seith gantref** *seven cantreds* RB. 25, 44, **seith gelfydyt** *seven arts* RB. II. 200, **seith wystyl** *seven hostages* RB.

II. 327. But usually without lenation **seith cantref**, **seith cuppyt** *seven cubits*, **seith cant** *seven hundred*, **seith punt** *seven pounds*, **seith meib** *seven sons*.

wyth eight: **wyth drawst** *eight beams* RB. 111, 21, **wyth gant** *eight hundred* RB. II. 386, but **wyth cant** 39, 40, 230, 257, 258, 385, **wyth temyl** *eight temples* 101, **wyth tywyssawc** *eight chiefs* 14.

naw nine. After this lenation is occasionally found, e.g. **naw rad** *nine ranks* LA. 17.

mil thousand: **mil verthyr** *a thousand martyrs* RB. II. 199.

10.—In **pumwyr** *five men*, **seithwyr** *seven men*, **nawwyr** *nine men*, **canwr** *a hundred men*, there seems to be composition.

(β) After ordinal numbers.

After the feminine ordinals from *three* onwards there is lenation, e.g. **y dryded geinc** *the third branch*, **y seithvet vlwydyn** *the seventh year*, **yr vgeinuet vlwydyn** *the twentieth year*.

11.—The same rule seems to hold with **eil** *other, second*, e.g. **yr eil marchawc** *the second horseman*, but **yr eil vlwydyn** *the second year*, and with **neill** *one of two*, e.g. **y neill troet** *the one foot*, but **y neill law** *the one hand*.

(f) After the pronoun.

(a) After the possessives **dy** *thy* and **y** *his*, e.g. **dy davawt** *thy tongue*, **ath lu** *and thy host*; **y benn** *his head*, **ae rud** *and his cheek*.

(β) After interrogatives, e.g. **pa le**, **py le** *where?* **pa beth** *what thing?*

(γ) In apposition, e.g. **ynteu Bwyll** *he Pwyll*, **hitheu wreic** *Teirnon she the wife of Teirnon*; **ef Vanawydau** *he Manawydan*; on **hachaws ni bechaduryeit** *because of us sinners*.

(g) After the verb.

(a) After the verb lenation is found not only of the object but also of the subject, whether the verb immediately precedes the lenated form or is separated from it, e.g. **mi a wnn gyghor** *da I know good counsel*, **y gwelynt uarchawc** *they saw a horseman*, **ny mynnei Gaswallawn** *y lad ynteu Caswallawn did not desire to slay him*. The proportion of lenation to non-lenation differs

in different parts of the verb. After certain parts of the verb lenation is absent or exceptional. Such are 3 sg. and 3 pl. pres. ind. act., 3 sg. pres. subj. act. and the passive forms. After the 3 sg. of the pret. ind. act. non-lenation of the subject is the rule; in RB. lenation of the object is occasionally found when it directly follows the verb, e.g. **y kavas Uendigeit** *Uran he found Bendigeit Vran*, frequently when the subject precedes it, e.g. **y lladawd Peredur wyr** *yr iarll Peredur slew the earl's men*.

(β) After most of the forms of the verb "to be" lenation is found, most consistently in the predicate from its close connexion with the verb, but also in the subject whether it follows the verb immediately or is separated from it, e.g. ot **wyt uorwyn** *if thou art a maid*, **yd ym drist** *ni we are sad*, **yssyd urenhin** *who is king*, **yssit le** *there is a place*, nyt **oed uwy** *it was not greater*, **oedynt gystal** *they were as good*, mi a **uydaf borthawr** *I am gatekeeper*, ni a **vydwn gyuarwyd** *we will be guides*, ny **bydei vyw** *he was not alive*, **y bydynt barawt** *they should be ready*, ny **buost gyvartal** *thou hast not been just*, tra **uu vyw** *while she lived*, pan **uuant veirw** *when they were dead*, **buassei oreu** *it would have been best*, **byd lawenach** *be more joyous*, **bit bont** *let him be a bridge*, **bydwch gedymdeithon** *be ye comrades*, tra **vwyf vyw** *while I live*, tra **vych vyw** *while thou livest*, tra **vom vyw** *while we live*, mal na **bont ueichawc** *so that they may not be pregnant*, pei **bewn urathedic** *if I were wounded*, a **vei vawr** *which should be great*, gwedy **y beym uedw** *after we were intoxicated*, nyt **oes blant** *there is no offspring*, budugawl **oed Gei Kei** *was gifted*, y hwnnw **y bu uab** *to him there was a son*, cyt **bei lawer** o geiryd *though there were many cities*, nyt **oes in gyghor** *we have no counsel*, **oed well ytti geisaw** *it were better for thee to seek*, tost **vu gantaw welet** *it pained him to see*. There is, however, no lenation after **ys**, e.g. **ys gwir** *it is true* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. **kanys gwell genthi gysscu** *since she prefers to sleep*); after **nyt**, **nat**, **neut**, e.g. **nyt llei** *is not less*, **neut marw** *he is dead*; after **os**, e.g. **os gwr** *if he is a man*; after **ae** e.g. **ae gwell** *is it better?* after **yw**, e.g. pan **yw Peredur** *that it is Peredur* (unless the subject be

separated, e.g. hawd **yw** gennyf **gaffel** *I think it easy to get*); after **ytti**w, e.g. a **ytti**w **Kei** yn llys Arthur *is Kei in Arthur's court?* after **mae**, e.g. **y mae llech** *there is a flagstone* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. **y mae yma uorwyn** *there is here a maiden*); after **maent**, e.g. **y maent perchen** *there are owners*; after **byd**, e.g. ny **byd gwell** *it will not be better* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. or **byd gwell** genwch **bresswylaw** *if ye think it better to dwell*); after **boet**, e.g. **poet kyvlawn** dy rat titheu *may thy prosperity be complete*; after **bo**, e.g. pan **uo parawt** *when it is ready* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. pan **uo** amser in **uynet** *when it is time for us to go*).

(h) In adverbs and adverbial phrases.

In the interior of a sentence the initial consonant of an adverb or an adverbial phrase is often lenated, e.g. nyth elwir **bellach** byth yn vorwyn *thou shalt never more be called a maiden*, ny orffowysaf **vyth** *I will never rest*, pan daeth y paganyeit **gyntaf** y Iwerdon *when the pagans came first to Ireland*, bydwch yma **vlwydyn** y dyd hediw *be ye here a year to-day*, bu farw . . . **vis** **whefrawr** *she died in the month of February*, pebyllaw a oruc **lawer o dydyeu** *he encamped many days*. In the same way lenation is found in preposition and suffixed pronoun, e.g. ny eill neb vynet **drwydi** *no one can go through it*, a gymero yr ergit **drossof i** *who shall take the blow in my stead*, hir uu **gennyf i** y nos honno *that night seemed long to me*.

NOTE 12.—In origin this is only a special case of post-verbal lenation, like the corresponding change in Irish, for which see Pedersen, KZ. xxxv. 332 sq.

NOTE 13.—Lenation is found of the initial consonants of some prepositions and conjunctions: **ar**=O.W. **guar** (Ir. *for*), **gen** by **can**, **wedy** by **gwedy**=O.W. **guetig**, **wrth**=O.W. **gwrth**, **dan** by **tan**, **dros**=O.W. **trus**, **drwy** by **trwy**=O.W. **troi**, **ban** by **pan**, **bei** by **pei**. The reason of the weakening here, however, seems to be that the words are pretonic.

(i) After the prepositions **am**, **ar**, **att**, **can**, **heb**, **o** (**a**), **tan**, **tros**, **trwy**, **uch**, **wrth**, **y**, and frequently after the nominal preposition **hyt**, e.g. **am** **betheu** *about things*; **ar** **vrays** *in haste*; **att** **Bwyll** *to Pwyll*; **gan** **bawb** *with every one*; **heb** **vwyt** *without food*; **o** **gerd** *of music*; **dan** **brenn** *under a tree*; **dros**

vor *across the sea*; **trwy lewenyd** *through joy*; **uch benn** *above*; **wrth Gynan** *to Cynan*; **y vynyd** *upwards*; **hyt galan Mei** *till the first of May*.

(k) After a negative in phrases like **na wir** *it is not true* RB. 105; **na well** *it is not better* RB. 61.

(l) After **mor** *how, so* and **neu** *or*, e.g. **mor druan** *how wretched*; **neu vuelyn** *or horn*.

(m) After interjections.

(a) The vocative is lenated after **a**, **ha**, **oia**, **och**, **ub** e.g. **a vorwyn** *O maiden*; **oia wr** *ho! man*; **och Ereint** *alas! Gereint*; **ub wyr** *alack! men*. But without any preceding particle lenation of the vocative is found, e.g. **dos vorwyn** *go, maiden*.

(β) After **llyma**, **llyna**, and **nachaf**, e.g. **llyma luossogrwyd yn ymlit** *see! there is a host following* RB. II. 302; **llyna uedru yn drwc** *there is bad behaviour*; **nachaf uarchawc yn dyuot** *behold! a horseman was coming*.

B. LENATION OF THE PRONOUN.

17. The pronoun is lenated :—

(a) As subject or object, or emphasizing an infixed or suffixed pronoun or possessive adjective, e.g. **elwyf ui** *I might go*, **gallaf i** *I can*, **ny buum drwc i** *I was not evil*, **y rodaf inneu** *I will give*, **arhowch uiui** *wait for me*, **na chabla di uiui** *do not blame me*, **nyt atwaenwn i didi** *I did not recognise thee*, **ath gud ditheu** *which hides thee*, **ohonaf i**, **ohonaf inneu** *by me*, **vy ysgwyd i** *my shield*, **dy grogi di** *thy hanging*, **dy lad ditheu** *thy slaying*.

NOTE 1.—But after final **t** **t** is usual, e.g. **y rodeist ti** *thou hast given*, **gan dy genyat ti** *with thy leave*, **dy vot titheu** *thy being*.

(b) Sometimes in apposition, e.g. **ni a awn ui a thi** *we will go, I and thou*, **keisswn ninneu ui a thi** *let us seek, I and thou*.

(c) After other lenating words, e.g. **gwae vi** *woe to me*, **neu vinneu** *or I*, **neu ditheu** *or thou*.

C. LENATION OF THE VERB.

18. The verb is lenated :—

(a) After infixed pronoun of sg. 2, e.g. **yth elwir** *thou art called*.

(b) After relative **a**, e.g. govyn **a oruc** *he asked*.

(c) After the interrogative **pa**, **py**, e.g. hyt na wydat **pa** (or **py**) **wnaei** *so that she did not know what she should do*; **py liwy** *di why dost thou colour?*

(d) When the copula follows the predicate (§ 159), e.g. **llawen uu** y uorwyn *the maiden was glad*.

(e) After the verbal particle **yt** (§ 91 note 2) in the older language, e.g. **yt gaffei** *he should get*.

(f) After the verbal particle **ry** (but cf. § 21 note), e.g. **ry geveis** *I have got*. Similarly after **neur** (§ 95 note), e.g. **neur gavas** *he has got*.

(g) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a bery** *di wilt thou effect?*

(h) After the conjunctions **pan**, **tra**, **yny**, e.g. **pan golles** *when he lost*, **tra barhaawd** *while it lasted*, **tra vwyf** *as long as I am*, **yny glyw** *till he hears*, **yny welas** *till he saw*, **yny vyd** *till he is*.

(i) After the negatives **ny** (including **ony**, **pony**) and **na** (with the exception of the tenses § 21e), e.g. **ny allaf** *I cannot*, **ny ladaf** *I will not slay*, **kany vyny** *since thou dost not desire*, **pony wydut ti** *didst thou not know?* **na ovyn di** *do not ask*, Duw a wyr **na ladaf i** *God knows that I will not slay*.

NOTE.—But after **ny**, **na** the rule of lenation is not absolute. In particular initial **m** is commonly unchanged, e.g. **ny mynnaf** *I do not desire*, **hyt na mynnei** *so that he did not desire*. Further, initial **b** of forms of **bot** to be is commonly unlenated, e.g. **ny bu** *gystal it was not so good*; **a wypo na bo** *miui who shall know that it is not I*. But in the imperative lenation seems to be the rule, e.g. **na uit** *amgeled gennweh be not troubled*. Non-lenation after **ny** comes from the old non-relative forms (§ 21 note). **Na** originally ended in a consonant (**nac**), so that after it the lenation is irregular; so far as it lenates it has followed the analogy of **ny**.

Nasal Mutation.

19. Nasal mutation is very irregularly written in Mid.W.MSS. The mutation of **nc** is expressed by **gk** or **gh**, the mutation of **nt**

commonly by **nt**, rarely by **nh**, the mutation of **mp** commonly by **mp**, sometimes by **mph** or **mh**. The mutation of **ng** is expressed by **gg** or **ngg**, the mutation of **nd**, **nb** by **n** or **nd**, and **m** or **mb**.

20. Nasal mutation is found :—

(a) After **vyn** *my*, e.g. **vygkynghor**, **vyghynghor** *my counsel*, **vyntat**, **vynhat** *my father*, **vypenn**, **vymphen**, **vymhen** *my head*, **vyggwreic** (**gwreic**) *my wife*, **vynggwely** *my bed*, **vynyvot**, **vyndyvot** *my coming*, **vymaraf** (**baraf**) *my beard*.

(b) After **yn** *in, into*, e.g. **ygkarchar**, **ygharchar** *in prison*, **ymperved**, **ymherved** *in the centre*, **ymhoen** (**poen**) *in punishment*; **yn diwed** (= **yn niwed**) *in the end*; **ymbwyt**, **ymwyt** (**bwyt**) *into food*.

(c) In certain phrases after numerals (chiefly with **blyned** *years* and **dieu**, **diwarnawt** *days*), e.g. **pump mlyned** *five years*, **chwech mlyned** **RB. II. 397** (more usually **chwe blyned**) *six years*, **seith mlyned** *seven years*, **wyth mlyned** *eight years*, **naw mlyned** *nine years*, **naw nieu** *nine days*, **deng mlyned** *ten years*, **dec nieu** *ten days*, **deudec niwarnawt** *twelve days*, **pymtheng mlyned** *fifteen years*, **ugein mlyned** *twenty years*, **deugeint mlyned** *forty years*, **cant mlyned** *a hundred years*, **can mu** *a hundred kine*, **trychan mu** *three hundred kine*.

NOTE.—This usage started from those numerals which in Old Celtic ended in **n**: **seith** (cf. Ir. *secht n-*, Lat. *septem*; final **m** in Celtic became **n**), **naw** (cf. Ir. *nōi n-*, Lat. *novem*), **dec** (cf. Ir. *deich n-*, Lat. *decem*), **cant** (cf. Ir. *cēt n-*, Lat. *centum*).

Spirant Mutation.

21. This is found :—

(a) After the numerals **tri** *three* and **chwe(ch)** *six*, e.g. **tri chantref** *three cantreds*, **tri pheth** *three things*, **chwe thorth** *six loaves*.

(b) After **y** *her*, e.g. **y chlust** *her ear*, **y throet** *her foot*, **y phenn** *her head*.

(c) After the prepositions **ac**, **a** *with*, **tra** *beyond*, e.g. **a chledyf** *with a sword*, **a thi** *with thee*, **tra thonn** *beyond wave*.

(d) After the conjunctions **a(c)** *and*, **no(c)** *than*, **o** *if*, e.g. **mam a that** *father and mother*, **traet a phenn feet and head**: **gwaeth no chynt** *worse than before*: **o chigleu** *if he has heard*.

NOTE 1.—After **kwt** *where* spirant change is found: **cv threwna** *where it settles* BB. 44^b, but **kwt gaffei** (*caffei*) *where he should get* WB. 453: cf. **cud vit** BB. 44^b, **cwd uyd** *where it will be* FB. 146.

(e) After the negatives **ny** and **na(c)**, e.g. **ny chysgaf** *I will not sleep*, **ny thyrr** *does not break*, **ny phryn** *does not buy*: **na chwsc** *do not sleep*, **na thorraf** *that I do not break*, **na marchawc** *na phedestyr* *neither horseman nor footman*.

NOTE. 2.—But in the early poetry **ny** produces the spirant change only when it is non-relative; when it is relative a following **c**, **t**, or **p** is lenated, e.g. **ny char** *he does not love*, but **ny gar** *who does not love*. In the early poetry there is the same difference of treatment after the verbal particle **ry**, e.g. **ry charas** *has loved*, **ry garas** *who has loved*. This distinction between non-relative and relative forms must have extended to all consonants capable of mutation, but in the case of the other consonants confusion set in earlier. In later Mid. W. after **ny** the non-relative form has been generalised in the case of words beginning with **c**, **t**, **p**, the relative form, with certain exceptions, in the case of words beginning with other mutable consonants (cf. § 18 i). After **ry** the relative form was generalised. For further details see Eriu III. pp. 20 sq.

h in Sentence Construction.

22. After certain words **h** appears before a following word beginning with a vowel.

(a) After the infixed and the possessive pronoun **m**, e.g. **am h-ymlityassant** *who followed me*, **om h-anvod** *against my will*.

(b) After the infixed pronoun **e**, e.g. **ae h-arganvu** *who perceived him*.

(c) After **y** *her*, e.g. **y h-enw** *her name*.

NOTE.—In Irish also **h** appears after **a** *her*, e.g. **a h-ainm** *her name*. The Irish and Welsh **h** here comes from the original final **s** of the possessive.

(d) After **an** *our*, e.g. **an h-arueu** *our arms*.

(e) After **eu**, **y** *their*, e.g. **eu h-arueu** *their arms*.

(f) After **ar** before **ugeint** *twenty*, e.g. **un ar h-ugeint** *twenty one*.

THE ARTICLE.

23. In O.W. the article is **ir** throughout, e.g. **ir pimphet eterin** *the fifth bird*, **dir finnaun** *to the fountain*. In Mid.W. **yr** remains before vowels and **h**, e.g. **yr amser** *the time*, **yr alanas** (from **galanas**) *the bloodfine*, **yr henwr** *the old man*; before other consonants except **y** it becomes **y**, e.g. **y bwyt** *the food*, **y wreic** (from **gwreic**) *the woman*; before **y** the usage varies, e.g. **yr iarll** or **y iarll** *the earl*. But if the article be fused together with a preceding conjunction or preposition, or if the **y** be elided after a preceding vowel, then **'r** remains, e.g. **y nef ar dayar** *heaven and earth*, **yn gyuagos yr gaer** *near to the city*, **gwiryon yw'r uorwryn** *ohonof i* *the maiden is innocent as regards me*.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE.

24. (a) In addition to its use before common nouns the article appears regularly before the names of certain countries, such as **yr Affrica** *Africa*, **yr Asia** *Asia*, **yr Alban** *Scotland*, **yr Almaen** *Germany*, **yr Eidal** *Italy*, **yr Yspaen** *Spain*, e.g. **vn yw yr Asia**, **deu yw yr Affrica**, **tri yw Europa** *Asia is one, Africa is two, Europe is three* FB. 216. Occasionally the article appears before names of persons, e.g. **yr Beli mawr** (= **y Beli uawr** WB. 191) *to Beli the Great* RB. 93, 2; **mwyhaf oe vrodyr y karei Lud y Lleuelys Llud** *loved Llevelys more than any of his other brothers* ib.

(b) The article is not used before a noun followed by a dependent genitive, e.g. **gwyr ynys y kedyrn** *the men of the island of the strong*, unless it be accompanied by a demonstrative pronoun, e.g. **or meint gwyrtheu hwnnw** *from that amount of miracles*, or unless the genitive be the equivalent of an adjective, e.g. **y werin eur** *the golden chessmen*, **y moch coet** *the wild pigs* (lit. *the pigs of the wood*), **y peir dateni** *the cauldron of rebirth, the regenerative cauldron*.

THE NOUN.

NUMBERS AND CASES.

25. In Welsh the old Celtic declension is completely broken down. Of the three genders the neuter has been lost. The dual, which, as in Irish, is always preceded by the numeral for *two*, in some classes of nouns would phonetically have fallen together with the singular; in Welsh this has been generalised so that the dual (apart from forms like **deu ychen** *two oxen*) coincides in form with the singular; a trace of the dual inflection remains in the lenation of a following adjective, e.g. **deu vul gadarn** (from **cadarn**) *two strong mules*, **deu vilgi vronwynnion vrychion** *two whitebreasted brindled greyhounds*. In the regular inflexion there remains only one case for each number; in the singular this corresponds sometimes to the old nominative, e.g. **car** *friend* = Ir. *carae*, sometimes to the form of the oblique cases, e.g. **breuant** *windpipe* = Ir. *brāge*, g. *brāgat*; a few traces of lost cases still survive in phrases, e.g. **meudwy** *hermit* (lit. *servant of God*), where **dwy** is the genitive of **duw**; **erbynn** *against* (= Ir. *ar chiunn*), where **pynn** (from ***pendī**, from ***pendū**) is the dative of **penn** *head*; **peunyd** *every day*, **peunoeth** *every night*, where **peun-**, which in O.W. would be ***poun-**, comes from ***popn-**, the old accusative singular of **pob** *every*.

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

26. As in Irish, the nominative may stand absolutely at the beginning of the sentence to introduce the subject of discourse, e.g. **y wreic honn** *ym penn pythewnos a mis y byd beichogi idi*, lit. *this woman, at the end of a fortnight and a month there will be conception to her*. In prose the genitive follows the noun on which it depends, e.g. **enw y mab** *the name of the son*; in poetry it may precede, e.g. **byt lywaydur** = **llywaydur byt** *the ruler of the world*; sometimes, as in Irish, it is used after an adjective meaning *with respect to a thing*, e.g. **nŷ bŷdŷ anuodlawn y phrŷt** *thou wilt not*

be displeased with her form. The accusative can be recognised only from the construction; in poetry the accusative of a place-name is common after verbs of motion, e.g. *dywed y down Arwystli say that we will come to Arwystli* MA. 192^b.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

27. A. The plural is based on Old Celtic plural formations.

(a) Plural with *ī* infection (§ 7b), e.g. *march horse: meirch, manach monk: meneich, maen stone: mein, oen lamb: wyn, asgell wing: esgyll, corn horn: cyrn, escob bishop: escyb, gwr man: gwyr.*

NOTE 1.—This represents the old plural formation of *-o-* stems, e.g. *meirch* from **marci* from **marcoi*. In part, however, it might represent the plural of *-i-* stems, cf. Ir. *súili eyes: súil eye*. In *dagr tear* the plur. *deigr* (= Ir. *dér*) comes from **dacru*, the plur. of a neut. *-u-* stem.

NOTE 2.—Many substantives which regularly form their plural otherwise, particularly such as form their plural in *-ion*, follow this inflexion after numerals above *two*, e.g. *tri gweis three boys, seith meib seven sons* (GC.² 283).

(b) Plural in *-eu, -ieu* (O.W. *-ou, -iou*), e.g. *gen jaw: geneu, penn head: penneu, cledyf sword: cledyveu, pebyll tent: pebyllyeu, glin knee: glinyeu.*

NOTE 3.—*-ou, -eu* started from *-oues*, the nom. pl. of *-u-* stems, cf. Gaulish *Lugoves*.

(c) Plural in *-on -ion*, e.g. *medyc physician: medygon, cenaw whelp: cenawon, lleidr robber: lladron, mab son: meibyon, dyn man: dynyon, gelyn enemy: gelynyon*. This is the common ending of adjectives.

NOTE 4.—*morwyn maiden* becomes in the plural *morynyon*.

NOTE 5.—*-on* is based on *-ōnes*, the nom. pl. of masc. and fem. *-n-* stems, cf. Gaulish *Lingōnes*. The borrowed *lleidr robber: lladron* represents an older **latrī* (from **latrū latrō*); **latrōnes*; similarly *dreic dragon: dragon, Seis Saxon: Saeson*.

(d) Other old consonantal plurals, e.g. *car relative: carant* (from **carants: *carantes* = Ir. *carae: carait*), *ci dog: cwn* (from **kuū: *kunes*), *ych ox: ychen, brawt brother: broder, troet foot: traet, ty house: tei* (an old neut. *-s-* stem, cf. Ir. *tech*:

tige). Under the influence of §27a *carant* became *cereint*, *broder* became *brodyr*; in the same way may be explained *nei nephew*: *neieint*, *gof smith*: *goveint*. Some neut. *-n*-stems make their plur. in *-ein*, e.g. *enw* (O.W. *anu*) *name*: *enwein*, *cam step*: *cemmein*; here **-en* might have been expected as in Ir. *béim blow*: *bémmen*: the change of **-en* to *-ein* may be explained as above.

28. B. The plural is formed by various suffixes, many of which appear in the formation of abstract nouns.

(a) *-awr*, *-iawr*, e.g. *ysgwyt shield*: *ysgwydawr*, *gwaew spear*: *gwaywawr* (also *gwaewar*, *gwewyr*), *cat battle*: *cadyawr*.

NOTE.—This formation is mostly poetical.

(b) *-awt* (= *-awd*), e.g. *pysc fish*: *pyscawt*, *gorwyd steed*: *gorwydawt*.

(c) *-et* (= *-ed*), e.g. *merch daughter*: *merchet*, *pryf worm*: *pryvet*.

(d) *-ed* (= *-ed*), e.g. *bys finger*: *byssed*, *dant tooth*: *danned*, *gwreic woman*: *gwraged*.

(e) *-eit*, *-ieit* (= *-eid*, *-ieid*), e.g. *mil animal*: *mileit*, *barwn baron*: *barwneit*, *barwnyeit*.

(f) *-i*, e.g. *llestyr vessel*: *llestri*, *cawr giant*: *cewri*, *saer artificer*: *seiri*.

(g) *-ot* (= *-od*), e.g. *hyd stag*: *hyddot*, *llwdn beast*: *llydnot*.

(h) *-oed* (= *-oed*), e.g. *mor sea*: *moroed*, *ieith language*: *ieithoed*.

(i) *-yd* (= *-yd*), e.g. *avon stream*: *avonyd*, *gwlat country*: *gwledyd*, *chwaer sister*: *chwioryd*.

29. C. Some nouns are collective, with a singular formation in *-ynn* masc., *-enn* fem., e.g. *adar birds*: *ederyn a bird*, *calaf reeds*: *celewyn a reed*, *coll hazles*: *collenn a hazle*, *tywys cars of corn*: *tywysen a corn ear*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

GENDER.

30. There is a special form of the feminine only in the singular, and only in adjectives containing **y**, **w**, which in the feminine became **e**, **o** (§ 7a), e.g. **gwynn** *white*: **gwen**, **melyn** *yellow*: **melen**, **bychan** *small*: **bechan**, **brith** *variegated*: **breith**, **llwmm** *bare*: **llomm**, **crwnn** *round*: **cronn**.

In the singular the adjective is lenated after a feminine noun, e.g. **gwreic dec** *a beautiful woman* (§ 16ba); in the plural there is no lenation.

NOTE.—In the Celtic adjective there were **-o-** stems, **-i-** stems and **-u-** stems, which are distinguishable in O.Ir., e.g. **tromm** *heavy* from ***trummo-s**, **cruid** *round* from ***crundi-s**, and **il** *much* from ***pelu-s**. Only the **-o-** stems had a fem. in **-ā**, so that only in these is the Welsh change of vowel etymologically justified. But in Welsh, after the loss of final syllables, the three classes were indistinguishable in the masculine, and the vowel-change in the feminine spread analogically from the **-o-** stems to the others, e.g. **crwnn** from ***crundis** formed a feminine **cronn** after the analogy of **tromm**: **trwmm**, etc.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

31. The plural is formed:—

(a) By change of vowel e.g. **bychan** *small*: **bychein**, **ieuan** *young*: **ieueinc**.

(b) By adding **-on**, e.g. **du** *black*: **duon**, **gwineu** *bay*: **gwineuon**.

(c) By adding **-yon** (its usual formation), e.g. **gwynn** *white*: **gwynnyon**, **melyn** *yellow*: **melynyon**.

CONCORD.

Gender.

32. In the singular the attributive adjective agrees in gender with its noun, e.g. **gwas melyn** *an auburn lad*, **morwyn benngrech velen** *a curly-headed auburn maiden*. With the predicative adjective agreement is also found, e.g. **un** *ohonunt oed amdrom* *one of them was very heavy* RB. 54, 17, *oed amdroch*

llynges *the fleet was shattered* MA. 150^b, bit **wenn gwylyan** *the seagull is white* FB. 247, **llem awel** *keen is the wind* FB. 255, **ys lledan y lenn** *its mantle is broad* FB. 146, **bolch y lauyn** *his blade is notched* MA. 172^a; but here the masculine form is also found, e.g. **llym awel** *keen is the wind* BB. 45^a 1, **pan yw gwyrd llinos** *when the linnet is green* FB. 133, **oedd bwlech llafn yn llaw gynnefin** *the blade was notched in a practised hand* MA. 217^b, **guaedlyd y lein** *bloody is his spear* MA. 184^a.

Number.

33. With the attributive adjective there is concord, the dual or a singular noun preceded by a numeral having the construction of the plural, e.g. **danned hiryon melynion** *long yellow teeth*, **deu vackwy wineuon ieueinc** *two auburn young lads*, **pedeir meillionen gwynnyon** *four white blades of clover*. But there are many exceptions; with certain adjectives the singular is regularly used; such are adjectives in **-awc**, **-awl**, **-eid**, **-ic**, comparatives and superlatives, some other simple adjectives such as **mawr** *great*, **tec** *beautiful*, and compound adjectives; e.g. **gwyrr arwawc** *armed men* (but exceptionally **o vrenhined coronogyon** *of crowned kings* WB. p. 90^a), **llygeit hebogeid** *hawklike eyes*, **niveroed mawr** *great numbers*, **dyrnodedu calet-chwerw** *hard bitter buffets*. With the predicative adjective there are found on the one hand, e.g. **bychein ynt wynteu** *they are small* RB. 60, **wynteu a veynt veirw** *they would be dead* Hg. I. 138, **oedd beilch gweilch** *heroes were proud* MA. 217^b, **kertoryon neud ynt geith** *now poets are captive* MA. 157^b, on the other hand, e.g. **cadarn oed y holl aelodau** *all his limbs were strong* CM. 26, **balch iawn yw dy eiryeu** *thy words are right haughty* CM. 34, **marw ynn** *they are dead* MA. 164^a, **rud ynt wy** *they are red* FB. 284, **doeth y veirt** *his bards are learned* MA. 262^a, **ys da y gampeu** *his feats are good* MA. 237^b. The whole subject needs a thorough investigation.

Order.

34. (a) In Welsh, as in the other Celtic languages, the adjective normally follows the noun, e.g. **dyn doeth** *a wise man*, **gwreic**

dec *a fair woman*, **arveu trymyon** *heavy arms*. In Celtic, when the adjective preceded, it formed a compound with the noun, e.g. Gaulish **Cambo-dunum**, which would in W. be ***cam-din**, O.Brit. **Cuno-maglos** lit. *lofty chief*=W. **Cynvael**, W. **hen-dyn** *old man* (=Ir. *sen-duine*) from ***seno-dunynos**, W. **prif-dinas** *chief city* (cf. Ir. *prīm-dūn chief fort*), W. **hen-wrach** *old hag*, which would in Irish be ***sen-fracc**. From this principle W. has departed in that, under conditions the details of which have still to be investigated, the inflected adjective may precede the noun, e.g. **bolch-lauyn** *a cutting blade* MA. 263^a, **gwen llaw** *white hand* MA. 153^b, **amryvaelon gerdeu** *various songs*.

(b) In various phrases the noun with the preposition **o**, **a** follows the adjective, e.g. ys **drwc a gedymdeith** *a uuost di thou hast been a sorry comrade*, **bychan a dial** *oed an lloski ni our burning were a small revenge*, ys **dyhed o beth** *it is a strange thing*.

THE PREDICATIVE NOUN AND ADJECTIVE WITH YN.

35. A predicative noun or adjective is often preceded by **yn** (lenating), e.g. gwedy llosci canhwyl ohonei **yn oleuat** *idaw after she had lighted a candle as a light to him*, mi ath roessum **yn wreic** *y Uanawydan I have given thee as a wife to Manawyddan*, ych gelwir chwi **yn Grystonogyon** *ye are called Christians*, neum goruc **yn oludawc** *he has made me wealthy*, a phob ty a welei **yn llawn** *o win and every house he saw full of wine*, yd oed ef **yn holliach** *he was quite well*, un a welei **yn amdrom** *one (fem.) he saw very heavy*, paham y maent hwy **yn varw** *o newyn why are they dead with hunger?* mi a wnaif seith cant ohonawch **yn ueirw** *I will make seven hundred of you dead men*, an gunel **in rit** *may He make us free*, eu gwneuthur **yn rydyon** *to make them free*, eu clusteu **yn gochyon** *their ears red*, eu harwydyon **yn purwynn** *their standards pure white*. The concord after the feminine and the plural still needs investigation.

ADJECTIVE PHRASES.

36. In place of a simple adjective may be found an adjectival phrase, e.g. gwr **dirvawr y veint** *a man of huge size* (lit. *a man huge his size*), eurwalch balch **bolch y daryan** *a proud golden hero with hacked shield* (lit. *hacked his shield*), gwreic **digonach y thecket** *a woman of more perfect beauty*, dynodeu **diuessured eu meint** *mighty buffets*, drwc a dyn **y thygetuen** *a woman of unhappy fate* (lit. *ill of a woman her fate*), ys **drwc a wyr eu dihenyd** *vydem ni we should be men of an ill ending*, pan yttoedynt **yn digrifaf gantunt** eu gware *when they were most interested in their play*, y wreic **vwyhaf a garei** *the woman whom he most loved*.

COMPARISON.

37. (a) The regular suffix of the comparative is **-ach**, of the superlative **-haf** (for the phonetic changes see § 11g), e.g.—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
tec (= teg) <i>beautiful</i>	tegach	teckaf
tlawt (= tlawd) <i>poor</i>	tlodach	tlottaf
cyffelyb <i>like</i>	cyffelybach	cyffelyppaf

NOTE.—In Mod. W. the consonantism of the superlative has spread to the comparative, e.g. teg, **tecach**, **tecaf**.

(b) The following are irregular :—

agos	} <i>near</i>	nes (Ir. <i>nessa</i>)	nesaf (Ir. <i>nessam</i>)
cyfagos			
bychan <i>small</i>		lle i (Ir. <i>lugu</i>)	lleiaf (Ir. <i>lugem</i>)
da <i>good</i>		gwell	goreu
drwc <i>evil</i>		gwaeth	gwaethaf
hawd <i>easy</i>		haws	hawsaf
hen <i>old</i> (Ir. <i>sen</i>)		hyn (Ir. <i>sinu</i>)	hynaf
hir <i>long</i> (Ir. <i>sir</i>)		hwy (Ir. <i>sīa</i>)	hwyaf (Ir. <i>sīam</i>)
ieuanc <i>young</i> (Ir. <i>ōac</i>)		ieu (Ir. <i>ōa</i>)	ieuaf (Ir. <i>ōam</i>)
isel <i>low</i> (Ir. <i>īssel</i>)		is	isaf
llydan <i>broad</i> (Ir. <i>lethan</i>)		llet (Ir. <i>letha</i>)	llettaf
mawr <i>great</i> (Ir. <i>mōr</i>)		mwy (Ir. <i>mōa</i>)	mwyhaf (Ir. <i>mōam</i>)
tren <i>strong</i> (Ir. <i>trēn</i>)		trech (Ir. <i>tressa</i>)	trechaf (Ir. <i>tressam</i>)
uchel <i>high</i> (Ir. <i>ūassal</i>)		uch	uchaf

Construction of the Comparative and Superlative.

38. (a) The comparative is followed by **no**, before vowels **noc** *than*, e.g. *ny bu hwy no hynny it was not longer than that*, *mwya a vyrywys ef y dyd hwnnw noc undyd more he threw on that day than on any single day*.

(b) The superlative is followed by the preposition **o**, e.g. *y uorwyn deckaf onadunt the fairest maiden of them*.

(c) In sentences like *the more the better* the superlative is used, e.g. *pei vwyhaf y lladei ef y march pellaf vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef the more he struck the horse the farther she was from him* RB. 9, 13; *goreu yw gennyf i bo kyntaf the sooner it is the better it pleases me* RB. 12, 4.

THE EQUATIVE.

39. The possession by two objects of a quality in the same degree is expressed by a derivative in **-het** (= **-hed**) from the adjective preceded by **cyn-**, **cy-**, e.g. *kynduhet (du) ar muchud as black as jet*, *kyngadarnet (cadarn) ac Adaf as strong as Adam*, *kyndecket (tec) a hi as fair as she*, *kynvelynet (melyn) ar eur as yellow as gold*, *kynehofnet (ehovyn) a hynny as fearless as that*, *kynwynnet (gwynn) ar eiry as white as snow*, *kygadarnet a brenhin as strong as a king*, *kyduet ar muchud as black as jet*, *kywynnet ar alaw as white as the lily*.

NOTE 1.—The Celtic preposition **com-** would in Welsh become **cym-**, **cyn-**, **cyf-**, **cy-** according to the following sound, and would be liable to various changes in connexion with a following consonant, e.g. **com** + vowel > **cyf**, **com** + **l** > **cyfl**-, **com** + **w** > **cy-**, **com** + **p** > **cymh-**, **com** + **b** > **cymm-**, **com** + **g** > **cyng-**, **com** + **d** > **cynn-**, etc.; there is an interesting example of the regular development in **cythrymhet** (**trwmm**) RB. 112, for **ntr** becomes **thr**. But the form **cyn-** with analogical lenation became the general form before all sounds, though for a time it had to contend with **cy-**, the form which would arise in Celtic before initial **w**. For a discussion of the formation see Zimmer KZ. xxxiv. 161 sq., Loth Rev. Celt. xviii. 392 sq., Stern CZ. iii. 135 sq.

NOTE 2.—Equality may also be expressed by **mor—a**, e.g. *pryf mor dielw a hynny a creature so vile as that*, *am gytlafan mor anwedus ac a wnaethod on account of a crime so base as he had committed*.

THE ADVERB.

40. The adverb is regularly formed from the adjective by prefixing **yn** (lenating), e.g. *yn vawr (mawr) greatly*, *yn llawen gladly*,

yn drwmm (**trwmm**) *heavily*, **yn well** *better*, **yn vwyhaf** *most*. But, if it precedes the verb, the adjective is used without **yn**, e.g. **mynych** y dywedut *thou didst often say*; in the following sentence both forms occur: **kanys mwyl** y karyssei ef hi nor rei ereill eiryoet. a hitheu yn y dremygu ynteu **yn vwy** nor rei ereill *for he had always loved her more than the others, while she contemned him more than the others* RB. II. 65.

THE NUMERALS.

41. CARDINALS AND ORDINALS.

<i>One, etc.</i>	<i>First, etc.</i>
i. un	cyntaf
ii. deu, f. dwy	eil
iii. tri, f. teir	trydyd, f. tryded
iv. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir	petwryd, petweryd, f. pet- wared; also pedwryd, etc.
v. pump	pymhet
vi. chwech, chwe	chwechet
vii. seith	seithvet
viii. wyth	wythvet
ix. naw	nawvet
x. dec, deng	degvet
xi. un ar dec	unvet ar dec
xii. deudec	deudegvet
xiii. tri, f. teir, ar dec	trydyd, f. tryded, ar dec
xiv. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir, ar dec	petwryd, etc., f. petwared, etc., ar dec
xv. pymthec, pymtheng	pymthegvet
xvi. un ar bymthec	unvet ar bymthec
xvii. deu, f. dwy, ar bymthec	eil ar bymthec
xviii. tri, f. teir, ar bymthec	trydyd, f. tryded, ar bymthec
xix. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir, ar bymthec, un eisieu o ugein	petwryd, etc., f. petwared, etc., ar bymthec
xx. ugeint, ugein	ugeinvet

NOTE.—The form *deng* is found only before nouns beginning with certain sounds, cf. Rev. Celt. XXVIII. 201.

xxi.-xcix. In O.W. **trimuceint** is found for *thirty*. The usual reckoning, however, is by multiples of *twenty*:—**deugein(t)** (O.W. **douceint**) *forty*, **deugeintvet** *fortieth*, **trugein(t)** *sixty*, **trugeinvet** *sixtieth*, **petwarugein(t)** *eighty*, **petwarugeinvet** *eightieth*. The intermediate numbers are expressed by addition, e.g. **un ar hugein(t)** *twenty-one*, **dec erydyr ar hugeint** *thirty ploughs*, **deudec brenhin ar hugeint** *thirty-two kings*, **deng mlyned a deugeint** *fifty years*, **deudeng mlyned a thrugeint** *seventy-two years*, **petwryd ar ugeint** *twenty-fourth*. This reckoning may extend beyond a hundred, e.g. **pedeir gwlat a seith ugeint** *one hundred and forty-four countries*.

c.-ccicc. **Cant** *hundred*, **canvet** *hundredth*. From this the other hundreds are formed by prefixing the cardinals:—**deucant** or **deugant**, **trichant**, **petwarcant**, **pumcant**, **chwechant**, **seithcant**, **wythcant**, **nawcant**. **Mil** *thousand*, **dwyl vil** = *two thousand*, etc. **Un vlwydyn ar bymthec ar hugeint a deucant** = *236 years*; **chwech marchawc a thrugeint a phumcant** = *566 horsemen*; **deudeng mlyned a thrugeint ac wythcant** = *872 years*; **deg mlyned a phetwar ugein a chant a mil** = *1190 years*. **ccicc.** **myrd** *myriad*.

Syntax of the Cardinals and Ordinals.

42. (a) After **deu**, **dwyl**, the singular (i.e. historically the dual § 25) form is regularly used; but there are exceptions, e.g. **deu ychen** *two oxen* (where, however, the form might be dual), **dwyl chwioed** *two sisters* LA. 39, RB. II. 39, **dwyl burloywduon hirueinon aeleu** *two brilliant black long slender eyebrows* (by **dwyl ael**) LA. 93, **deu rudellyon lygeit** *two ruddy eyes* ib., **deu perffeithloyw gochyon rudyau** *two perfect brilliant red cheeks* ib., **deu nyeint** *two nephews* RB. II. 69, **dwyl wraged** *two wives* ib. 239 **dwyl vlyned** *two years* ib. 240. As to the higher numbers the general rule is that, if there be a plural with internal vowel change (§ 27a), the plural is used, e.g. **tri meib** *three sons*, but otherwise the noun is in the singular, e.g. **teir ynys** *three islands* (pl. **ynysed**), **petwar marchawc** *four horsemen* (pl. **marchogyon**). There are, however,

exceptions, e.g. **teir chwioryd** *three sisters*, **pump gwraged** *five women*, **trychant tei** *three hundred houses*; so very often with **dyd** *day* pl. **dieu**, and **blwydyn** *year* pl. **blyned**. Compare the exceptions after **deu** above. Another mode of expression is, e.g. **tri chawr o gewri** *three giants*, lit. *three giants of giants*.

(b) The ordinals precede the noun, e.g. **y betwared vlwydyn** *the fourth year*. But **cyntaf** usually follows, e.g. **y marchawc kyntaf** *the first horseman*; sometimes, however, it precedes, e.g. **kýntaw geir** a **dýwedaw** *the first word that I will say* BB. 41^b 1. The ordinal may denote not the order in a series, but, as also in Irish, one of a certain number, e.g. **odena y kerdus er tir a naw kedem-deith ganthav, ar nauvet** a las ar hynt *thence he came to land with nine comrades, and one of the nine was slain at once* Arch. Cambr. 1866 p. 114, **ý trýdý gwr** a dienghis o Gamlan *one of the three men who escaped from Camlan* WB. 463; **e tredyt anhebchor** *one of the three indispensables* BCh. 8.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

43. These are expressed by prefixing **pob** *every* to the cardinal, e.g. **eu bwrw pob dec pob deudec** *throwing them by tens and twelves* Hg. II. 160, **gwin ý bid hi ý vedwen in diffrin Guý** a sirth ý chegev **pop vn pop dvý** *happy the birch in the valley of the Wye, whose branches fall by twos and threes* BB. 24^a.

MULTIPLICATIVES.

44. These are expressed by **gweith** f. preceded by the cardinal, e.g. **unweith** *once*, **dwý weith** *twice*, **teir gweith** *thrice*, **pedeir gweith** *four times* etc.

THE PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The Independent Pronoun.

45. Independent pronouns fall into three sub-divisions, (a) the simple pronoun, (b) the emphatic pronoun, (c) the conjunctive or contrasting pronoun (*I also, I on my part, I on the other hand,*

etc.) When attached to a verb as its subject the pronouns are liable to weakening, e.g. **vi**, **i** for **mi**, **di** for **ti**, **ditheu** for **titheu**. Classes (a) and (c) are used also to reinforce an infixed pronoun (§49a), a pronominal preposition (§52), or a possessive pronoun (§56), or possessive adjective (§58); then, too, they are liable to the same reduction (§17a).

(a) Simple.	(b) Emphatic.	(c) Conjunctive.
<i>I, me</i> mi , vi , vy , i , y .	mivi , myvi , myvy , vivi , vyvi .	minheu , minneu , inneu .
<i>We, us</i> ni , ny .	nini , nyny .	ninheu , ninneu .
<i>Thy, thee</i> ti , di , dy , de .	tidi , tydi , dydi , dydy .	titheu , ditheu .
<i>Ye, you</i> chwi .	chwichwi .	chwitheu .
<i>He, him</i> ef (O.W. em).	efo .	ynteu .
<i>She, her</i> hi , hy .	hihi .	hitheu .
<i>They, them</i> (h) wy , (h) wynt .	(h) wyntwy .	(h) wynteu .

NOTE 1.—In **chwi** the **w** may be omitted after **w** in the verb, e.g. **ewchi** *go ye*, **dowchi** *come ye*.

NOTE 2.—**wy** is the earlier form, which became **wynt** under the influence of the ending **-nt** of the 3 plur. of the verb, just as O.Ir. **ē** *they* became in Mid.Ir. **iat**. In Mid.W. **wynt** is particularly used when it precedes the verb, e.g. **wynt a welynt** *they saw*, but **y gwelynt wy**; this, however, is a later distinction, in earlier Welsh **wy** is used everywhere, e.g. **wy gwnaethant** *they did*, **wy ladassant** *they slew*.

46. The independent pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence, as the object of a sentence, where, however, they enter into concurrence with the infixed pronoun (§48), (which, to judge from Irish, was the original method of expressing the object), after prepositions which did not enter into a unity with the pronoun (§52), and after some conjunctions. The following examples will illustrate the usage :—

(a) **mi** a **wnaf** *I will do*; **pan y gweleis i ef** *when I saw him*; **nyt yspeilwys ynteu vi** *he did not strip me*; **a rithwys Duw cyn no mi** *whom God created before me*; **ti** a **wely** *thou wilt see*; **a wely di** *dost thou see?* **kymer dy hun ef** *take it thyself*; **nyt oes seith cantref**

well noc **wy** *they are not seven cantreds better than they*; gyt ac **wynt** *along with them*.

(b) kynt y kyuarchawd ef well y mi no **miui** idaw ef *he greeted me before I greeted him*; pa le y keisswn i **dydi?** pan geissych di **vyvi**, keis parth ar India "*where should I seek thee?*" "*When thou seekest me, seek towards India*"; gofyn a oruc idi ae **hihi** oed yn peri hynny *he asked her if it was she who was causing that*.

(c) Mivi a rodaf vvg cret, heb hi, na charaf i dydi ac nath vynnaf yn dragywydawl. **minneu** a rodaf vvg cret, heb y Peredur, na dywedaf **ynneu** eir byth wrth Gristiawn yny adewych **ditheu** arnat vvg caru i yn vwyhaf gwr "*I pledge my faith,*" said she, "*that I do not love thee and that I will not desire thee to all eternity.*" "*I, on my part,*" said Peredur, "*pledge my faith that I will never speak a word to Christian soul, until thou shalt confess that thou lovest me more than any man;*" ac yn keissaw bwrw y gelein ar y march yn y kyfrwy, y dygwydei **ynteu** yr llawr ac y dodei **hitheu** diaspat *and as she sought to cast the corpse on the horse into the saddle, it kept falling to the ground, and she raised a cry*.

NOTE.—**ynteu** etc., is also used before a proper name, e.g. y wybot dy atdeb di am hynny y deuthum i. Rof i a Duw, heb ynteu Bwyll, llyna vy atdeb i ytti, "*I have come to learn thy answer about that.*" "*Between God and me,*" said Pwyll, "*here is thy answer*" RB. II. cf. RB. 25, 65, 77, 79, 81, etc., **wynteu y Galissyeit** CM. I; before a common noun, e.g. sef a wnaeth **ynteu yr eryr** *this the eagle did* RB. 78, a **hitheu wreic Teirnon** a gytsynnywys *and the wife of Teirnon agreed* RB. 22; after a proper name, e.g. Troilus **ynteu lleiaf mab y Briaf** oed herwyd oet *Troilus was Priam's youngest son* RB. II. 7, so RB. 14, II. 8, 9, 14, 22, **Castor a Pholux wynteu** a aethant *Castor and Pollux went* RB. II. 9, y **Telepus ynteu** RB. II. 17; after a common noun, e.g. a gwyr Troea **wynteu** a ymhoelassant *and the men of Troy on their part returned* RB. II. 20; and in instances like: y gelwit hi Lundein **neu ynteu** Lwndrys *it was called Lundein or Lwndrys* RB. 93, **neu ynteu** ony edy hynny udunt *or again if you do not allow them that* RB. II. 44. Cf. Mod.W. **ynte**.

47. **Issem, ysef, sef**. In O.W. the pron. **em** is used with **iss**, **is** *is* in phrases like **issem** i anu *that is his name*. From **issem** comes in Mid.W. **ysef, sef**, e.g. **ysef** a rodaf inneu *this is what I will give*; **sef**, gwreic a vynnawd Kicua *that was the wife he desired*, **Kigfa**; **ssef** a gafas yn y chyghor fo y ynyalwch *this is what she resolved upon, to flee into a wilderness*; **sef** y kychassant y dref uchaf o Arllechwed *they made for the highest town of Arllechwedd*;

arglwyd, heb ynteu, minneu a allaf dy rydhau ditheu. **sef** ual y gallaf "*Lord,*" said he, "*I can free thee. This is how I can do it;*" **ssef** y gwelynt varchawc *then they saw a horseman.* In a similar way **ef** is used by itself, e.g. pan dyuu y thymp idi, **ef** a dyuu y hiawnbwyll idi *when her time of labour came, then her right senses came to her.*

48.

Infixd Pronoun.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>me</i> - m -	<i>us</i> - n -
2. <i>thee</i> - th -	<i>you</i> - ch -
3. <i>him, her, it</i> - s -, - e -	<i>them</i> - s -, - e -

REMARKS.

49. (a) The infixd pronoun may be strengthened by putting the corresponding simple or conjunctive pronoun after the verb, e.g. a thydi **am** gwely **i** *and thou shalt see me*, euo **ath** gud **ditheu** *he will hide thee.*

(b) In the third person -**e**- is used after the relative particle **a**, e.g. mi **ae** gwelaf *I see him*, and after the conjunction **tra**, e.g. **trae** llathai pob tri *while he slew them by threes* BB. 48^a, mi **ae** kynhalyaf hyt **trae** gallwyf *I shall maintain it as long as I can* Hg. I. 4; elsewhere -**s**- is used. After the verbal particle **yd**-, however, if the verb begins with a consonant, there is no visible pronoun of the third person, e.g. **y** gwelaf *I see her* RB. 278, 6; a phan **i** gweles meibion Collwyn *and when the sons of Collwyn saw him* MA. 729^a; if the verb begins with a vowel **yh** appears, e.g. **y** hanuones sent it WB. 104, **y** hedewynt *they left them* WB. 186; similarly after **yny** until, e.g. ny dygaf i un daryan **yny** hanuono Duw im *I shall not bear any shield till God send it to me* Hg. I. 15. After **pan** when the infixd pronoun is regularly preceded by **y**-, e.g. **pan** yth wnaethpwyf ti *when thou wast made*; in the third person it is **pan** **y(h)**, e.g. **pann** **y** harcho udunt *when he asks it of them* LA. 56.

(c) In early poetry in connexion with **ny** and **ry** there are in the third person special forms, **nwy**, **nyw**, **rwy**, **ryw**, used when the verb is relative, e.g. ir nep **nuy** hatnappo *to one who does not*

recognise it BB. 4^b, *nyt kerdaur nyu moluy he is not a poet who does not praise him* MA. 174^b, *y ren rwy digonseï the King who had made them* FB. 138. In non-relative usage the infixed pron. after **ny** is **-s-**, the form of the non-relative infixed pronoun after **ry** I have not been able to establish.

NOTE.—The infixed pronoun may, as in Irish, anticipate a following object, e.g. **ai** torro hac **ay** dimanuo **y** **bryeint hunn** *who shall violate and diminish this privilege*, **ay** enrydedocao **y** **breint hunn** *who shall respect this privilege* Lib. Land. 121, **y** harchwn ni **dy** drugared *we ask thy mercy* RB. II. 44.

50. The infixed pronoun follows:—

(a) The relative particle **a**, e.g. **mynn y gwr a-n** *gwnaeth by Him who made us*, **Duw a-ch** *nodho may God protect you*, **mi a-e** *harhoaf I will await him, her, it, or them*, **a-e** *lladawd ef who killed him*, **y niver a-e** *gwelei wynt the multitude that saw them*.

(b) The verbal particle **yd**, e.g. **y-m** *gelwir I am called*, **ywch** *kymhellasant they have compelled you*.

(c) The infixing particle **a-** (§ 94), e.g. **a-m** *bo may there be to me*, **a-th** *volaf I will praise thee*, **a-s** *rodwy trindawt trugared may the Trinity give him mercy*, **gwedi a-n** *gwelwch after ye see us*, **pei a-s** *archut if thou hadst asked it*, **kyt a-m** *llatho though he should slay me*. So when this **a-** has been replaced by **y-**, e.g. **y-s** *rodho Duw ymi may God give it me* LA. 121.

(d) The verbal particle **ry-** in the earlier language, e.g. **ry-m** *goruc he has made me*. But in later Mid.W. the pronoun is infixed before **ry-** by means of **yd-**, e.g. **y-th** *ry gereis I have loved thee*.

(e) The particle **neu-**, e.g. **neu-m** *goruc he has made me* MA. 141^a, **neu-s** *cud hides it* FB. 272.

(f) Sometimes in early poetry **dy-** of compound verbs, e.g. **dy-m** *ryd gives me*.

(g) The negatives, e.g. **ny-m** *oes there is not to me*, **ny-s** *gweleis I have not seen him, her, it, or them*, **cany-ch** *gwelas neb since no one has seen you*; **na-m** *gommed do not refuse me*, **mi a debygaf na-ch** *rydhawt I think that you have not been freed*.

NOTE.—In later Mid.W. **nys** seems sometimes to be used merely in a relative sense, e.g. **yn y wlat ny-s** *ry welsei in the country that he had not seen* RB. 114, 13=**yn y wlad ný rý welei** WB. 471. This usage may have

developed from cases where the nominative stands at the head of the sentence introducing it (§ 26), e.g. *amheu yr hynn a dywedwch chwi ny-s gwnaf i* lit. *doubting of what you say I will not do it*. A meaningless *-s-*, however, is found when the verb is non-relative, e.g. *nys golirassant* *they did not delay* RB. II. 48.

(h) Certain conjunctions :—*tra-e* *llatheï while he slew them* BB. 48^a, *yny-m* *byrwyty i till I was thrown* RB. 169, *o-s* *lledy if thou slayest him* Hg. I. 368. Some conjunctions are followed by the infixing *a*, see above (c).

51. The infixed pronoun commonly expresses the accusative relation. With the verb ‘to be,’ however, it regularly expresses its dative relation, e.g., *am bo may there be to me, may I have*, *vn tat ae bu one father they had* ; it may further express the dative relation with other verbs, e.g. *y perffeith garyat hwnnw an rodho yr yspryt glan may the Holy Spirit give us that perfect love* LA. 103, *an gunel iechid may He work salvation for us* BB. 20^b.

PRONOUN WITH PREPOSITION.

52. In Welsh as in Irish the pronoun is regularly fused together with the preposition. After *ac* *with* and *gwedy* *after*, however, the pronoun follows separately, e.g. *a mi with thee, gwedy ni after us* ; the explanation seems to be that the usage of these words as prepositions is secondary. With respect to the formation, the following points may be noted.

(a) In the first and second persons (except after *y to*) there is an intervening vowel *a*, *o* (*aw*), or *y* (and in 2 pl. also *w*), so that in these persons there are the following series :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. -af, -of, -yf	-am, -om, -ym
2. -at, -ot, -yt	-awch, -och, -wch, -ych

(b) In the 3 sg. masc. the ending is *-aw*, in the 3 sg. fem. *-i* (inflecting a preceding vowel) and *-ei*, e.g. *oheni* and *ohonei* ; sometimes the inflected vowel spreads analogically, e.g. 3 pl. *ohenynt*. In the 3 pl. the oldest ending was *-u*, whence developed later *-ud* (i.e. *-uđ*), *-unt*, *-ynt*. In the third persons *-aw*, *-u*, etc., are commonly preceded by a dental.

(c) In the 1 sg. and 3 pl. there are also endings **-wyf, -wynt**.

(d) After the prepositions **ar, o, am** are inserted respectively **-n-, -hon-, -dan-** (i.e. the prep. **tan** *under*). In the 3 pl. there are certain other insertions.

53. The forms assumed by the pronouns in connection with the several prepositions will be seen from the following table :—

	Sing.	Plur.
am <i>about</i>	1. amdanaf, ymdanaf 2. ymdanat 3m. amdanaw, ymdanaw 3f. ymdeni, amdaneï, ymdaneï	amdanam amdanawch amdanunt, ymdanunt, amdanadunt, ym- danadud, ymdana- dunt, amdanwynt
ar <i>on</i>	1. arnaf 2. arnat 3m. arnaw 3f. arnei, arni, erni	arnam arnawch, arnoch arnunt, arnynt, ar- nadud, arnadunt
att <i>to</i>	1. attaf 2. attat 3m. attaw 3f. attei, etti	attam attawch attunt, attadunt
can, gan <i>with</i>	1. genhyf, gennyf 2. genhyt, gennyt 3m. gantaw, ganthaw, gentaw 3f. genti, genthi	genhym, gennym genhwch, gennwch gantunt, ganthu, ganthud, ganthunt
heb <i>without</i>	1. hebof 2. hebot 3m. hebdaw 3f. hebdi	hebdu hebdu hebdu hebdu
is <i>below</i>	3f. adisti	

		Sing.	Plur.
nem <i>except</i>			
	<i>of</i>	2.	nemoch
o <i>from</i>	1.	ohonaf, ohanaf, ohonof	ohonam, ohonom
	2.	ohonat, ohonawt, ohonot	ohonawch
	3m.	ohonaw	} ohonu, ohonunt, ohenynt, onadu, onadunt
	3f.	oheni, ohoni, ohonei, ohanei, ohenei	
rac <i>before</i>	1.	ragof	ragom, rogom
	2.	ragot	ragawch, ragoch
	3m.	racdaw, rogdaw	} racdu, racdunt, rocdunt
	3f.	recdi, racdi, rocdi, rygthi	
ro <i>between</i>	1.	yrof	yrom
	2.	yrot	yryoch, yroch
	3m.	yrydaw	} yrydunt
	3f.	yrydi	
rwng <i>between</i>	1.		ryrynghom
	2.	ryngot	ryngoch
	3m.	ryngtaw, ryngthaw, ygrythaw	} ryngdunt, ryngtunt, ryngthunt, ryndynt
	3f.	ryngthi	

NOTE.—In O.W. there is also a 3 pl. igridu Lib. Land. XLIII. l. 9, and in poetry from cyfrwng a 3 pl. cyfryngthud.

tan, dan	1.	adanaf	ydanam
<i>under</i>	3m.	ydanaw, adantaw	adanunt, ydanunt,
	3f.	deni, adanei	adanadunt
tros <i>over</i>	1.	trossof	trossom
	2.	trossot	trossawch, trossoch
	3m.	trostaw	} trostud, trosdunt
	3f.	trosti	

Usually with initial *d*, **drossof** etc.

	Sing.	Plur
trwy	1. trwydof	
<i>through</i>	2. trwydot	
	3m. trwydaw }	trwydunt
	3f. trwydi }	
uch <i>above</i>	1.	uchom
	3m. odyuchtaw }	
	3f. oduchti }	
wrth	1. wrthyf	wrthym
<i>towards</i>	2. wrthyt	wrthy ch, wrthywch
	3m. wrthaw }	wrthu, wrthunt
	3f. wrthi }	
y (O.W. di)	1. im	in
<i>to</i>	2. itt	ywch
	3m. idaw }	udu, udud, udunt
	3f. idi }	
yn <i>in</i>	1. ynof	
	2. ynot	ynoch
	3m. yndaw }	yndunt
	3f. yndi }	
yr <i>for</i>	1. yrof	erom
	2. yrot	yroch
	3m. yrdaw	yrdunt, erdunt

54. The above forms may be strengthened by the addition of the simple or the conjunctive pronouns, e.g. **arnaf i, gennym ni, itti, ohonawch chwi, idaw ef, erni hi, udunt hwy ; yrof inneu, attat titheu, gennwch chwitheu, ohonei hitheu, attunt wynteu.**

55. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. <i>mine</i>	meu	<i>ours</i>	einom, einym
2. <i>thine</i>	teu	<i>yours</i>	einwch, einywch
3. <i>his</i>	eidaw	<i>theirs</i>	eidud, eidunt
<i>hers</i>	eidi		

56. They are used (a) alone, (b) preceded by the article, (c) preceded by a possessive adjective, (d) after a noun, which may be preceded by a possessive adjective. They may be strengthened by a following personal pronoun. The following examples will illustrate the usage:—

(a) y sawl a uo **meu** *all that are mine*; ny bo **teu** dy benn *may not thy head be thine*, milwriaeth kymeint ac a oed **eidunt** *all the valour that was theirs*, y rei a oed **eidaw ef** *those that were his*, nyt yttoed y llew **yn deu** ytti *the lion was not thine* Hg. I. 63, nyt oes petrus genyf gaffel holl Freinc **yn einym** *I have no doubt that we should get all France as ours* RB. II. 116.

(b) neb un mor wedus cledyf ar y ystlys **ar meu i** *none whose sword on his side is so becoming as mine*; y mae **y meu i** y lle hwnn *this place is mine*; ath gedymdeithas yssyd adolwyn gennyf y gaffel. keffy, myn vyg cret, a dyro ditheu **y teu**, “*and I would pray to have thy friendship.*” “*Thou shalt have it, by my faith, and give me thine;*” deu parth vy oet a deu parth **y teu ditheu** *two-thirds of my life and two-thirds of thine*; dwc uendith Duw **ar einym** *gennyf take with thee God’s blessing and ours*; ef a daw y dwyn yr einwch *he will come to carry off your property*; py darpar yw yr **einywchi** *yna what preparation is that of yours there?* nyt oed olwc degach **nor eidi** *there was no aspect fairer than hers.*

(c) pa vedwl yw **dy teu ti** *what purpose is thine?* mivi a dodaf vyg korff yn erbyn **y eidaw** *I will set my body against his.*

(d) ar dy drugeinuet **or rei teu ditheu** *with sixty of your men* CM. 8; **o rei eidaw ef** *of his* LA.; **or petheu einym nynhev** *of our things* LA. 164; **dy ymadrawd teu di** *thy speech* Hg. II. 1.

57. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

	a	b	a	b
1. <i>my</i>	vy, vyn (before explosives)	'm	<i>our</i>	an, yn
				'n
2. <i>thy</i>	dy	'th	<i>your</i>	ach, ych, awch
				'ch
3. <i>his</i>	y	'e, 'y	<i>their</i>	eu, y
				'e, 'y
<i>her</i>	y	'e, 'y		

Remarks.

58. (a) The **b** forms occur in fusion with a preceding preposition or conjunction. Such forms in the 2 pl. seem to be comparatively rare, e.g. **ych** plith *in your midst* by **yn ych** plith LA., etc. **ach** rydit *and your freedom* RB. II. 189; more usually **yn awch** medyant chwi *in your power* RB. II. 50.

(b) With the prep. **y** in the third persons there is a variety of forms: **y, yw, eu, oe, oc eu**.

(c) The possessives may be strengthened by the addition of a simple or conjunctive pronoun after the noun.

59. Examples: (a) **vy arveu** *my arms*, **vy nyuot** (**dyvot**) *my coming*, **an meirch ninneu** *our horses*, **dy benn** *thy head*, **awch cledyveu** *your swords*, **y wreic ef** *his wife*, **y phenn** *her head*, **eu hieith** *their tongue*.

(b) **ym tat** *to my father*, **am arveu** *and my arms*, **yn porthi ni** *supporting us* (lit. *our supporting*), **ath teulu** *with thy household*, **ach rydit** *and your freedom*, **ydys ych gwahawd** *you are invited*, **ywch didanu** *to comfort you*, **och pechodeu** *from your sins*, **ae waet ynteu** *and his blood*, **y** (= **yw** WB.) **letty** *to his lodging* RB. 284, **ae ueirch yw y rei hynn** *and these are his horses* RB. 28, **oe chladu** *to bury her*, **y cheissaw** *to seek her*, **oe hanvod** *against her will*, **oe harveu** *from their arms*, **y kestyll** *to their fortresses*, **oe gwlatod** *to their countries*, **oc eu porthi** *to support them*.

NOTE.—Sometimes, as in Irish, the possessive seems to anticipate a following genitive, e.g. **yn y geissaw ynteu Peredur** *seeking for Peredur* WB. 140, **y hwyneb hitheu Riannon** *the face of Riannon* RB. 18, 27, **am y mýnwgýl** (without **y** RB. 117, 19) **y uorwýn** *about the neck of the maiden* WB. 475.

SELF.

60. This is expressed by sg. **hun, hunan**, pl. **hun, hunein** added to personal pronouns or to possessive pronouns or adjectives, e.g. **my hun, myvy vy hun** *I myself*, **ohonaf vy hun** *by me myself*, **ym vy hunan** *to me myself*, **vym penn vy hun** *my own head*, **arnom ny hunein** *upon us ourselves*; **dy hun** *thou thyself*, **yth**

person **dy hunan** *in thy own person*; or **tat ehunan** *from the father himself*, **ny digawn ehunan** *he is not able himself*, **ef ae byryawd ehun** *he cast himself*, **idaw ehun** *to himself*; **hi ehunan** *she herself*, **ohonei ehunan** *by her herself*; **wynt ehun** *they themselves*, **yr etholedigyon ehunein** *the elect themselves*, **yrydunt ehun** WB. 211 = **yryngtunt ehunein** RB. 272 *between themselves*, **yn eu cnawt ehun** *in their own flesh*, **yn eu rith ehunein** *into their own form*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

61. **hwnn** *this*, **hwnnw** *that*.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
M. hwnn	} hynn	hwnnw	} hynny
F. honn		honno	
N. hynn		hynny	

62. These pronouns are used :—

(a) absolutely, e.g. **beth yw hwnn?** *heb y Peredur wrth y kyfrwy. kyfrwy yw, heb yr Owein* “*What is this?*” *said Peredur, with reference to the saddle. “It is a saddle,” said Owein*; **Peredur oed y enw, a ieuhaf oed hwnnw** *Peredur was his name and he was youngest*; **yna y kymerth ynteu yr hutlath. camma di dros honn**, *heb ef then he took the magic wand. “Step over this,” said he*; **yn ol honno y kerdwys ef** *he went after her*; **a hyn a dywedaf ytti and this I will tell thee**; **mi a wnaf na chaffo ef viui vyth. pa ffuryf vyd hynny?** *heb y Pwyll “I will effect that he shall never get me.” “How will that be?” said Pwyll*; **yn ol hynny** *after that*.

(b) After a substantive preceded by the article, e.g. **ger llaw auon a elwit yn yr amser hwnnw** *Sabrina, yn yr amser hwnn y gelwir hitheu Hafren, beside a river that was called at that time Sabrina, at this time it is called Severn*; **yn yr ynys honn** *in this island*; **y nos honno** *that night*; **yr anniveileit hynn** *these animals*; **yr enweu hynny** *those names*. Similarly in the plural with **rei**, e.g. **pa ryw aniveileit yw y rei hynny?** *what kind of animals are those?*

(c) Preceded by the article, e.g. dywet, heb y Gereint, py fford oreu inni gerdet or dwy hyn. Goreu itt gerdet hon, heb ef, ot ey **yr hon** issot ny deuy trachefyn vyth "*Tell,*" said Gereint, "*which of these two roads is best to travel.*" "*It is best for thee to travel by this one,*" said he; "*if thou travel by the lower one, thou wilt never come back.*" It may be followed by a genitive, e.g. Heuel ar doythyon . . . a ossodassant eu hemendyth **ar honn Kemry holl** *Howell and the wise men set their curse and that of all the Welsh* BCh. 1. In particular **yr hwnn**, etc., is frequently followed by a relative clause, e.g. bei dywetut ti y peth a ovynnaf ytti, minneu a dywedwn **yr hynn** a ovynny ditheu *if thou wouldst tell the thing that I desire of thee, I would tell that which thou desirest*; ef a vennyc fford itti ual y keffych **yr hynn** a geissy *he will show thee a road so that thou mayest obtain what thou seekest*; pw y bynnac . . . a drem-yckont dysgu **yr hynn** a dylynt y wneuthur *whoever despise learning what they ought to do*; Bryttaen oreu or ynyssed **yr hon** a elwit gynt y wen ynys *Britain, the best of the islands, which was formerly called the White Isle*; yr heul **yn yr hwnn** y mae tri pheth *the sun in which are three things*. In this usage the plural is **y rei**, e.g. gwaged oll eithyr **y rei** oed yn gwassanaethu *all the women except such as were serving*; gweirglodyeu . . . **yn y rei** y maent ffynhoneu gloew eglur **or rei** y kerdant ffrydeu *meadows in which are clear bright springs, from which issue streams*. This device for expressing an inflected relative is particularly common in the translation literature.

ARTICLE + SUBSTANTIVE + ADVERB.

63. Some adverbs have a demonstrative force along with a substantive preceded by the article, e.g. deu ychen, y lleill yssyd **or parth hwnt** yr mynyd ar llall **or parth yma** *two oxen, one of them is on yonder side of the mountain, the other on this side*; beth yw **y rei racko?** *what are those yonder?* att **y vorwyn** draw *to the maiden yonder*.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

64. **neb** (= Ir. *nech*) *some one* is used :—

(a) Substantively, e.g. *a weleist di neb hast thou seen any one?*
nyt adwaeney neb efo no one recognised him.

(b) With the article before a relative clause, e.g. *ediuar uyd yr neb ae wnaeth whoever has done it will repent it*; *ny chigleu i dim or neb a ouynnwch chwi I have heard nothing of him of whom you ask* RB. 129.

(c) Adjectivally, e.g. *gwell yw dedyf Cristonogaeth no neb dedyf or byt the law of Christendom is better than any law in the world.*

65. **pawb** (= Ir. *câch*) *every one* is used substantively, e.g. *sef a orugant pawb or teulu that is what each one of the household did*; *Peredur a rodes y bawp gystal ae gilyd Peredur gave to every one as much as to the other.*

66. **pob** (the unaccented form of **pawb**, = Ir. *cach*, *cech*) is used adjectivally, e.g. *pob peth every thing*. **Pob** is also used with **un** *one*, e.g. *pob un onadunt every one of them*; the plural is **pob rei**, e.g. *a phob rei ohonunt o bop parth a gladassant y rei meirw and both sides buried the dead* RB. II. 30.

67. **oll** *all*, e.g. *y deulu oll all his household*; *gwraged oll all the women*; *cewri ynt oll they are all giants*. Before a noun is found **holl**, e.g. *yr holl gwn all the dogs*. In composition with numerals there appear **ell**, **ill**, **yll** e.g. *ell deu, ill deu, yll deu both*; *ell pedwar, yll pedwar all four*.

NOTE.—A compound **hollre** is found, e.g. *y rolre seint all the saints* BB. 36^a, *yn holre oludoed in all manner of wealth* LA. 165, *hollre genedyi anifeileit every kind of animals* LA. 166.

68. **arall** *another*, pl. **ereill**, is used :—

(a) Substantively, e.g. *kymeref a dyro y arall take it and give it to another*; *da arall the goods of another*; *penneu rei a dygynt, llygeit ereill, a chlusteu ereill, a breicheu ereill they took away the heads of some, the eyes of others, and the ears of others, and the arms of others.*

(b) Adjectivally, e.g. *marchawc arall another horseman*; *y*

gymeint arall as much again ; arveu gwell **nor rei ereill** arms better than the others.

69. neill one of two, e.g. **y neill** or llewot one of the two lions ; y gwydyat vot yndaw **y neill** ae gwr ae gwreic he knew that there was in it either a man or a woman Hg. I. 54 ; ar **y neill law** y gwr oed Peredur yn eisted *Peredur was seated on one hand of the man* ; pob un **ar neilltu** each one separately.

70. y llall the other, pl. **y lleill**, e.g. y kymerth Peredur hanner y bwyd idaw ehun ac adaw **y llall** yr vorwyn *Peredur took half of the food to himself and left the other to the maiden* ; ar vn y bydei borth ef idaw a gollei y gware, **ar llall** a dodei awr and the one whom he was helping lost the game, and the other raised a shout ; paham na chadarnnhawyt **y lleill** velle why were not the others thus strengthened ? LA. 8 ; cwymp **y lleill** the fall of the others LA. 8 ; y daw **y llall** his other son-in-law, an brodyr **y lleill** our other brethren LA.

71. y neill, y lleill, —y llall the one—the other, e.g. **y neill** ohonunt yn was gwineu **ar llall** yn was melyn one of them an auburn lad, the other a yellow lad ; yn y orffei **y lleill** ar **y llall** till the one overcame the other. With a substantive **arall** is used in place of **llall**, e.g. **or neill tu—or tu arall** on the one side—on the other side.

72. y gilyd is used for the other in expressions like :—dyrnedeu calet a rodei bawp onadunt **y gilyd** each of them gave hard buffets to the other ; yn un or teir person **noe gilyd** in one of the three persons than in another ; or mor **pwyl gilyd** from sea to sea ; corph ni glivit pa leueir **y gilit** body, who hearest not what thy fellow says BB. 10^b.

NOTE.—**y gilyd** (=Ir. a chéle) means literally his fellow, but, as in Irish, the phrase has become petrified in this form, and is used without respect to gender, number, or person.

SUBSTANTIVES IN A PRONOMINAL FUNCTION.

73. dim thing, e.g. kymer gret y mackwy na dywetto **dim** or a welas yman *pledge the youth that he will not tell aught of what he has seen here* ; heb allel gwneuthur **dim lles** without being able to do any good.

74. **peth** m. *thing*, e.g. **kymmer dy varch nu a pheth oth arueu** *take thou thy horse then and some of thy arms*; **onyt ef a wyr peth or hynn** *unless he knows something of this*.

75. **rei**, e.g. **rei onadunt** *some of them*, **rei drut rei mut** *some bold, some dumb* FB. 164, cf. § 62 (c).

76. **ryw** m. *kind*, e.g. **pa ryw chwedleu yssyd gennynt** *what kind of news hast thou?* **na allei neb ryw dyn** *marwawl datkanu so that no mortal man could proclaim*; **ymlad ar ryw dyn hwnnw** *to fight such a man as that* RB. II. 182; **gwelet y ryw gatwent honno** *to see such a fight as that* ib. 58; **drwy y ryw edewidyon twyllodrus hynny** *through such false promises as those* ib. 104. Similarly **cyvryw**, e.g. **yr kyfryw wr hwnnw** *to a man of such a kind* ib. 65.

NOTE.—Observe that in expressions like **y ryw dyn hwnnw** the pronoun is attracted in gender and number to the noun preceding. Cf. the similar attraction with **sawl** below.

77. **sawl** f. *multitude* and **meint** *greatness*, e.g. **yr sawl a dihgassei oe wyr yn vyw** *to those of his men who had escaped alive*; **yr honn (sc. breich) a ladawd y sawl gewri** *which slew so many giants*; **by sawl nef ysyd** *how many heavens are there?* **y sawl nifer hwnnw** *such a number as that* RB. II. 139; **y ssawl vlvynyded hynny** *so many years as that* ib. 44; **colli y meint gwyr** *a oed idaw to lose all the men that he had* ib. 46; **blyghau a oruc Goronilla rac meint** *oed o varchogyon gyt ae that Goronilla became angry because there were so many soldiers with her father* ib. 66; **ymerbynyeit ar ueint allu hwnnw** *to encounter such a force as that* ib. 348; **yn y veint perigyl honno** *in so great danger as that* ib. 160; **y veint uudugolyaetheu hynny** *such great victories as that* ib. 199.

78. **un** *one*, e.g. **eithyr bot yn prudach pryt Gwydyon noc un y gwas** *except that the aspect of Gwydyon was graver than that of the lad*.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

79. **pwyl** *who, what*, used substantively, e.g. **pwyl wyt** *who art thou?* **y bwy y rodit** *(they discussed) to whom it should be given*

RB. 258; dywet **pwý** a uu yma *tell who was here*; govyn **pwý** yw eu tystyon *to ask who are their witnesses*; **pwý** yw dy enw di *what is thy name?* LA. 128; **pwý** well genhýt *which dost thou prefer?* WB. 487; dayar **pwý** y llet neu pwy y thewhet *the earth, what is its breadth or what its thickness?* FB. 133; **pwý** kynt ae tywyll ae goleuat *what was first, darkness or light?* FB. 301. In the sense of *what thing?* is used **pa beth**, **py beth**, commonly abbreviated to **peth**, **beth**, e.g. **peth** yw y rei racko *what are those yonder?* a wdost ti **peth** wyt pan vych yn kyscwyt *knowest thou what thou art when thou art asleep?* FB. 145; a gofyn idaw **beth** a wnaei a phwy oed *and asked him what he was doing and who he was.*

NOTE.—The use of **pwý** before a noun is exceptional, **pwý** ýstýr WB. 454, 456 = **pa ystyr** RB. 101 = **py ystyr** 103.

80. **pa**, **py** *what?* adjectivally, e.g. **pa drwc** digoneis inheu ytti *what evil have I done to thee?* **py drwc** yw hynny *what evil is that?* This interrogative enters into various phrases, e.g. **pa le**, **py le** (also **ble**) *where?* **pa veint**, **py veint** *how great?* **pa ryw**, **py ryw** *of what kind?* **pa sawl** *how many?* **Pa** and **py** are also found with the addition of **un**, pl. **rei**, e.g. **pa un** wyt titheu *who art thou?* ef a ovynnawd udunt **pa rei** oedynt *he asked them who they were.*

NOTE 1.—**Pa** and **py** seem to be used without distinction of meaning. In the Mabinogion when the Red Book has **pa** the White Book has very frequently **py**.

NOTE 2.—In the earlier literature **pa** and **py** are found also without a noun, e.g. **pa** roteiste oth olud *what hast thou given of thy wealth?* BB. 10^b; **pa** wnaŵ *what shall I do?* FB. 282; hyt na wydat or byt **pa** wnaei (= **py** wnaei WB. p. 212) *so that she did not know at all what she should do* RB. 273; **py** holy di y mi *what seekest thou of me?* RB. 128, cf. further FB. 127, 145, 216, MA. 189^b. Cf. also **pa** daruu y **Garadawc** *what has been the fate of Caradawc?* RB. 41, so 59, 287 (= **pý** WB. p. 221), **py** derw itti 176; **pathawr** (= **pa-th-dawr**) *what does it matter to thee?* WB. 430 = **pythawr** p. 215; Duw reen **py** bereist lyvwr Lord God, *why hast Thou made a coward?* FB. 251; **py** liuy di *why dost thou colour?* RB. 102.

NOTE 3.—**Pa** and **py** are followed by a preposition in **pahar** *for what?* e.g. **pahar** e roet *for what it was given* BCh. 30; **paham**, **pa rac**, **py rac** and **pyr** (= **py yr**) *why?* e.g. **pýr** (= **pý rac** RB. 126) ý kyuerchý dý *why dost thou call?* WB. 486.

NOTE 4.—**pa diw**, **py diw**. The following occurrences of this may be noted:—Quid (i. **pa diu**, lit. *for what*) tibi Pasiphae pretiosas sumere vestes? Ox. 41^a. Cunctis genitoris gloria uestri laudetur celsi thronus est cui

regia caeli, where *est cui regia caeli* is translated literally and unidiomatically by *issit padu itau gulat* Iuv. 39^b. Gwynn y uyt **py diw** y rodur kerennyd Duf a hoedyl hir *blestid is he to whom is given the friendship of God and long life* FB. 308. (If a man gives a thing, and a dispute arises between two men as to *to which of them* it has been given, the word of the donor shall decide) **pa dyu** y rodes *to whom he gave it* BCh. 31. **pa diw** y damweinei y uudugolyaeth *to which the victory should fall* RB. II. 57 (so with **y to**, **y by diw** y damweinhei y uudugolyaeth onadunt 162, cf. CM. 32). **pa diw bynnac** y mynnynt lwy y rodi hi *to whomsoever they desired to give it* RB. II. 24, cf. further 181, 185. Here the use of **yd**, not **a** (§ 84), indicates that **diw** is a prepositional phrase (= *to him, to it?*).

81. pwy bynnac, pa, py—bynnac, pa beth bynnac, peth bynnac. The addition of **pynhac** or **pynnac** gives the sense of *whosoever, whatsoever*, e.g. **pwy bynnac** ae kaffei *whoever should take it*; **pa dyn** pwyllauc **benac** a ladho enuyt *whatever sane man shall slay an idiot*; **pa le bynnac** y gwelwn vwyt *wherever I saw food*; **py fford bynnac** y ffoynt *whatever way they fled*; **peth bynnac** a dýwettei Peredur *whatever Peredur said*.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

82. In Welsh there is no inflected relative. In clauses which according to the Welsh idiom are relative, relativity is expressed by the relative particle **a** when the clause is positive, by the negative **ny** (cf. § 21 note) when the clause is negative, e.g. pechodeu **a** gyffesser ac **ny** wneler yr eilweith *sins that are confessed and that are not committed a second time*. Before the details of relative usage are considered, there are several general points to be noted.

83. (a) The relative **a** is not used :—

(a) Before the relative form **yssyd, syd** *who is, which is*, e.g. nifer a uu ac a uyd uch nef is nef meint **yssyd** *the multitude that has been and that will be, above heaven, below heaven, all that there are* FB. 114.

(β) Before the verb **pieu** (§ 161), e.g. Efracw iarll bioed iarllaeth yn y gogledd *Efracw the earl had an earldom in the north*.

(γ) Regularly in the earlier Welsh, and usually throughout the Mid.W. period before the verbal particle **ry**, e.g. mi **ryth gereis** *I have loved thee*.

(δ) Before the copula when preceded by the predicate (§ 159), e.g. **llawen uu** *he was glad*; **pwyt wyt** *who art thou?* (but **pwyt a uu yma** *who was here?*)

(b) (α) In Mid.W. prose **a** is frequently absent before **oed was**, e.g. **Arthur oed** *yg Kaerllion Arthur was in Caerllion*. In the Mabinogion the White Book has often **a oed** when the Red Book has **oed**, cf. WB. 227, 229, 250, 453, with RB. 101, 165, 166, 183.

(β) In early poetry **a** is very often omitted, e.g. **Duu vet** (= **Duw a ved**) *God rules* BB. 15^a by **Duw a wet** 13^a. The details have still to be investigated.

84. In certain constructions the preverbal particle **yd** (= Mod.W. **yr**) seems to enter into concurrence with relative **a**, and in Mod.W. grammars **yr** is given along with **a** as a relative particle. This, however, comes from reading English syntax into Welsh; historically, the use of **yd**, **yr** points to a non-relative construction. In the Celtic languages the rules for the use of the relative are peculiar. In particular it should be noted that in Welsh an adverbial or prepositional phrase is not as such followed by the relative construction, e.g. **mwyhaf** *oe vrodyr y karei* *Lud y Lleuelys* *Llud loved Llevelys more than any of his other brothers*; **pan uei mwyhaf yd ymgerynt** *when they most loved one another*; **bit chwero y talhaur** *in y diwet bitterly will it be paid for in the end*; **mi a brynaf dy gerennyd. pa delw**, *heb ynteu, y pryny di* *"I will buy thy friendship."* *"In what way," said he, "wilt thou buy it?"* **lle y gwelych eglwys** *wherever thou seest a church*; **or lle yd oed** *from the place where he was*; **yn y rei y maent** *ffynhoneu in which there are fountains*; **ar hynny att y kwn y doeth** *ef thereafter he came to the hounds*. With the first instance may be contrasted expressions like **y wreic vwyhaf a garei** *the woman whom he most loved*, where without **mwyhaf** the clause would be relative, **y wreic a garei** *the woman whom he loved*; similarly **gwreica da it a wedei** *to wed would suit thee well* WB. 453.

85. In the Celtic sentence the verb normally comes first, e.g. **y kymertth** *y marchawc y march* *the horseman took the horse*. In Irish, when part of the sentence is to be emphasised it is brought

forward by means of the copula, e.g. **is ē beres** *it is he who carries*; sometimes the copula is omitted. In Welsh a part of the sentence is emphasised in the same way; the copula form, however, is regularly omitted. Thus in the example given above, if the subject were to be emphasised, the sentence would run: **y marchawc** a gymerth y march; if the object, **y march** a gymerth y marchawc. In accordance with the preceding paragraph, if the subject or object be thus brought forward, the following clause will be relative in form, but not if an adverbial or prepositional phrase be brought forward, e.g. **mw y karei** *he loved more*; **attunt yd aeth** *he went to them*.

NOTE.—In the development of Welsh **yd** tends to spread at the expense of **a**.

The Expression of Case in the Relative.

86. In the relation of subject or object of a following verb, in positive clauses **a** is used (except in so far as it must or may be omitted, § 83), in negative clauses **ny**, e.g. **y gwr a doeth** *the man who came*; **y vorwyn a weleist** *the maiden whom thou hast seen*; **y wreic yssyd yno** *the woman who is there*; **meibon ny ellynt ymlad** *boys who could not fight*.

87. In connection with the use of **a**, **ny**, the following points call for special notice:—

(a) **or a** (Mod.W. **ar a**), neg. **or ny**, **ar ny**, lit. *of that which* (or *which not*), *of what* (or *what not*), e.g. **pawb or a oed yno** *everyone who was there* (lit. *of that which was there*); **or a welsei o helgwn ny welsei cwn unlliw ac wynt** *of all the hounds that he had seen he had never seen hounds of the same colour as they*; **pob peth or ny damweinassant eiroet** *everything that has never happened* LA. 33; **nyt oes neb or ath wel ei ar nyth garei** *no one who saw thee would not love thee*; **pob peth or a uu ac yssyd ac a vyd** *everything that was and is and will be* (where rel. **a** is regularly omitted before **yssyd**); **llawer or yssyd da** *many who are good*. In the above examples the relative **a** appears in positive clauses. But after **or** = *of that by which*, etc., in accordance with § 84, **yd** is used, e.g. **gorchymynneu**

Duw a wneynt o bop fford **or y gellynt** *they did God's commandments in every way in which they could* LA. 119; ffo. . a oruc Pandrassus a gwyr Groec y gyt ac ef y bob mann **or y tebyckynt** *caffel dianc Pandrassus with the Greeks fled to every place from which they thought to find escape* RB. II. 44. In sentences like: paup **or y rodho** y brenhyn ofrum idaw *everyone to whom the king gives a present*, or ba hustyng bynnac . . . **or y kyfarffo** y gwynt ag ef *every whisper that the wind meets* RB. 60, the use of **yd** is due to the form of the relative clause (§ 89).

NOTE.—As Zimmer has shewn, CZ. II. 86 sq. **or**, **ar** is made up of the preposition **o**, **a** + the article **yr**. Similarly **yr** = **y** to + **yr**: ef a dely medhecynyat rad **yr a uo en e llys** *he is obliged to give free medical attendance to such as are in the palace* BCh. 18.

(b) Without an antecedent **a**, neg. **ny**, is used in the sense of *what* as the subject or the object of a sentence, in a genitive relation, and after a preposition, e.g. **a gahat** o uedic da *what was got of good physicians*; mi a wna**yssyd** waeth it *I shall do what is worse for thee*; ys tir (= dir) nithiau **ny bo** pur *it is necessary to sift what is not pure* BB. 42^b; y kyerth yntev gwrogaeth **a oed** yno onadunt *he received the homage of such of them as were there* RB. 267; **yr a welsynt** o vwyt *on account of what they had seen of food*; **or a glywyssynt** o gerd *of what they had heard of song*; mi a vydaf wrth **a dywedeisti** *I shall follow thy advice*; hyt na cheffwch byth werth un geinawc **oc yssyd** yn y dref *so that you shall never get a pennyworth of what is in the town* Hg. II. 169. In a sentence like: sef a oruc Scuthyn yn llaen gŵneuthur **yr oedit yn y erchi** idaw *Scuthyn did gladly what was asked of him* LA. 111, the form of the relative sentence does not admit of **a** (§ 88).

88. The genitive relation *whose*, *of which*, is expressed with the help of the possessive adjective before the noun on which in English the *whose* would depend. In Welsh, if the noun following the possessive be not under the government of a preposition the clause is relative, if it be under the government of a preposition the clause is non-relative, e.g. (a) Teithi Hen **a oresgynnwys mor y kyuoeth** *Teithi Hen whose kingdom the sea submerged* RB. 108; peth arall **ny ellych** byth **y gaffel** *another thing that thou wilt never be able to get*;

(b) *y gur y buost neithwyr yn y dy the man in whose house thou wert last night; y gwr y buost yn y geissaw the man whom thou hast been seeking.*

NOTE.—In: *yr hynn a odologyssynt ac a yttoedynt yn y damunaw that which they craved and were desiring* RB. II. 34, **a** is used where the above rule would require **yd**. In MA. 267^a occurs: *gwr am dotyw gwall oe golli a man from whose destruction loss has come to me.* Further exceptions seem to be very rare; I have noted: *ampertleith yw caru y peth y galler y gassau it is imperfect to love the thing that may be hated* LA. 86; *wrth na bu yn dyn y bei arnaf i y ofyn because there was no living man the fear of whom was on me* CM. 30.

89. Where in English the relative is preceded by a preposition (*to whom*, etc.) in Welsh the relation is expressed by a preposition + personal pronoun, and the clause is non-relative, e.g. *hŷnŷ elŷch yr koet y dodhwŷt trwŷdaw till thou goest to the wood through which thou hast come* WB. 228; *yno y byd eneidew ry darffo udunt penydyaw there are souls that have finished penance* (lit. *to whom penance is past*) LA. 129.

NOTE 1.—In the inverted sentence (§ 85) *Madawc uab Maredudd a oed idaw Powys Madawc son of Maredudd had Powys* RB. 144, the clause is expressed relatively. Similarly in another special type of sentence: *Achelarwy a uu lawen gantaw Achilles was pleased* RB. II. 31, cf. RB. II. 189-20, RB. I. 94-5. In the translation literature a number of exceptions occur:—*y rei a uo ragor arnunt those on whom there is pre-eminence* LA. 32, cf. 130-27, 131-2, 135-8, 149-17, all in sentences of the same type; *y rei hynny a ry daroed (=earlier W. rydaroed) udunt gwrthlad Maxen those who had succeeded in expelling Maxen* RB. II. 111; *mein a ellit gwneuthur gweith onadunt stones from which building could be made* RB. II. 167; *gwr...a wedo idaw a man to whom it is fitting* CM. 77.

NOTE 2.—The following is an exceptional construction:—*gwelet y bed a vynnei trw y kaffei (=trw yt gaffei WB. 453) gwreicka he wished to see the grave through which he might be able to marry* RB. 101; *na chadarnhao dyn kelwyd trwy twng trwy y colletto y gymodawc that a man shall not confirm a falsehood by an oath through which he may ruin his neighbour* LA. 143; *trwy y bei through which there should be* LA. 144.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE RELATIVE.

90. Particularly in the translation literature there are various devices for getting an equivalent of the relative admitting of a casual construction. Such are **yr hwnn**, pl. **y rei** (§ 62c), **y neb** (§ 64b), **y sawl** (§ 77).

THE VERB.

PREVERBAL PARTICLES.

The Particle *yd*.

91. In Mid.W. prose this particle usually appears as *yd* (i.e. *yd̃*) before a vowel or *h*, as *y* before other consonants. But by the side of *yd* there is found from the fourteenth century *yr*, which in Mod.W. has completely superseded *yd*.

NOTE 1.—Occasionally *y* appears before *h*, e.g. *y hanoed* RB. II. 109, *y hanoed* LA.

NOTE 2.—In RB. *yt* with lenation appears before a consonant in *yt gweirwyt* (from *cyweirwyt*) 120. In the WB. version of the *Kulhwch* story *yt* (i.e. *yd̃*) is more frequent: *ýt gaffei*, *ýt gaffo* 453, *ýt uo* 458, *ýt wertheý* 470, *ýt vȳd* 471, *ýt uerwit* 478. In BB. *yt* (= *yd̃*) is regular before vowels: *it oet* 10^b, *it aethant* 11^a, *it imne* 15^b, *it elher* 17^a, *ýt hoet* 22^b, 23^a, *it adcorssant* 23^b, *it víf* 25^b, *it arwet* 51^a, *it aw* 51^b; it is written *id* twice in *id aeth* 49^a marg. Before consonants there appears both *y* and *yd* (= *ýt* of WB.); the latter lenates, though the change is not always expressed. Before *g*, *t*, *d*, *ff*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *ý* only appears: *ý godriccawr* 51^a; *ý tirran* 1^b, *ý talhaur* 16^a, *ý tereu* 32^a, *ý tragho* 35^b; *ý deuthan* 1^b, *ý daeth*, *ý doethan* 2^a, *ý doethan* 2^b, *ý darparan* 3^a, *ý dýlanuan*, *ý daruuan* 3^b, *ý diadaud* 10^b, *ý dinwassute* 11^b, *ý deuth*, *ý del* 21^a, *ý doeth* 22^b, *ý deuthant* 23^b, *ý deuant* 25^a, *ý dav* 32^a, *ý dinwassune* 44^a, *ý duc* 44^b, *ý diwedi* 51^b, *ý dodir* 53^b; *ý ffoes* 22^b; *ý sirthei* 50^a; *ý mae* 13^b, 32^a, 34^a, 34^b, 35^a, 41^b; *ý nottvȳ* 38^b. Before *p* and *r* *yd* only: *id pridaw* 21^a, *yd porthaise* 27^a; *ýd rotir* 23^b. Before other consonants the usage varies,—*c*: *ý kuýnan* (infixed pron.?) 2^a, *ý kisceisse* 25^a, *ý keweis* (infixed pron.?) 43^b, but *id gan* 8^a, *id keiff* 43^a, *id cuitin* 48^a, *ýd gan* 54^a. *gw*: *ý gvna* 34^b, *ý gweleise* 36^a, 36^b, *ý guýstluȳ* 38^a, *ý guiscav* 41^b, but *id woriv* 9^a, *ýd welese* 27^a, *ýd vna* 32^a. *b*: *ý bu* 33^b, *ý bit* 28^a, but *ýd vei* 34^b, *ýd vo*, *ýd vit* 42^a, *ýd uit* 44^b. *ll*: *ý llas* 36^b, *ý lleinw* 51^a, but *id lathennawr* 26^a, *id lathai* 48^b. In the O.W. glosses it only appears: *it dagatte* Mart. Cap. 4^b, *it darnesti* Iuv. p. 88. From all this it may be inferred that there was a period in Welsh when the particle was *yd̃* before vowels, *yd* with lenation before consonants. As to the origin of non-lenating *y*, it is probable that it started from verbs beginning with *d*. As *adyn* *wretch* comes from **ad-dyn*, so, e.g. **yd duc* would give **yd uc*. From association with the other forms of the verb this would naturally come to be regarded as *y duc*, and hence, probably with the help of *y* containing an infixed pronoun (§ 50^b), *y* might spread as the general form before consonants. As to the later *yr*: *y* for *yd*: *y*, it is probably due to the influence of the forms of the article *yr*: *y*.

NOTE 3.—In *ac yr gyscwys* RB. 28, *ual yr lygryssit* RB. 54, *ual yr notayssynt* CM. 57, *yr = y ry*, cf. § 93 note 4.

Usage of *yd*.

92. In normal Mid.W. prose the particle **yd**, which has no appreciable meaning, is, with certain exceptions, used regularly before indicatives and subjunctives, e.g. **yd af** yn egyl gyt ac wynt *I will go as angel along with them*; **y deuei** y kythreul *the devil used to come*; ac yno **y gwelas** ef pedeir gwraged *and there he saw four women*; yn y lle **y gwelsei** Gynon *in the place where he had seen Cynon*; lle **y gwelych** eglwys *wherever thou seest a church*; **val y gwelas** y gwr Peredur yn dyuot *as the man saw Peredur coming*; megys **y mynnei** ehun *as he himself desired*; hyt **y buant** *as long as they were*.

93. But it is not used:—

(a) at the beginning of a clause before a subjunctive of wish or command, e.g. **diwyccom-ne** a digonhom o gamuet *may we make atonement for the iniquity which we have done* BB. 15^b; **hanpych** gwell *hail!* dos titheu ar Arthur . . . ac **erchÿch** hÿnnÿ idaw go *thou to Arthur and ask that of him* WB. 454; Agamemnon . . . a dwawt . . . **gossottynt** hwy y neb a vynnÿnt yn y le ef *Agamemnon said they should set whomsoever they pleased in his place* RB. II. 24.

NOTE 1.—Contrast **yng ngoleu addef nef yt nodder** *in the light of the heavenly home may he be protected* MA. 174^a.

(b) When the verb is repeated in answers, e.g. **a bery di?** **paraf** *wilt thou effect?* *I will*.

(c) In such instances as the following:—Bei dywedut ti y mi y peth a ovynnaf ytti, minneu a dywedwn y titheu yr hwnn a ovynny ditheu. **Dywedaf** yn llawen, heb yr Owein “*if thou wouldst tell me what I ask of thee, I would tell thee what thou askest.*” “*I will tell gladly,*” says Owein; ath gedymdeithas yssyd adolwyn gennyf y gaffel. **Keffy** myn vyg cret “*and I pray to obtain thy friendship.*” “*Thou shalt obtain it by my faith;*” ac yna y dywawt Peredur: **diolchaf** ynneu y **Duw na** thorreis vy llw *and then Peredur said: “I give thanks to God that I have not broken my oath”* (cf. the use of **na** § 237 c).

(d) When the predicate precedes the copula, e.g. **llawen vuant** *they were glad*.

NOTE 2.—But with verbs of naming **yd** with an infixed pronoun is used when the predicate precedes, e.g. **Peredur ym gelwir** *I am called Peredur*.

(e) After a negative, e.g. **ny welas** *he did not see*; **pony wdost** *dost thou not know*?

(f) In relative construction, e.g. **ef a doeth** *he came*.

(g) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a wely di** *dost thou see*?

(h) After the particle **neut**, e.g. **neud ynt geith** *now they are slaves* MA. 157^b.

(i) After **mad** *well*, e.g. **mad devthoste** *happily didst thou come*, BB. 44^a, unless there be an infixed pronoun, e.g. **mat yth anet** *happily wert thou born* FB. 101.

(k) After **moch** *soon* (= Ir. *mos*), e.g. **moch guelher** *soon will be seen* BB. 1^b.

(l) After certain conjunctions, e.g. **can buost** *since thou hast been*; **kwt gaffei** *where he should get* WB. 453; **cyn gwnel** *though he does*; **kyt dywetto** *though he should say*; **o gwely** *if thou seest*; **pan welsant** *when they saw*; **pei kaffwn** *if I should get*; **tra vych** *while thou art*; **yny digwyd** *till he falls*. But it is used with an infixed pronoun after **pan**, e.g. **yr pan yth weleis** *since I saw thee*; so after **tra** (but cf. § 49^b), e.g. **hyt tra yn dygyrcher** *so long as we are visited* RB. 105.

NOTE 3.—After **gwedy** after the usage is not very clear. Before a following vowel, we have on the one hand **gwedy ed eystedont** *after they sit* BCh. 53, **gwedy yd elont** *after they go* Hg. I. 11, **gwedy yd elom** *after we go* Hg. II. 146, on the other hand **gwedy aruerych** *after thou dost practise* LA. 90. Before a following consonant, in BCh. **gwedy y** (e.g. **gwedy e kafo** *after he gets* 34) is more common than **gwedy** (e.g. **gwedy roder** *after she is given* 130); in BB. is found **wide kywisscaran** (leg. **kywisscarun**) *after we separate* 12^b; **gwȳdi darffo** *after it is over* 4^b; in Mid.W. prose **gwedy** is much more common than **gwedy y**, but it is a question how far **gwedy** comes after fusion from **gwedy y**. It is to be noted that infixing **a-** (§ 94) is found after **gwedy** as well as after the conjunctions which are not followed by **yd**; this would seem to suggest that the use of **yd** after **gwedy** was not original, but there is need for further investigation based on fuller material.

NOTE 4.—In Mid.W. prose **yd** is sometimes found before **ry**, even when there is no infixed pronoun, e.g. **fford y rȳ** [d] *uuost the way by which thou hast come* WB. 138; **ȳm pob gwlat or ȳ rȳfuom** *in every country in which I have been* ib. 144; **y ry dugassei** *he had brought* RB. II. 139; **megys y ry wnathod** *as he had done* ib. 161. Cf. the instances of **yr** § 91 n. 3.

94. In later Mid.W. the use of **yd** is more extensive than at an earlier period. In the archaic prose of the story of Kullwch and Olwen it is often wanting in the White Book version where it is present in the Red Book, and in the earlier poetry it is rarer still; the conditions of the earlier usage have still to be investigated. It may be noted that in earlier Welsh, when **yd** is not syntactically permissible, **a-** is used to infix a pronoun, e.g. **a-m bo** *may there be to me* BB. 17^b; **ath uendiguiste** *he has blessed thee* 18^a; **as attebwys** *answered them* FB. 139; **as redwn** (leg. **rodwn**) *we will give it* WB. 475. In prose this usage survives after some conjunctions, e.g. **gwedy an gwelwch** *after ye see us* Hg. II. 1; **gwedy as cladawch hi** *after ye bury her* LA. 81; **pei as rodei** *if he gave it* RB. 136. This **a** tends to become **y** under the influence of the infixed pronoun after **yd** (**y-m**, etc.), e.g. **ys po** *may there be to him* BB. 53^b; **bei yscuypun** *if I had known it* BB. 41^a; **bei ys gattei** *if it had permitted it* WB. 424=**pei as gattei** RB. 274; **kylt ym lladho** *though he slay me* RB. 280=**kylt am llatho** Peniarth MS. 4. With fusion, e.g. **peis mynnynt** *if they desired it* LA. 69.

THE PARTICLE **ry**.

95. The particle **ry**, which corresponds etymologically to the Ir. verbal particle **ro-**, and resembles it in its uses, is in Welsh a disappearing particle; it is much less frequent in Mid.W. prose than in the early poetry.

NOTE.—**Ry** is sometimes reduced to **r**, e.g. **nŷr darffo** WB. 230=**ny darffo** RB. 168; **nar geueis** *that I did not get* Hg. II. 265; **ar ethynt** (v.l. **a ethynt**) *that have passed* RB. II. 205; **ar doethoed** (= **a dathoed** RB. 197) *who had come* WB. 62; **wedyr vligaw** (= **wedy y vlingaw** Hg. II. 112) *after his slaying* CM. 102. From **neu + ry** has come the common Mid.W. **neur**, cf. **neur dialawd** (= **neu rŷ dialawd** WB. 404) *he has avenged* RB. 259; **neur daroed** (= **neu rŷ daroed** WB. 402) *it was over* RB. 258. For **yr**= **y ry** see § 91 n. 3.

96. In Mid.W. prose **ry** is used :—

A. With the indicative.

(a) Optionally with the perfect (as distinguished from the preterite, § 108), e.g. **uŷ llŷsuam rŷ dŷgvŷs** (= **a dynghwys** RB. 102) *im my stepmother has sworn to me* WB. 454; **pawb rŷ gauas** (= **a gauas** RB. 113) *ŷ gŷuarws everyone has received his boon* WB. 470; **drycheuwch ŷ fŷrch uŷ aeleu rŷ syrthwŷs** (= **a syrthwys** RB. 119) *ar aualeu vŷ llygeit raise the forks of my eyelashes which have fallen on my eyeballs* WB. 478; **llawer dyd yth ry gereis** *I have loved thee many a day* RB. 118; **nŷs rŷ geueis** (= **nys keueis** RB. 126) *I have not got him* WB. 487; **ny ry giglef i eirmoet dim y wrth y uorwyn** *I have never heard anything of the*

maiden RB. 113; a ffan **ry dyuu** amser mab a anet a elwit Bown and when the time was come, there was born a son who was called Bown Hg. II. 119.

(b) Optionally with the pluperfect, e.g. gwallocau a oruc **ý rýn rý adawsei** (= yr hyn a adawssei RB. 101) *he neglected what he had promised* WB. 453; a thrist oed genthi, **kaný rý welsei** (= **kany welsei** RB. 116) *eiroet ý uýnet ae eneit ganthaw a delhei ý erchi ý neges honno and she was sad, for she had never seen anyone who came on that quest depart with his life* WB. 474; a chael yn y uedwl **na ry welsei** *eiryoet mab a that kyndebycket ar mab y Pwyll and he thought that he had never seen son and father so like as the boy was to Pwyll*; a chynn ymgyweiryaw yn y gyfrwy neur **ry adoed** *heibyaw and before he had settled himself in his saddle, she had passed by*. In the sentence: *dechreu amouyn a gwyrda y wlat beth uuassei y arglwydiaeth ef arnadunt hwy y vlwydyn honno y wrth ry uuassei kyn no hynny he began to ask the nobles of his country how his rule over them had been that year compared with what it had been before* RB. 7, **ry uuassei** seems to express priority relatively to the preceding **buassei**.

B. With the subjunctive.

(a) With the present subjunctive **ry** appears sometimes when it has a perfect sense, e.g. ohonot ti ýt gaffo ef kanýs **rý gaffo** (= **yr nas kaffo** RB. 101) *o arall from thee he shall get (offspring) though he has not got it from another* WB. 453; **kyt ry wnelych** *di sarhaedeu . . . kyn no hynn nys gwney bellach though thou hast committed outrages before this, thou shalt not commit them further* RB. 99; yno y byd encideu ry darffo vdunt penydyaw *there are the souls that have ended their penance* LA. 129. But also without **ry**, e.g. a chyn **gwnel** gameu it . . ny buost ti hawlwr tir a dayar eiryoet *and though he has wronged thee, thou hast never been a claimant of land and earth* RB. 44.

(b) With the past subjunctive, when it has the sense of a pluperfect, **ry** not infrequently appears, e.g. mýnet a oruc serch ý uorwýn ým pob aelawt itaw **kýnnýs rý welhei** (= **yr nas gwelsei** RB. 102) *eiroet love for the maiden entered every limb of him though*

he had never seen her WB. 454; *nŷd oed waeth kŷuarwŷd ŷn ŷ wlad nŷ rŷ welei* (= *nys ry welsei* RB. 114) *eiroet noc ŷn ŷ wlad chun he was not a worse guide in a country that he had never seen than in his own country* WB. 471; *a chyn lawenet vu a chyt ry delei idaw iechyt and he was as joyous as though health had come to him* RB. II. 183; *pei mi rŷ wascut* (= *a wascut* RB. 116) *uelly nŷ oruŷdei ar arall uyth rodi serch im if it had been me whom thou hadst so squeezed, no other one would ever have been able to show me love* WB. 474. But also without **ry**, e.g. *pei ys gwypwn ny down yma if I had known it, I would not have come hither* RB. 29, 20.

C. With the infinitive when it has a perfect or pluperfect sense, e.g. *adnabot a oruc ry gaffel dynnawt ohonaw he perceived that he had got a buffet*; *gwedy ry golli eu kyn after their horns had been lost* RB. 194.

97. In early Welsh poetry the use of **ry** is much more common than in prose; there it has also some syntactical uses which have been lost in prose (cf. Eriu II. 215 sq.)

(a) With the indicative preterite, when it has a perfect sense, **ry** is much more frequent than in the prose language. As in the case of Irish **ro**, the general definition of this usage is that the past is viewed from the standpoint of the present. There may be a reference either to the personal experience of the speaker, e.g. *mi rŷth welas I have seen thee* BB. 51^a, *rim artuad I have been blackened* BB. 12^a, or to an indefinite past, e.g. *ry gadwys Duw dial ar plwyf Pharaonus God has kept vengeance on Pharaoh's people* FB. 170.

With respect to this usage, however, the following points have to be noted:—

1. **ry** is not found:—

(a) After a negative, e.g. *ni threghis ev hoes their life has not passed away* BB. 11^a; contrast *ry treghis eu hoes* FB. 128. There are rare exceptions in the later poetry.

(β) After *mad well*, e.g. *mad devthoste ŷg corffolaeth happily hast Thou come into the flesh* BB. 44^a.

(γ) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. *a gueleiste gureic hast thou seen a woman?* BB. 22^b. But in prose *a ry fu has he been?* WB. 121.

2. **ry** is not preceded by relative **a**. In the later poetry there are very rare exceptions.

3. A pronoun is infixed after **ry**; it is not put before it with **yd** or **a**, e.g. *ry-n gwarawt has helped us* FB. 126, or *Dofyd ry-n digones if it is the Lord that has made us* FB. 113. In the later poetry there are rare exceptions.

(b) With the subjunctive of wish it is used optionally in positive (but never in negative) sentences, e.g. *ry phrinomne di gerenhit may we buy Thy friendship* BB. 44^b; *rym gwares dy voli may Thy praise help me* FB. 109, *by ath uendicco may it bless thee* BB. 18^a; but *nŷ buve trist may I not be sad* BB. 17^b.

(c) With the present indicative:—

1. **Ry** may express possibility, e.g. *ry seiw gur ar vn conin a man can stand on a single reed* BB. 45^a.

NOTE.—In prose there is an instance of **ry** with the present indicative in: ef a **ry** eill ych neckau *he may refuse you* RB. 60. With **gallu**, **ry** is also found in the potential, e.g. ef **ar allei** vot yn wir a dywedy di *what thou sayest may be true* Hg. I. 81, similarly 224, 267, 272; without **ry**: ef a **allei** llawer mab colli y eneit *many youths might lose their life* WB. 100. From the perfect sense inherent in the verb, **ry** is found with the present and imperfect of **darvot** *to be finished*, e.g. os y uwrw **ry** derýw *if he has been thrown* WB. 125; **neur daroed** idaw diffeithaw traean Iwerdon *he had already laid waste the third part of Ireland* RB. 135.

2. In a subordinate clause of a general sentence it may have the sense of a perfect, e.g. ti a nodyd a **ry geryd** *Thou savest those whom Thou hast loved* FB. 180. The same sense is found in the subjunctive, when that mood is syntactically required, e.g. **ry brynw[y]** nef nyt ef synn *whoever has purchased heaven will not be confounded* FB. 307; a **ry gotwy** glew gogeled ragtaw *let him who has angered a brave man shun him* MA. 191^a.

(d) In the later poetry it is used with the future, or with the subjunctive in a future sense, without any apparent meaning, e.g. arth o Dehenbarth a dirchafuý. **ry llettaud** y wir ew tra thir mýnvý *a bear from the South will arise. His men will spread over the land of Mynwy* BB. 30^a; bydinoed Katwaladyr kadyr y deuant. **ry drychafwynt** Kymry, kat a wnant *the hosts of Cadwaladr mightily will they come. The Cymry will rise up, they will give battle* FB. 126.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbal Classes.

98. In Celtic as in Latin there were various types of verbal conjugation. In Old Irish the different types may still to a great extent be distinguished, e.g. 3 sg. **-beir** *carries* from *beret, **-guid** *prays* from *godit (cf. Lat. capit), **-cara** *loves* from *carāt (cf. Lat. amat), **-lēici** *leaves* from *lancit or the like (cf. Lat. audit or monet; in Celtic ē became ī). In Welsh the several types have become obscured. There remain, however, some traces of an original difference. Such are the different forms of the 3 sg. pres. ind., e.g. **geill** (to **gallu** *to be able*) which would go back to *gallit or the like, **cymmer** *takes* which would correspond to an Ir. con-beir and would go back to **com-beret**, **car** *loves* = Ir. -cara; further the various forms of the 3 sg. pret. act. in **-as**, **-es**, **-is** and of the pret. pass. in **-at**, **-et**, **-it**. In particular should be noted such series as **geilw** (to **galw**, *to call*): **gelwis**: **gelwit**; **ceidw** (to **cadw** *to preserve*): **cedwis**: **cedwit**; **llysg** (to **llosgi** *to*

burn): **llosges**: **llosget**; **ceiff** (to *caffael to get*): **cavas**: **cavat**. Here there is great need for a collection of material from early texts. In some cases an original radical conjugation is indicated by certain formations peculiar to verbs of the root class, e.g. the **-t** preterites **aeth** = Ir. *-acht* and **cymmerth** = Ir. *con-bert* to pres. **a** = Ir. *-aig* and **cymmer** = Ir. *con-beir*; the pret. **gwarawt** = Ir. *fo-rāith to help*; and preterites passive like **llas** = Ir. *-slass to kill*.

Voice.

99. There are two voices, the active and the passive. The deponential form which is found in Old-Irish has disappeared in Welsh.

Number.

100. In the active there are two numbers, the singular and the plural. In the passive there is only one form for both numbers.

101. In the concord of a verb with a plural subject Welsh shews certain peculiarities:—

(a) If the subject be unexpressed, or if it be a personal pronoun, the verb is in the plural, e.g. **y doethant**, **y doethant wy**, **wynt a doethant** *they came*.

NOTE.—Exceptions are rare, e.g. **os wynteu ae med hi** *if it is they that possess it* RB. 91; **poet wynt athiffero** *let it be they who defend thee* CM. 35; **nyd wy dyweit** *geu llyfren Beda the books of Beda do not lie* FB. 159; **wy a gynheil y bit** *they support the world* FB. 217; **hwy a orfyd** *they shall prevail* MA. 141^b. An example with the copula is: **ys hwy yr rei hynny** (= **sef yw y rei hynny** RB. 121) *Nynhŷaw a Pheibŷaw they are Nynnyaw and Peibŷaw* WB. 480.

(b) Otherwise in the prose of the Mabinogion the singular is the usual construction, e.g. **y kerdwys y kennadeu** *the messengers set out*; **beth yw y rei racko?** *egylyon ynt what are those yonder? They are angels*. But sometimes the verb is in the plural, particularly in WB. and in the more archaic texts, e.g. **y deu vrenhin a nessayssant** *the two kings drew near* RB. 5; **a meicheit Matholwch a oedynt** (= **oed** RB. 35) *ar lan y weilgi and the swineherds of Matholwch were by the shore of the sea* WB. 50; **y trywŷr a ganant** *eu kŷrn the three sound their horns* WB. 485 = RB. 125, 18;

naw brenhin coronawc **a oedýnt** wýr idaw *nine crowned kings who were his men* RB. 244; **seithwýr a oýdýnt** y danaw *seven men were under him* (by **naw eglwys ereill a vydei *there were nine other churches*) WB. 385 = RB. 245; **ý rei a oedýnt** (= **oed** RB. 165) **ýn** gwassanaethu *those who were serving* WB. 227; **bliant oedýnt** (= **oed** RB. 165) **ý llieinýeu** y bwrth *the tablecloths were of fine linen* WB. 227; **kwth ýnt** (= **ble mae** RB. 101) **plant** ý gwr *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453. Sometimes the plural is found with a collective noun, e.g. **gwelsant niuer** Otgar eu *meint the people of Odgar saw their number* RB. 136, 3. In the earlier poetry the plural is quite common, and in corresponding constructions in Old Irish the plural is regular. In Welsh there has been an encroachment of the singular upon the plural, as there has been in later Irish.**

Person.

102. In the active there are three persons of each number. In the passive there is only a third person, the first and second persons being expressed, as in Irish, by means of pronouns, e.g. **y-m gelwir** *I am called*, **y-th elwir** *thou art called*, **ny-n cerir** *we are not loved*, **ny-ch cerir** *ye are not loved*; **kattwer vi** *let me be kept*.

NOTE.—In the third person there are instances of an infixed pronoun, when the verb is non-relative, e.g. **kyt ys galwer** *though they are called* LA. 88, **megys pei as gossottit** *as if it were placed* Hg. I. 304; but, on the other hand, e.g. **na rodher** *that it be not given* RB. 258, **pan ollýngit** *when it was set free* Hg. I. 315. The matter calls for further observation.

103. The verb regularly agrees in person with the subject, e.g. **mi a welaf** *I see*, **ti a wely** *thou seest*, **ny a dywedwn** *we say*, **mi a thi a ryuelwn** *thou and I will fight*, **mi a Bown a wysgwn** *yn arueu ymdanam a thitheu a wysgy ymdanat* *Bown and I will put on our arms, and thou wilt put on thine*. In the passive, where there is no distinction of person, the third person is used everywhere, e.g. **mi a gerir** *I am loved*. The 3 sg. copula form **ys** is used, like the corresponding Ir. *is*, with pronouns of the first and second persons, e.g. **ys mi** (= Ir. *is mē*) *it is I*.

Occasionally in a relative clause the verb is in the 3 sg. when the antecedent is in the first or second person, e.g. **mi rŷth welas** *I have seen thee* BB. 51^a; **ae ti a eirch uŷ merch? ŷs mi ae heirch** *is it thou who askest for my daughter? It is I who ask for her* WB. 479; **mi aŷ had[e]ilyawd** *I built it* WB. 394.

NOTE.—These last examples represent the original construction, which has in Welsh been replaced by congruence with the pronoun. The 3 sg. is the regular construction in Breton, e.g. **me guelas** *I saw*, in Cornish, e.g. **why a ergh** *ye seek*, and in Old Irish, e.g. **is mē asbeir** *it is I who say*.

The Moods.

104. There are three finite moods, the indicative, the subjunctive and the imperative. The Celtic languages have developed no proper infinitive; the place of the infinitive in Welsh as in the other Celtic languages is taken by a verbal noun, with nominal inflexion and with nominal construction. There is a passive participle in **-edic** and a verbal of necessity in **-adwy** (corresponding to the Irish verbal of necessity in **-thi**).

The Indicative.

105. The tenses of the indicative are present, imperfect, preterite, and pluperfect. Syntactically the present serves also as a future; in the earlier language, however, there are also special future forms (§ 130). The imperfect is used both as an imperfect indicative and as a conditional (in the latter usage it corresponds in usage to the Irish secondary future). The preterite is used both as preterite and as perfect; in the latter usage it is often preceded by **ry**, particularly in the earlier language (§§ 96, 97). The pluperfect is a new development of the British division of Celtic; it has the same endings as the imperfect, and has been formed to the preterite stem on the analogy of the imperfect to the present. It is used (**a**) as a pluperfect indicative, (**b**) as a pluperfect conditional, in which sense, however, the imperfect continues to be used in Mid.W., (**c**) as a pluperfect subjunctive, in which usage it tends in Mid.W. to replace the past tense of the subjunctive (§ III). The following examples will illustrate the uses of the tenses of the indicative.

PRESENT.

106. (a) Actual present, e.g. beth **yw** hwnn? Kyfrwy **yw** *what is this? It is a saddle*; ti a **wely** y sawl vorŷnyŷon hŷgar **ŷssŷd** yn ŷ llŷs hon *thou seest all the amiable maidens who are in this court* WB. 155.

(b) Consuetudinal present, e.g. ef a **wyl** pawb or a del ŷ mŷwn ac nŷs **gwyl** neb efo *he sees everyone who enters and no one sees him* WB. 156.

(c) Of an action lasting into the present, e.g. **ys** gwers **yd wyf** yn keissaw a olchei vyg cledyf *I have been seeking for a while some one to burnish my sword* RB. 126; pump mlyned ar ethynt yr pan **yttym** ni yn arueru or ryw seguryt hwnnw *five years have passed away since we have been enjoying that ease* RB. II. 205.

(d) Historic present, e.g. nyt kynt **yd yskynn** ef ar y uarch noc **yd a** hitheu hebdaw ef *no sooner did he mount his horse than she passed him* RB. 11; nachaf gwr du . . . a **welant** lo! *they saw a black man* WB. 486; a phan **daw** (= **doeth** WB. p. 204) hyt lle yd oed Gwenhwyvar kyuarch gwell a oruc idi *and when he came to the place where Gwenhwyvar was he greeted her* RB. 262; gossot a oruc ynteu ar y marchawc . . . yny **hyllt** y daryan ac yny **dyrr** yr aruev *he made an onset on the horseman, till he cleft the shield and broke the arms* RB. 271.

(e) As future, e.g. dywet y Arthur pa le bynnac y bwyf i gwr idaw **vydaf**, ac o **gallaf** lles a gwassanaeth idaw, mi ae **gwnaf**. A dywet na **deuaf** y lys vyth yny ymgaffwyf ar gwr hir *say to Arthur that wherever I am I will be his man, and if I can do him advantage and service, I will do it. And say that I will never come to his court till I encounter the tall man.*

IMPERFECT.

107. (a) Of an action going on or a state existing in past time, e.g. val y **kyrchei** ef y bont ef a **welei** varchawc yn dyuot *as he was making for the bridge, he saw a horseman coming* WB. p. 216; nyt y fford a **gyrchei** y tref or bont a gerdawd Gereint *it was not by the road that went from the bridge to the town that Gereint went*

WB. p. 217; yma **ŷd oedwn** yn kerdet ui ar gwr mwyaf a **garwn**.
 ac ar hŷnnŷ ŷ doeth tri chawr o gewri attam *we were travelling, I*
and the man whom I most loved. And thereupon there came to
us three giants WB. 441; pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, eington gof
 a **oed** yma, a minneu ederyn ieuanc **oedwn** *when first I came here*
there was here a smith's anvil, and I was a young bird RB. 129.

NOTE 1.—Note the use of the imperfect with a negative in such sentences as the following: **nyt eynt** hwy oe bod *they would not go willingly* RB. 32; yr hynny **ny thawei** yny dygwydwys kysgu arnei *for all that she would not be silent, till sleep fell upon her* RB. II. 51.

NOTE 2.—The imperfects of **clybot** *to hear* and of **gwelet** *to see* are frequent in narrative, parallel with the preterite of other verbs, e.g. y dyd **ŷd aeth** ef parth a chaer Dathyl, troi o vywn y llys a wnaeth hi; a hi a **glywei** lef corn *the day that he went towards Caer Dathyl, she walked within the court, and she heard the sound of a horn* RB. 74, 6; a dyuot yr brifford ae chanlyn a orugant. A choet mawr a **welynt** y wrthunt. A ffarth ar coet y deuthant. Ac yn dyuot or koet allan **y gwelynt** pedwar marchawc aruawc. Ac edrych a orugant arnunt *and they came to the highway and followed it. And they saw before them a great wood. And they went towards the wood. And they saw four armed horsemen coming out of the wood. And they gazed upon them* RB. 270, 19.

(b) Representing in indirect speech a present indicative of direct speech, e.g. a galw a wnaeth attaw y verch hynaf idaw Goronilla a gofyn idi pa veint **y karei** hi efo. A thygu a wnaeth hitheu y nef a daear bot yn vwy **y karei** hi euo noe heneit chun. A chredu a wnaeth ynteu idi hynny, a dywedut, kan **oed** kymeint **y karei** hi euo a hynny, y rodei ynteu draean y gyuoeth genti hi y wr a dewissei yn ynys Prydein *and he called to him his eldest daughter Goronilla, and asked her how much she loved him. And she swore by heaven and earth that she loved him more than her own life. And he believed her in that and said that, since she loved him so much as that, he would give the third of his kingdom with her to the man whom she should choose in the island of Britain* RB. II. 65.

(c) Of a repeated or customary action in past time, e.g. a phy beth bynnac a dywetei ar y dauawt, ef ae **kadarnhei** oe weithret ae arueu *and whatever he said with his tongue, he used to make it good by his deeds and his arms* RB. II. 41; kymeint ac a wnelit y dyd or gweith, tranoeth pan gyuotit neur **daruydei** yr dayar y lynku *as much of the work as was done by day, overnight when they arose the earth had swallowed it* RB. II. 141; ar rwym a **wneyit**

y na rwng deu dyn a wnaethpwynt y rwng Gereint ar uorwyn *and the bond that used to be made then between two persons was made between Gereint and the maiden* RB. 262, 25.

(d) As secondary future or conditional.

(a) As a secondary tense to the future, e.g. can gwŷdŷwn i **ŷ** **dout** ti ŷm keissyaw i *for I knew that thou wouldst come to seek me* WB. 249; diheu oed genthi na **deuei** Ereint uyth *she was sure that Gereint would never come* WB. 441; ny wydyat hi beth a **wnaei** *she did not know what she should do* RB. 268, 29.

(β) In the apodosis of a future or possible conditional clause, e.g. bei gwnelhit uyğ kyğhor i nŷ **thorrit** kyfreitheu llŷs ŷrdaw *if my counsel were followed, the laws of the court would not be broken on his account* WB. 458; pei clywhut ti ymdidan y marchogyon racco . . . mwy **vydei** dy oual noc y mae *if thou heard the discourse of yonder horsemen, thy anxiety would be greater than it is.*

(γ) In the apodosis of a past or impossible conditional clause, e.g. py ham vilein, heb ef, y gadut ti efo heb y uenegi imi. Arglwyd, heb ef, ny orchymyneisti euo imi; pei as gorchymynnnt nys **gadwn** "*why, villain,*" said he, "*didst thou let him go without letting me know?*" "*Lord,*" said he, "*thou didst not give me such instructions. If thou hadst instructed me I should not have let him go*" WB. p. 216; pei oet idaw, ef a **ledit** (= **ladyssit** RB. 193, 8) *if he had been of age, he would have been slain* WB. 117.

NOTE 3. To **bot** *to be* the regular conditional is **bydwn**. The imperfect **oed**, however, (like Ir. *ba*) is used in a modal sense in expressions like the following: **oed well genhŷf** (= Ir. *ba ferr limm*) **noe ŷssŷd ŷm gwlat bei oll ŷt uei val hŷnn** *I should prefer to all that is in my kingdom that it should be all like that* WB. 487.

PRETERITE.

108. (a) As preterite (the regular narrative tense), e.g. ac ŷmhoŷ lud a **oruc** ar ŷ marchawc, ac ar ŷ gossot kyntaf ŷ uwrw ŷr llawr ŷ dan draet ŷ uarch. a thra **barh[a]awd** ŷr un or pedwarugein marchawc, ar ŷ gossot kyntaf **ŷ byrŷawd** pob un onadunt. Ac o oreu ŷ oreu **ŷ doe[t]hont** attaw eithŷr ŷ iarll. Ac ŷn diwethaf oll **ŷ doeth** ŷ iarll attaw *and he turned on the horseman, and at the*

first onset he threw him to the ground, under the feet of his horse. And while there remained one of the eighty horsemen, at the first onset he overthrew every one of them. And there came to him always one better than the last, except the earl. And last of all the earl came to him WB. 432 ; *y gysgu yd* **aethant** *y nos honno. a phan* **welas** *y meichat lliw y dyd, ef a* **deffroes** *Wydyon that night they went to sleep. And when the swineherd saw the hue of day, he aroused Gwydyon* RB. 78, 12.

(b) Corresponding to a perfect in indirect speech, e.g. a thranoeth Agamemnon a wyssywys y bobyl y gyt, ac a diwadawd na **bu** ef eiryoet chwanawc yr amherodraeth honno. ac a dŷwawt nas **kymmerth** ef hi onyt o uedwl iawn *and next day Agamemnon summoned the people together, and denied that he had ever been desirous of that sovereignty. And he said that he had not taken it except with just intention* RB. II. 24.

(c) As perfect, e.g. coet **ry welsom** ar y weilgi yn y lle ny **welsam** eiryoet vn prenn *we have seen a wood upon the sea where we have never seen a single tree* RB. 35, 24 ; pwy a **ganhadwys** itti eisted yna *who has given thee permission to sit there?* WB. p. 225 ; Bendigeit Uran ar niuer a **dywedassam** ni a hwylyassant parth ac Iwerdon *Bendigeit Vran and those whom we have mentioned set out towards Ireland* RB. 35, 14.

PLUPERFECT.

109. (a) As pluperfect indicative, e.g. or a **welsei** ef o helgwn y byt ny **welsei** cwn un lliw ac wynt *of all the hounds that he had seen anywhere he had never seen dogs of the same colour as them* RB. 1, 21 ; ual **y gnottayssei** tra uu yn llys Arthur kyrchu twrneimeint a wnaei *he resorted to tournaments as he had been wont to do while he was in Arthur's court* RB. 268, 6 ; a dyuot kof idaw y dolur yna yn uwy no phan **y cawssei** *and then there came to him the recollection of his sorrow more than when he had received it* WB. p. 218.

(b) As pluperfect conditional, e.g. **buassei** well itti pei rodassut nawd yr mackwy *it would have been better for thee if thou hadst given protection to the lad* ; a phei nat ystyriai yr Arglwyd Duw ohonunt

wy, ef a **wnaethoed** oual tra messur udunt *and if the Lord God had not considered them he would have caused anxiety beyond measure to them* Hg. II. 71.

(c) Replacing the subjunctive in a pluperfect sense, e.g. bei **buassut** wrth vy gyghor i, ny chyuaruydei a thi na thrallawt na gofit *if thou hadst followed my counsel, neither affliction nor trouble would have come nigh unto thee* Hg. II. 123; pei **doethoed** ef yn y lle wedy dilyw, wynt a dywedynt y mae vrth Noe ac Effream y dywedassei Duw pob peth or a dywedessynt *if he had come immediately after the Flood they would have said that it was to Noah and Abraham that God had said everything that they had said* LA. 17.

The Subjunctive Mood.

THE FORMATION OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

110. The sign of the subjunctive is **h**; for the changes that **h** undergoes in conjunction with a preceding sound see § 11g. Examples:—sg. 3 pres., **coffaho**: **coffau** *to remember*; **carho**: **caru** *to love*; **sorho**: **sorri** *to be angry*; **talho**: **tal** *pay*; **prynho**: **prynu** *to buy*; **mynho**: **mynnu** *to desire*; **bendicco**: **bendigaw** *to bless*; **cretto**: **credu** *to believe*; **atteppo**: **attebu** *to answer*; **llatho**: **llad** *to slay*; **tyffo**: **tyvu** *to grow*. After a preceding **h**, **h** is lost by dissimilation, e.g. **parhao**: **parhau** *to continue*; **amheuo**: **amheu** *to doubt*. Further **h** does not appear after **ch**, e.g. **archo**: **erchi** *to ask*, after **ff**, e.g. **caffo**: **caffael** *to get*, after **ll**, e.g. **gallo**: **gallu** *to be able*, or after **s**, e.g. **keisser** BB. 26^b, **llafassed** BB. 27^a, **yssynt** WB. 467. In the present tense the subjunctive has distinctive endings; in the past tense the endings are the same as in the imperfect indicative, so that here the **h** is the only distinguishing mark, except in the few verbs that have a special subjunctive stem.

NOTE 1.—In Mid.W. a new **h** subjunctive is formed analogically to the indicative of verbal stems ending in **d**, e.g. **cerdho** RB. 293 = **certho** WB. p. 211 : **cerdet** *to go*, **lladho** WB. p. 210 = **llatho** WB. 419 : **llad**, **rothom** RB. 105 = **rothom** WB. 458 : **rodi** *to give*; from stems ending in **v** the regular form is rare, **tyffei** : **tyvu** WB. 453, but **prouher** : **provi** *prove* BB. 3^b, **safhei** : **sevyll** *to stand* WB. 466 = RB. 110. There are already in Mid.W., particularly in its later period, examples of complete confusion

of the subjunctive with the indicative stem, e.g. *clywut* RB. 274=*clývut* WB. 423 = *clýwhut* WB. p. 212 : *clýbot to hear*, *clýwych* RB. 270 = *clýwhych* WB. p. 209, *guelud* : *gwelet to see* BB. 29^b, *talo* RB. 268=*talho* WB. 415, *sorro* : *sorri* BB. 28^b, *cenich* : *canu to sing* BB. 42^b, *medrei* RB. 76=*metrei* WB. 104 : *medru aim at*, *mynnei* RB. 277=*mynhei* WB. p. 214, *cerdo* RB. 273=*certho* WB. p. 211, *llado* RB. 270=*lladho* WB. p. 210=*llatho* WB. 419, *rodo* RB. 286=*rotho* WB. p. 220, *yvei* : *yvet to drink* BB. 48^b. This confusion has spread analogically from cases like *gallu*, *erchi*, etc., where the subjunctive stem was in Old Welsh identical with the indicative, and from cases where later the two forms fell together by the operation of phonetic law, e.g. *mynho to mynno*, like *minheu I to minneu*. The old forms are most persistent in stems in *g*, *d*, *b*.

NOTE 2.—The earlier history of the Welsh subjunctive is very obscure. Vendryès, however, in the *Mémoires de la Société de linguistique de Paris*, XI. 258 sq. has made it probable that *h* came from prehistoric *s*, so that the formation would resemble that of the Irish *s*-subjunctive, from which, however, it differs in that in Welsh there must have been a vowel between *s* and the final consonant of the verbal stem. The explanation given by Stern, CZ. III. 383 sq. is untenable. In Early Welsh there are two subjunctives identical in formation with the Irish *s*-subjunctive :—*duch may he lead* from **douc-set* : *dwyn to lead*, and *gwares may he help* from **vo-ret-set* : *gwaret to help*.

THE TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

III. In early Welsh, as in Irish, the subjunctive had two tenses, a present, which syntactically had the function of a present and of a perfect, and a past, which syntactically had the function of an imperfect and of a pluperfect; in the sense of perfect and pluperfect the subjunctive may be preceded by *ry* (§ 96B.) In the later Mid.W. period the past subjunctive in a pluperfect sense tended to be replaced by the pluperfect indicative (§ 109c); sometimes in the same passage one text has the original subjunctive while another has the pluperfect indicative, e.g. *kyn nys rý welhei* WB. 454=*yr nas gwelsei* RB. 102, 5 *though he had not seen her*; *pei as gorchymynnud* WB. p. 216=*pei as gorchymynnassud* RB. 280, 7 *if thou hadst commanded it*. The indicative origin of the usage is particularly clear in forms like *pei doethoed if he had come* LA. 17.

NOTE.—This substitution is parallel to the general tendency to replace the subjunctive stem by the indicative; it was noted above that no instances have been found of subjunctive *h* after *s*; thus, if *ysswn* from *yssu to eat* might be either indicative or subjunctive, a pluperfect indicative like *carasswn I had loved* might easily have come to be used in a subjunctive sense. In *ry wnelsut* WB. p. 223=*gwnelut* WB. 445, RB. 290, a pluperfect has been formed analogically to the past subjunctive *gwnelut* (§ 142).

THE USAGES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

112. A thorough investigation of the uses of the subjunctive as contrasted with the indicative in Mid.W. is still wanting^a. The following examples may serve to illustrate the principal types; further instances will be found under the conjunctions. Under the various headings are given, so far as they occur, (α) instances of the present subjunctive, (β) instances of the past subjunctive.

113. A. The subjunctive in main clauses.

(α) Wish.

(α) **an duch** ir gulet *may He bring us to the feast* BB. 20^b; **Duw a rotho** da itt *may God give good to thee* WB. p. 204; **ny bo** teu dy benn *may not thy head be thine* RB. 103, 6.

NOTE.—A wish with reference to the past is expressed by the indicative, e.g. **Och Iessu na dýffv** wý nihenit *O Jesus! that my death had come* (lit. *Alas! Jesus, that my death did not come*) BB. 25^b; **och Gindilic na buost** gureic *would, Cynddilig, that thou hadst been a woman* BB. 46^a.

(β) Command.

(α) **yscýthrich fort** a delhich ti. a **llunhich** tagneuet *make smooth a road that thou mayest come and cultivate peace* BB. 42^b; dos . . . ac **erchych** hynny idaw *go and ask that of him* RB. 102, 11; dyuot a **wnelhych** gennyf *come with me* RB. 118, 2; dabre genhiw **ným gwatter** *come with me, let me not be refused* BB. 51^a.

(β) In indirect speech a command is transferred to the past subjunctive, e.g. **Agamemnon** . . . a d[y]wawt y peidei ef ar llywodraeth honno yn llawen . . . a **gossottynt** hwy y neb a vynynt yn y le ef *Agamemnon said that he would gladly give up that command, and that they should set whomsoever they pleased in his place* RB. II. 24.

(c) Futurity. This usage is common in poetry, but rare in prose.

(α) ohonot ti **ýt gaffo** ef kanýs rý gaffo o arall *from thee he shall get it, though he has not got it from another* WB. 453; **nýth atter** ti (= **nyth ellyngir di** RB. 104, 8) ý mywn *thou shalt not be admitted* WB. 457; **nyt arbettwy** car corff y gilyd *one kinsman will not*

^a A beginning has been made by Atkinson, *On the Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Welsh*, "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1894," pp. 459 sq., but he deals only with the present subjunctive.

spare the body of another FB. 127; *cad a uyt ym Mynydd Carn a Thrahaearn a later there will be a battle in Mynydd Carn, and Trahaearn will be slain* MA. 142^b.

114. B. The subjunctive in subordinate clauses.

(a) Negatively after verbs of thinking, swearing, etc.

(a) *ny thybygaf inheu na wyyrch ti haedu ohonaw ef hynny I do not think that thou dost not know that he has deserved that* RB. II. 157; *hyt na bo neb a wypo na bo ti vo Gwrlois so that no one may know that thou art not Gwrlois* RB. II. 179; *mi a tynghaf dynghet idaw na chaffo ef enw yny kaffo gennyf i I lay this fate on him that he will not get a name till he gets it from me* RB. 69, 21; *o rodwch gret na wneloch gam idi if ye pledge yourselves to do her no wrong* RB. 117, 15.

NOTE 1.—But in indirect speech as such the indicative is the mood used. With the last example contrast: *y Duw y dygaf vyg kyffes nae werthu nae ellwng nas gwnaf i I vow to God that I will neither sell it nor let it go* RB. 56, 8; similarly 215, 15.

(β) *nyt er tebygu ohonaw ef na bei deilwg it was not because he thought that it was not worthy* RB. II. 26; *neb or ae gwelei ny wydyat na beynt eur no one who saw them knew that they were not gold* RB. 62, 1. After a primary tense:—*na wn . . . pei kahwn dÿse nas gwÿpwn I do not know that, if I got instruction, I would not know how to do it* WB. 127.

(b) In indirect interrogation.

(a) *aet un y wybot pwy vo let some one go to learn who he may be* RB. 9, 1; *manac y mi pa furyf y gallwyf hynny show me how I can do that* RB. 3, 4; *yny wyper a uo byw until it be known whether he will live* RB. 261, 4; *y edrych a allwyf y dial arnaw to see whether I can avenge him on him* RB. 204, 12; *dewis ae ti a elych yr llys ae titheu a delych gyt a mi y hela ae minneu a yrro vn or teulu choose whether thou wilt go to the court, or whether thou wilt come with me to the chase, or whether I shall send one of the household* RB. 237, 9.

(β) *heb wybot pwy vei eu gelynyon pwy vei eu gwyr ehunein without knowing who were their enemies, who their own men* RB. II. 105; *val yd oed Kynan Meiradawc yn pedrussaw beth a wnelei as Kynan Meiradawg was hesitating as to what he should do*

RB. II. 114; a medylaw pa ffuruf **y gellynt** ymlad ar deu lu *and they considered how they could fight with the two armies* RB. II. 76; ef a peris y dwyn yw lys y edrych a **uei** vyw *he caused him to be brought to his court to see whether he would live* WB. p. 222.

NOTE 2. But in dependent interrogation as such the subjunctive is not required, e.g. ny wn i pwy **wyt** ti *I do not know who thou art* RB. 2; govyn a orue pwy oedynt a pha le pan **hanhoedynt** a phy daear **y magyssit** arnei a phy achaws **y dathoedynt** y deyrnas ef *he asked who they were, and whence they came, and in what land they had been reared, and for what reason they had come to his kingdom* RB. II. 131; gouyn a wnaeth ae offeiryat oed ef *he asked if he was a priest* Hg. I. 33; edrych yn y chyleh a orue a **yttoed** ef yn deffroi *she looked round about her to see if he was awaking* RB. 274, 30.

(c) Concessive clauses:—

(α) a **chyt archo** ef ytti yr eil na dyro *and though he ask thee for a second (blow), do not give it* RB. 3, 19; tydi am gwely i **kany welwyf** i dydi *thou shalt see me, though I do not see thee* RB. 173, 18.

(β) a **chyt bei** lityawe ef wrthi hi ef a gymyrth y rybud *and though he was angry with her, he took her warning* WB. p. 215.

(d) Conditional clauses:—

(β) e.g. **pei as gwypwn** mi ae dywedwn *if I knew it, I would tell it* RB. 130, 5; bei **ys cuypun**...nys **gunaun** *if I had known it I would not have done it* BB. 41^a; or **gwnelei** ef hynny ynteu a rodei y verch idaw ef *if he did that he would give him his daughter* RB. II. 26.

NOTE 3. In present conditional clauses the present indicative with **o** is used (§ 224^a).

(e) Clauses of comparison:—

(α) gwnaet iawn **mal y barno** goreugwyr y llys *let him give satisfaction as the nobles of the court shall decide* RB. 261, 4.

(β) **mal y dycke**i eu teghetuennu y ffoassant *they fled as their fortunes led them* RB. II. 73. Of unreal comparison, e.g. llyma yssyd iawnhaf itti . . . dyuot yma auory ym kymryt i **mal na wyppwn** i dim y wrth hynny *that is thy most proper course, to come here to-morrow to take me as if I knew nothing about it* WB. p. 215.

(f) Temporal clauses:—

(α) o lladaf i y gwr racco mi ath gaf ti **tra vynhwyf**. a **gwedy** nath **vynhwyf** niu ath yrraf ymdeith *if I slay yonder man, I will*

take thee as long as I desire ; and when I no longer desire thee, I will cast thee forth WB. p. 215 ; **pan agorer** y creu beunyd yd a allan *when the sty is opened every day, it goes out* RB. 78, 7 ; **pan delych** dy hun yth wlat ti a wely a wneuthum yrot ti *when thou thyself comest to thy land, thou wilt see what I have done for thee* RB. 6 ; ny luniaf i esgydyeu idi **yny welwyf** y throet *I will not shape shoes for her till I see her foot* RB. 70, 24.

(β) a pheri yr kigyd **gwedy y bei** yn dryllyaw kic dyuot idi a tharaw bonclust arnei beunyd *and he made the butcher, after he had been cutting up the flesh, come to her and box her ears every day* RB. 34, 9 ; a **ffan uei** hÿttraf Gereint y llawenhæi y gwr *and whenever Gereint prevailed, the man rejoiced* WB. 398 ; **tra uei** y mywn coet ar vric y coet y kerdei *while he was in a wood, he would travel on the top of the wood* RB. 108, 21 ; y byryw[y]t y kalaned yn y peir **yny uei** yn llawn *the corpses were thrown into the cauldron till it was full* RB. 39, 23.

(g) Final clauses, and clauses following verbs of effecting, commanding, desiring, etc.

(α) carchara wynt **hyt nat elont** dracheuyn *imprison them so that they may not go back* RB. 34, 14 ; mi a wna **na chaffo** ef viui vyth *I shall effect that he shall never get me* RB. 13, 16 ; ny allaf i **na chysgwyf** *I cannot refrain from sleep* RB. 277, 4 ; sef y harchaf itt **na mynnych** wreic *my request of thee is that thou shalt not seek a wife* RB. 100, 20.

(β) ereill a gyghorei it rodi dy uerch y un o dyledogyon y deyrnas hon **ual y bei** vrenhin gwedy ti *others counselled thee to give thy daughter to one of the nobles of this kingdom, so that there might be a king after thee* RB. II. 114 ; Andromacta...a anuones at Briaf y beri idaw wahard Ector **nat elei** y dyd hwnnw yr vrwydyr *Andromache sent to Priam to get him to prevent Hector from going to the battle that day* RB. II. 22 ; adolwyn a wnaeth Elenus **na wnelit** hynny *Helenus begged that that might not be done* RB. II. 32.

NOTE 4.—But in mere consecution the indicative is used, e.g. ar y llech y mae kawc aryant wrth gadwyn aryant **mal na ellir** eu gwahanu *on the flag there is a silver goblet on a silver chain, so that they cannot be separated* RB. 167 ; kyseu a wneuthum i **ual na wybuum** pan aeth ef *I slept so that I did not know when he went* RB. 247, 26.

(h) Relative clauses, including similar clauses of a non-relative type.

(a) wely di a **wnelych** *here is what thou must do* RB. 271, 23; kein wlad nef boed ef **yt el** *the fair land of heaven, may it be there that he goes* MA. 263b; a **vo** penn bit bont *let him who is head be bridge* RB. 36; y gymeint a **wypwyf** i mi ae dywedaf *all that I know I will tell* RB. 131; o mynwn nineu arueru o rydit a **vo** hwy *if we wish to enjoy freedom any longer*; pwy bynnac a **vynno** kanlyn Arthur bit heno y Ghernyw gyt ac ef *whoever wishes to accompany Arthur, let him be with him to-night in Cornwall* RB. 160; kymer y march kyntaf a **welych** *take the first horse that thou seest* RB. 9; na uyd...**yr** a **dotter** yndi vyth *however much be put into it it will never be (full)* RB. 15; ny cheiff ymwan...y gwr ny **bo** gyt ac ef y wreic vwyhaf a **garho** *no man will be allowed to contend who has not with him the lady whom he most loves* RB. 252; a oes ohonawch chwi a **adnapo** y uarchoges *racco is there any one of you who knows yonder horsewoman?* RB. 8; keis ath **ladho** *seek someone to slay thee* RB. 5; gwna ty...**y** **geingho** ef *make a house in which he may find room* RB. 37, 21

(β) Sef y gwelei y llew yn y ganlyn . . . ual milgi a **uackei** ehun *he saw the lion following him like a hound that he had reared himself* RB. 187; pedeir meillonon gwynnyon a dyuei yn y hol mŷn **yd elhei** *four white blades of clover grew after her wherever she went* WB. 476; digavn oed hŷnnŷ yn tal gwasanaeth a **uei** uwŷ nor un a wneuthum i *that were sufficient as pay for a greater service than that which I have done* WB. 426; a pheth bynnac a **dywettei** Peredur wrthi chwerthin a wnay hitheu yn uchel *and whatever Peredur said to her, she laughed aloud* RB. 237; a chymeint oed eu gwybot ac nat oed ymadrawd . . . yr isset **y dywettit** . . . nys **gwypynt** *and such was their knowledge that there was no conversation, however low it was uttered, that they did not know* RB. 94, 18. After a primary tense: kynhebic yw yr neb a **wasgarei** gemeu mawrweirthyawc dan draet moch *he is like one who should scatter precious stones under the feet of swine* RB. II. 122.

The Imperative.

115. In the active the imperative has two persons in the singular and three in the plural; in the passive it is identical in form with the subjunctive. The negative is **na**. Examples:—**gat** i mi vynet *allow me to go*; **na wiscet** dim ymdanei *let her not put anything on*; kyrchu tref arall a **wnawn** *let us make for another town*; **na rodher** *let there not be given*. The only idiom that calls for special notice is the following:—mi a rodaf vy iarllaeth yth uedyant a **thric** gyt a mi *I will give my earldom into thy possession, if thou wilt stay with me* (lit. *and stay with me*) RB. 278, 14.

The Participle Passive in -edic.

116. Examples:—arueu y gwyr **lladedic** *the arms of the slain men*; ynteu **madeuedic** **yw** ganthaw y godyant ef *as for him, the injury done to him is forgiven by him* WB. 404; Gwawl . . . a doeth parth ar wled a **oed darparedic** idaw *Gwawl went to the feast that was prepared for him* RB. 14, 22.

The Verbal in -adwy.

117. Examples:—nyt **barnadwy** yn volyant *it is not to be judged a praise* Hg. II. 83; nyt **kredadwy** *it is not to be believed* CM. 111; a chany **credadwy** yw y anedigaeth **credadwy** y varwolyaeth *and since his birth is credible, his death is credible* CM. 21; midwyf bard **moladwy** *I am a poet worthy of praise* FB. 203; odit a uo **molediw** *few are worthy of praise* FB. 272; os da gennyt ti ac or byd **ragadwy** bod it *if thou approvest and if it is pleasing to thee* RB. II. 133; a **phrofadwy** yw ry golli ohonaf i vyn ngolwc *and it is clear that I have lost my sight* Hg. I. 83; vegys bilein **profadwy** *like a proved villain* Hg. II. 129.

The Verbal Noun or Infinitive.

FORMATION.

118. The following are the chief types of formation of the verbal noun :—

(a) The prehistoric suffix has disappeared, so that the verbal noun is now identical in form with the stem of the verb. Examples:

ammeu <i>doubt</i> :	amheu-af <i>I doubt</i>	galw <i>call</i> :	galw-af
cyvarch <i>ask</i> :	cyvarch-af	gellwng <i>let go</i> :	gellyng-af
dianc <i>escape</i> :	diangh-af	gwarandaw <i>listen</i> :	gwarandaw-af
diodef <i>suffer</i> :	diodev-af	llad <i>slay</i> :	llad-af

Further in some denominatives, e.g. **bwytta** *eating* : **bwytta-af**, **cardotta** *begging*, **lledratta** *stealing*, **pyscotta** *fishing*.

119. (b) The verbal noun still shows a suffix.

(a) **-i**, e.g.—

bod-i <i>drown</i> :	bod-af	mol-i (O.W. <i>molim</i>) <i>praise</i> :	mol-af
cyvod-i <i>rise</i> :	cyvod-af	per-i <i>cause</i> :	par-af
erch-i (O.W. <i>erchim</i>) <i>ask</i> :	arch-af	tew-i <i>be silent</i> :	taw-af
meneg-i <i>shew</i> :	manag-af	torr-i <i>break</i> :	torr-af

(β) **-u**, e.g.—

can-u <i>sing</i> :	can-af	gwassanaeth-u <i>minister</i> :	gwassanaeth-af
car-u <i>love</i> :	car-af	mynn-u <i>desire</i> :	mynn-af
dysg-u <i>teach</i> :	dysg-af	pryn-u <i>buy</i> :	pryn-af
gall-u <i>be able</i> :	gall-af		

This is the common form of the verbal noun from denominatives in **-ha-**, e.g. **cennatta-u** *send message* : **cennatta-af**, **dynessa-u** *approach* : **dynessa-af**, **rydha-u** *free* : **rydha-af**.

(γ) **-aw**, e.g.—

gwisg-aw <i>clothe</i> :	gwisg-af	bedydy-aw <i>baptize</i> :	bedydy-af
lliw-aw <i>colour</i> :	lliw-af	medyly-aw <i>think</i> :	medyly-af

(δ) -at, -et, -ut, e.g.—

adeil-at *build*: adeil-af

gorderch-at *make love*: gorderch-af

cerd-et *go*: cerd-af

yv-et *drink*: yv-af

gwel-et *see*: gwel-af

dywed-ut (also dywedwyt)
say: dywed-af

ymchoel-ut *turn*: ymchoel-af

(ε) Various suffixes found only in a few verbs:—

cymryt *take*: cymmer-af

dilit *follow*: dilyn-af

dyffryt *protect*: differ-af

ymlit *pursue*: ymlyn-af

edvryd *restore*: adver-af

godiwes *overtake*: godiwed-af

goglyt *shun*: gogel-af

arhos *await*: arho-af

adolwyn *entreat*: adolyg-af

dwyn *lead*: dyg-af

amwyn *protect*: amyg-af

ehed-ec *fly*: ehed-af

* red-ec *run*: red-af

ered-ic *plough*: ard-af

caffael, cael *get*: caff-af

gallel (by gallu) *be able*: gall-af

gadael (by gadu) *allow*:

sev-yll *stand*: sav-af

gad-af

chwerthin *laugh*: chward-af

igian *sob*: igi-af

darllein *read*: darlle-af

llevain *cry*: llev-af

· USAGE.

120. The infinitive, being merely a verbal noun, has all the constructions of a noun; it has, however, become so far attached to the verbal system that it forms a perfect by prefixing the particle **ry** (§ 96c). Examples:—

(a) nyt oed vynyth yt **gaffel** bud *it was not a common thing for you to get profit*; mynneu a ryuedeis **gallu** ohonaw ef **mynet** yn dirybud y mi *I wondered that he could go without informing me*; gwedy **llad** y gwyr hynny *after those men had been slain*; cyn awch **mynet** ymdeith ateb a geffwch *before you depart* (lit. *before your*

going) *you shall get an answer*; heb y **uenegi** imi *without showing it to me*; y eu **gochel** *to avoid them*.

(b) gwedy clybot yn Rufein **ry oresgyn** o Garawn ynys Brydein *after it had been heard in Rome that Carawn had conquered the island of Britain*. Sef a wnaethant llidiaw yn vwy no meint am **ry wneuthur** ac wynt kyfryw dwyll a hwnnw *they were exceeding wroth that such treachery had been done to them* RB. II. 75.

121. The verbal noun has no distinction of voice. If it depends upon **gallu** *to be able* or **dylyu** *to owe*, then, if the sense be passive, **gallu** and **dylyu** are put in the passive, e.g. gwreic **y gellir dywedut** idi y bot yn deckaf or gwraged *a woman of whom it can be said that she is the fairest of women*; ni a atwaenwn y neb a **dylyer y kymryt** y gantaw *we know those that ought to be taken from him* RB. 16, 20.

122. The agent with the verbal noun is commonly expressed by the preposition **o** following the noun (cf. the corresponding Irish construction with *do*), e.g. gwedy **gorwed ohonaw ef** ar traws yr auon *after he had lain across the river*; gwedy **ry gyscu ohonaw** *after he had slept*; rac dy **lad ohonaw** *lest thou shouldst be slain by him*. It may also be expressed by the preposition **y**, e.g. **tygu llyein mawr udunt wynteu** y vot yn wir *they swore great oaths that it was true* Hg. II. 131; **kymryt ofyn mawr y Vradmwnd** *Bradmwnd became sore afraid* Hg. II. 133; gwedy **udunt oresgyn** yr holl wlat *after they had conquered the whole country* RB. II. 116; gwedy **y Amic gaffel kennyat** *after Amic had got permission* Rev. Celt. IV. 218; nyt oed neb o vilwyr y vort gronn heb **idaw eu bwrw** oll yr llawr *there was no one of the warriors of the Round Table that he had not thrown down* Hg. I. 9; yr **y pawb disgynnu** *though everyone else dismounted* RB. 105, 7. Or the verbal noun may be preceded by a possessive adjective, e.g. gwedy **eu dyuot** yr weirglawd *after they came to the meadow* Hg. I. 9.

123. The verbal noun is often used in periphrasis with **gwneuthur** *to do*, e.g. **dysgynnu** ar y pren a **wnant** *they will alight upon the tree*; ac yna **ymlad** a **wnaem** ninneu am y maen *and then we would fight for the stone*; a **cherdet** recdi yr coet a

oruc ý uorwyn *and the maiden went on to the wood*; **rodi** penn y karw a **wnaethpwyf** y Enid *the head of the stag was given to Enid*.

124. The verbal noun may carry on the construction of a finite verb, e.g. drychauel ý wyneb a oruc ynteu ac **ýdrych** arnei yn llidiawc *he raised his face and looked on her angrily* WB. 419; kennatau ý mab a orucpwyf, ae **dýuot** ýnteu ýr llýs *and the boy was sent for and came to the court* WB. 454; ac a dywawf na wnaethpwyf oe bleit ef drwc yn y byt y Briaf, namyn **rodi** Esonia idaw ef o achaws y dewret *and he said that on his part no evil in the world had been done to Priam, but that Hesione had been given to him for his valour* RB. II. 5; pan **bebillo** Lloegir in tir Ethlin a **guneuthur** Dýganhuý dinas degin *when the English shall encamp in the land of Ethlin, and make Deganwy a strong fort* BB. 28^a; pan gyfodes y bobyl a **chael** Lawnslof megys yn uarw *when the people rose and found Launcelot like one dead* Hg. I. 155.

125. Without a preceding finite verb the verbal noun may serve as an historical infinitive, e.g. tra yttod vilwyr Arthur yn ymlad ar gaer, **rwygaw** o Gei y uagwyr a **chymryf** y carcharawr ar y geuyn *while Arthur's warriors were fighting with the city, Kei broke through the wall and took the prisoner on his back* RB. 131, 28; **deuy** yrof a Duw, heb ynteu. ae **dwyn** gyt ac ef yr uort oe hanuod, ac **erchi** idi vwyta yn uynych "*between God and me thou shalt come,*" said he. *And he took her to the table against her will and asked her repeatedly to eat* RB. 289; a gwedy disgynnu Arthur yr tir **dýuot** seint Iwerdon attaw y erchi nawd idaw *and after Arthur landed, the saints of Ireland came to him to ask his protection* RB. 136; **dýuot** (= **dýuot a oruc** RB. 126) ý porthawr ac **agori** ý porth *the porter came and opened the gate* WB. 487.

126. The verbal noun has special uses with certain prepositions.

(a) With **yn** the verbal noun has the force of a present participle (cf. the Irish construction with *oc*), e.g. val y gwelas y gwr...Peredur **yn dýuot** *as the man saw Peredur coming*; lleidyr...a geueis **yn lletratta** arnaf a thief whom I caught stealing from me. It is often used with the substantive verb to express continuing action; e.g. yr hynny hyt hediw **yd wyf i yn darparu gwled** ytti *from that time*

till to-day I have been preparing a feast for thee RB. 182; *canys ar y medwl hwnnw* **yd wyt** *titheu* **yn trigyaw** *since it is on this purpose that thou art fixed* RB. 253; *ual* **yd oed** *y sarff* **yn dyuot** *or garrec, y tharaw a oruc* *Owein a chledyf* *as the snake was coming from the rock, Owein struck it with a sword.* When the verbal noun precedes the verb **yn** may be added, but it is more commonly omitted, e.g. **yn eisted yd oedynt** *ar garrec* *Harlelech* *they were seated on the rock of Harlech* RB. 26, **yn adolwc y mae** *y ti arglwyd (=adolwyn itti arglwyd* **y mae** *Erbin* WB. p. 205) *ellwng* *Gereint y uab* *attaw* *he entertains thee, Lord, to let go his son* *Gereint to him* RB. 264; **dywedut** *rydunt ehun* **y maent** *they are saying among themselves* WB. p. 211; **medylyaw yd wyf** *I am considering* RB. 75, 26 (but **yd wyf yn medylyaw** RB. 76, 22).

(b) With **gwedy** *after* the verbal noun has the force of a perfect participle (cf. the use of Irish *iar n-*), e.g. *y mae* **gwedy mynet** *gýd* *a Gwenhwývar y hýstavell* *he has gone with Gwenhwývar to her chamber* WB. 408, *a phan yttoedynt* **gwedy gware** *talym, sef y klywynt kynnwryf mawr* *when they had played a while, they heard a great din* RB. 157; *a ffan welas y gwr...* *Gereint* **gwedy caffel** *dýrnawd* *and when the man saw that Gereint had received a blow* WB. 398; *Enýt a oed heb gýscu y mýwn ýstauell wýdrin, ar heul yn týwynnu ar y gwely, ar dillad* **gwedy rý lithraw** *y ar y dwý uron ef* *Enid was sleepless in a chamber of glass, with the sun shining on the bed, while the clothes had slipped from his breast* WB. 416.

(c) With **can** *with* and **tan** *under* the verbal noun is used in sentences like the following: *Pascen...a gyffroes y bobyl honno...* **gan adaw** *udunt anheruynedic amylder o eur ac aryant* *Pascen stirred up that people, promising them an unlimited abundance of gold and silver* RB. II. 169; *tywyssawc Kernyw ae hymlynawd* **gan eu llad** *the prince of Cornwall followed them slaying them* RB. II. 191; *dyuot dracheuynt at Wenhwyuar* **dan gwynaw** *y dolur* *she came back to Gwenhwýuar bewailing her anguish* RB. 249; (*wynt*) *a gyrchassant parth a Ruuein* **dan anreithaw** *a wrthwynepei* *udunt* *they set out towards Rome, plundering all who resisted them* RB. II. 75.

PARADIGM OF THE REGULAR VERB.

127. Types: **caru** *to love*, and the denominative **rydhaü** *to set free*. Forms in brackets are forms that have not been noted from a verb of the type.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
1.	car-af	car-wn	rydha-af	rydha-wn
2.	cer-i, cer-y	cer-wch	rydhe-y	rydhe-wch
3.	car	car-ant	rydha	rydha-ant
pass.	cer-ir		rydhe-ir	

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	car-wn	car-em	rydha-wn	(rydha-em)
2.	car-ut	car-ewch	rydha-ut	ryda-ewch
3.	car-ei	cer-ynt	rydha-ei	rydhe-ynt
pass.	cer-it		rydhe-it	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	cereis	carass-am	rydheeis	rydhaass-am
2.	cereis-t	carass-awch	rydheeis-t	rydhaass-awch
3.	caras	carass-ant	rydha-awd	rydhaass-ant
pass.	carat		rydha-wyt	

PLUPERFECT.

1.	carass-wn	(carass-em)	(rydhaass-wn)	(rydhaass-em)
2.	carass-ut	(carass-ewch)	(rydhaass-ut)	(rydhaass-ewch)
3.	carass-ei	(carass-ynt)	rydhaass-ei	rydhaess-ynt
pass.	carass-it		(rydhaass-it)	

IMPERATIVE.

1.		car-wn		(rydha-wn)
2.	car	cer-wch	rydha	rydhe-wch
3.	car-et	car-ent	rydha-et	(rydha-ent)
pass.	car(h)-er		rydha-er	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	car(h)-wyf	car(h)-om	rydha-wyf	rydha-om
	car(h)-oef			
2.	cer(h)-ych	car(h)-och	rydhe-ych	(rydha-och)
3.	car(h)-wy	car(h)-wynt		
	car(h)-oe	car(h)-oent		
	car(h)-o	car(h)-ont	rydha-o	rydha-wynt
				rydha-ont
pass.	car(h)-er		rydha-er	

PAST.

1.	car(h)-wn	car(h)-em	rydha-wn	(rydha-em)
2.	car(h)-ut	car(h)-ewch	rydha-ut	rydha-ewch
3.	car(h)-ei	cer(h)-ynt	rydha-ei	rydhe-ynt
pass.	cer(h)-it		rydhe-it	

REMARKS ON THE VERBAL PARADIGM.

Present and Future Indicative.

128. (a) **sg. 3.** Many verbs show vowel infection (§ 5), e.g. *circh* : *arch-af* *I ask*, *ceidw* : *cadw-af* *I preserve*, *ceiff* : *caff-af* *I get*, *geilw* : *galw-af* *I call*, *lleinw* : *llanw-af* *I fill*, *peir* : *par-af* *I cause*, *peirch* : *parch-af* *I honour*, *seif* : *sav-af* *I stand*, *teifl* : *tafl-af* *I cast*, *etteil* : *attal-af* *I stop*, *gweheird* : *gwa-hard-af* *I forbid*, *lleveir* : *llavar-af* *I speak*, *edeu*, *edy* : *adaw-af* *I leave*, *edeu* : *adaw-af* *I promise*, *gwerendeu*, *gwerendy* : *gwarandaw-af* *I listen*, *teu* : *taw-af* *I am silent*, *tereu*, *tery* : *traw-af* *I strike*, *gwyl* : *gwel-af* *I see*, *gweryt* : *gwared-af* *I help*, *cyll* : *coll-af* *I destroy*, *dyt* : *dod-af* *I put*, *llysg* : *llosg-af* *I burn*, *hyllt* : *hollt-af* *I split*, *ryd* : *rod-af* *I give*, *tyrr* : *torr-af* *I break*, *egyr* : *agor-af* *I open*, *envyn* : *anvon-af* *I send*, *ervyll* : *arvoll-af* *I receive*, *erhys* : *arhos-af* *I await*, *deffry* : *deffro-af* *I arouse*, *ffy* : *ffo-af* *I flee*, *try* : *tro-af* *I turn*. It should be noted that, except in the 3 sg. of the present,

no vowel but **a** is subject to infection in the verb, e.g. 2 pl. **gwel-wch**, **rod-wch**, **ffo-wch** (cf. § 7 note 1).

NOTE.—Irregular are: **menyc**: **manag-af** *I shew*; **dyweit**: **dywed-af** *I say*.

(b) From the denominatives in **-hau**, **-a** spreads as an ending to other verbs, e.g. **cerda**: **cerdet** *to go*, **teruyna**: **tervynu** *to end*. Further, it is added again to the denominatives, e.g. **gnotta**: **gnotta-af** *I am wont*. Form **-áa** comes by contraction in Mod.W. **-á**.

129. In the older language some other forms appear.

sg. 1. By **-af**, **-if** is sometimes found, e.g. **gwnneif** *I will make* FB. 62, **cenif** *I will sing* MA. 140^a, **gweinifi** *I will serve* 142^a, **cerifi** *I will love* 147^b.

sg. 2. In this person there is also an ending **-yd** (i.e. **yđ**, cf. Bret. **-ez**, Corn. **-yth**), e.g. **ceryd** *thou lovest*, **gwesceryd** *thou scatterest*, **dywedyd** *thou sayest*, **nodyd** *thou protectest*, **clwyd** *thou hearest*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1873, pp. 143 sq.

sg. 3. In O. Irish there are two forms of the ending, a longer which is found only in simple verbs, and a shorter which is used in compound verbs, and also in simple verbs when a negative or certain other particles precede, e.g. **berid** (from ***bhereti**) *he carries*, but **ní beir** (from ***bheret**) *he does not carry*, **do-beir** *he gives*. In Early Welsh there are traces of a similar distinction of ending, e.g. **pereid y ryeheu**. **ny phara ae goreu** *the trenches remain, he who made them remains not* FB. 289; and in the proverb: **trengid golud, ní threing molud** *wealth perishes, fame perishes not*. Further examples of the ending are: **prinit** *buys*, **agit**, **egit** *goes* (= Mid.W. **eyt** FB. 304) in the O.W. glosses; **llicrid**: **llygru** *destroy*, **reuhid**: **rewi** *freeze*, **ottid**: **odi** *snow*, **gosgupid** *sweeps*, **tohid**: **toi** *cover* BB. 45^a, **meccid**: **magu** *nourish* BB. 45^b, **briuhid**: **briwaw** *break* BB. 46^a, cf. further Arch. Cambr. 1872, pp. 303 sq., 1873, pp. 145 sq. It will be seen that the **h** which appears in the old future (§ 130), and in the subjunctive has also made its way into these presents. In usage Mid.W. agrees with O.Ir. in that the longer ending is not found when the verb is preceded by a negative, it differs from O.Ir. in that the longer ending has spread to compound verbs. In early poetry there seem to be instances of a corresponding present in **-awt** (which would originally belong to **a**-stems, cf. O.Bret. **-ot** in **fleriot** gl. **ridolet**, O.Ir. **caraid**, from ***carāti**, *loves*, Lat. **amat**): **barywhaud** *grows a beard*, **gvyrhaud** *bends* 1B. 45^a, **llewyhawt** *shines* FB. 117, **gwisgawt** *clothes* FB. 307.

pl. 3. In the O.W. glosses by the ending **-ant** in **itercludant** gl. **subigant** there appears also **-int** in **limnint** gl. **tondent**, **nertheint** gl. **armant**, **scamnhagint** gl. **levant**. This ending seems to survive in Mid.W. poetry, e.g. **diurýssint** *hasten* BB. 45^a, 54^b (cf. **pan vryssyant** FB. 257), **dywedynt** *will say* FB. 223, **torrrynt** *will break* FB. 229. It seems probable that this served as a primary ending, but the matter demands further investigation.

Passive.—In the passive there is found in poetry and occasionally in proverbs a variety of forms in **-tor**, e.g. **megittor** *will be nourished* BB. 31^b, **kenhittor** *will be sung* BB. 26^b, **kwynitor** *is lamented* FB. 280; **kymysgetor** *is mixed* FB. 181, **kyrbwylletor** *will be mentioned* FB. 200;

traethattor will be discoursed FB. 137, *canhator* is sung FB. 209 : *brithottor* is variegated BB. 17^a. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1872 pp. 305 sq., Dottin, *Désinences verbales en R*, 177 sq. These forms, which are clearly based on the longer form of the 3 sg. act., are especially common in the poetry of the twelfth century. Their syntactical function is present or future.

130. In Early Welsh there are also some specially future forms :

sg. 3 (a) *-hawt* (i.e. *-hawd*), e.g. *parahawd* will continue BB. 50^b, *briuhawd* will break BB. 29^b, *methawd* will fail WB. 457, *lletawt* will spread FB. 236, *llwyprawd* (: *llwybraw*) will travel MA 232^b. Cf. CZ. III. 402.

(b) After a negative, *-haw* : *ny chaffaw* will not get B¹. 4^b, *nys gwnaw* will not make FB. 126 ; but also *a wnaw* who will make FB. 150.

Pl. 3. *-hawnt*, e.g. O.W. *cuinhaunt* gl. *deflebunt*, *gwnahawnt* will make FB. 124, *pebyllyawnt* will encamp FB. 212.

Pass. *-hawr*, e.g. *agorawr* will be opened WB. 456, *ffohawr* there will be flight FB. 126, *talhaur* will be paid BB. 16^a, *nyn lladawr* we shall not be killed WB. 475, *edmyccaur* will be honoured BB. 29^b. Cf. Dottin, *op. cit.*, 169 sq., CZ. III. 403.

NOTE.—There also occur forms of the type of *-ettor*, *-attor* above, e.g. *torredawd* will break FB. 236, *llettatawt* will spread FB. 129, *dýgettaur* will be led BB. 13^a, *lloscetawr* will be burned FB. 119, *galwetawr* will be called FB. 165.

Imperfect Indicative and Conditional.

131. sg. 3. (a) In poetry there is also an ending *-i*, infecting a preceding *a*, e.g. *ceri* loved, *nodi* protected, *torri* broke, *clywi* heard. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1874, p. 117, Cymmrod. IX. 54, Rev. Celt. VI. 16.

(b) There is also an ending *-at* (i.e. *-ad*) ; see the irregular verbs *gwybot* (§ 143), *adnabot* (§ 144), *pieu* (§ 160), and the verb *bot* (§ 152). So in the plup. *ry dywedysyat* had said MA. 485^b.

pl. 3. In this person there is an ending *-eint* :—*achubeint* WB. 466 = pass. *achubit* RB. 110, 28, *caneint* LA. 95 = *cenynt* Hg. II. 447, *deueint*, *syrrhyeint* LA. 97, *traweint* Hg. II. 184, *llauuryeint* ib. 213 ; cf. the subjunctive ket *yvein* though they drank FB. 66, *wyntwy yn llad gyt as ledeint* they slaying though they slew them FB. 276 = *a chin ri llethid ve latýsseint and before they were slain they had slain* FB. 38, cf. Cymmrod. IX. 67. This *-eint* is an analogical formation to sg. 3 *-ei*.

NOTE.—More peculiar is *ný lesseint* BB. 32^a which seems to mean *they were not slain* (cf. *yt lesseint* FB. 285, *lleseint* MA. 194^a), apparently based on *llas* was slain ; cf. further *meithyeint* was reared? *lledeiseint* were slain? *colledeint* were destroyed? FB. 264, MA. 94^b.

Preterite and Perfect Indicative Active.

132. sg. 3. In this person there is a variety of endings.

(a) **-as**, e.g. **bradas** *betrayed*, **caffas** *got*, **gwelas** *saw*.

(b) **-es**, e.g. **agores** *opened*, **dodes** *put*, **gweles** *saw*.

(c) **-is**, e.g. **erchis** *asked*, **edewis** *left*, **gelwis** *called*.

(d) **-wys**, becoming **-ws**, e.g. **bendigwys** and **bendigws** *blessed*, **cyscwys** and **cyscws** *slept*. In the southern dialect **-ws** became the characteristic ending in this person.

(e) **-awd** (i.e. **awd**), e.g. **parawd** *caused*, **cerdawd** *journeyed*, **parhaawd** *continued*. This is an encroaching ending, whence comes the Mod. literary Welsh ending **-od**.

NOTE.—In early poetry there is an absolute ending **-sit** (corresponding to the present ending **-it** (§ 129), e.g. **kewssit** *got*, **prynessid** *bought*, **delyessid** (: **dala**) *held*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1873, pp. 151 sq. It corresponds to the O. Bret. ending in **tinsit** gl. *sparsit*, **toreusit** gl. *attriuit*.

1 pl., 3 pl. In these persons by **-sam**, **-sant**, there appear also **-som**, **-sont**.

Plur.—In the plural there are three types of formation, (a) **-sam**, etc., (b) **-assam**, etc., (c) **-yssam**, etc., e.g.—

(a) **cawsam**, **cawsawch**, **cawsant** : **caffael** *get*, **kymersam**, **kymersant** : **cymryt** *take*, **gwelsam**, **gwelsant** : **gwelet** *see*.

(b) **dywedassam** : **dywedut** *say*, **lladassant** : **llad** *slay*, **nessaassant** : **nessaü** *approach*.

(c) **dodyssam**, **dodyssant** : **dodi** *place*, **kwplayssam** : **kwplaiü** *complete*, **nessayassant** : **nessaü** *approach*.

133. In Mid.W., as in Mid.Ir., the **s**-preterite has become the prevalent formation, in which the other types of the preterite tend to merge. But particularly in poetry, and especially in the 3 sg., there are examples of two other types of the preterite.

(a) The **t**-preterite (corresponding to the Irish **t**-preterite, e.g. **asbert** *he said* : **asbeir** *says*).

canu *sing* : sg. 1 **ceint** and **ceintum**, sg. 2 **ceuntost**, sg. 3 **cant**.

gwan *pierce* : sg. 1 **gweint**, sg. 3 **gwant**.

cymryt *take* : sg. 3 **kymmerth**, **kymyrth**.

diffryt *protect* : sg. 3 **differth**, **diffyrth**.

mynet *go*: **aeth** (= Ir. *acht*) *went* (§ 140); in composition **doeth** (§ 141), and sg. 1 **ymdeith** *went about*, sg. 3 **ymdaeth**.

gwneuthur *make*: **gwnaeth** (§ 142).

magu *nourish*: sg. 3 **maeth**, pl. 3 **maethant**.

dyrreith *returned* ($\sqrt{\text{reg}}$).

amwyn *protect*: sg. 3 **amwyth**.

dydwyn *bring*: sg. 3 **dydwyth**.

(b) Forms with reduplication, or unreduplicated forms of the type of O.Ir. **rāith** *ran*: **rethid** *runs*.

clybot *hear*: sg. 1 **kigleu** (= Ir. *cūala* from **cuklova*) and **kiglef**, sg. 3 **kigleu**.

adnabot *recognize*: **atwaen** (§ 144).

dywedut *say*: sg. 3 **dywawt**, also **dywot**, **dywat** (cf. Ir. *adcuaid* *has related* from **ad-co-fāith*).

godiwes *overtake*: sg. 3 **godiwawd**.

gwaret *help*: sg. 3 **gwarawt** (= Ir. *fo-rāith* *helped*).

The same form of inflexion is exhibited by:—

amwyn *defend*: sg. 3 **amuc**.

dwyn *lead*: sg. 1 **dugum**, sg. 2 **dugost**, sg. 3 **duc**, pl. 1 **dugam**, pl. 3 **dugant**.

gwneuthur *make*: **goruc** (§ 142).

Here seems to belong also **amkawd** *said*, pl. 3 **amkeudant**, frequent in the WB. text of Kulhwch and Olwen.

Preterite and Perfect Indicative Passive.

134. In origin the Welsh like the Irish preterite passive developed out of a past participle passive in **-to-**, identical in formation with Latin participles like *captus*, *amatus*, etc.

(a) In **llas** (= Ir. *-lass*): **llad** *slay* and **gwys** (= Ir. *-fess*): **gwybot** *know*, the **t** of the suffix together with the dental of the root has become **ss**, **s** (§ 11a; cf. Lat. *missus*: *mitto*, etc.).

(b) **-at**, e.g. **gwelat**: **gwelet** *see*, **caffat**: **caffael** *get*.

(c) **-et**, e.g. **dodet**: **dodi** *place*, **llosged**: **llosgi** *burn*.

(d) **-it**, e.g. **edewit**: **adaw** *promise*, **erchit**: **erchi** *ask*, **gelwit**: **galw** *call*.

(e) **-wyt**, liable to become **-wt**, e.g. **cymerwyt**: **cymryt** *take*, **hewyt**: **heü** *sow*, **lladwyt**: **llad** *slay*, **kennatawyt**: **kennataü** *send*.

(f) Forms in **-pwy**t, e.g. **dywespwyt** and **dywetpwyt**: **dywedut** *say*, **clywspwy**t, **clywyspwyt**: **clybot** *hear*, **dechreuspwy**t: **dechreu** *begin*, **roespwy**t: **roi** *give*, **kanpwyt**: **canu** *sing*, **gwanpwyt**: **gwanu** *pierce*, **ducpwyt**: **dwyn** *lead*, **maethpwyt**: **magu** *nourish*, **gwassanaethpwyt**: **gwassanaethu** *serve*, **talpwyt**: **tal** *pay*. Cf. Cymmrod. IX. 75 sq.

Pluperfect Indicative.

135. Corresponding to the three types in the plural of the preterite active, there are in the pluperfect three types (a) **-sw**n, (b) **-assw**n, (c) **-yssw**n, e.g. :—

(a) **cawssei**: **caffael** *get*, **gwelsei**, **gwelsynt**, pass. **gwelsit**: **gwelet** *see*, **edewssit**: **adaw** *leave*.

(b) **mynassw**n: **mynessynt**, pass. **mynassit**: **mynnu** *desire*, **cysgassei**: **cysgu** *sleep*, **lladassant**, pass. **lladessit**: **llad** *slay*, **gnottaessynt**: **gnottaü** *be accustomed*.

(c) **archyssei**, pass. **erchyssit**, **archyssit**: **erchi** *ask*, **managyssei**: **menegi** *shew*, **lladyssit**: **llad** *slay*, **mynnessynt**: **mynnu** *demand*, **gnottayssei**: **gnottaü** *be accustomed*.

136. (a) In the active there is a periphrastic pluperfect with **-oed** *was* in **athoed** (§ 140), **doethoed** (§ 141), **gwnaethoed** (§ 142). Forms in **-oed** occur also from **caffael** *get*, e.g., sg. 1 **cawssoe-dwn**, sg. 2 **cawssoe**dut, sg. 3 **cawssoe**d, **cassoed**, **cawssoe-dyat**, pl. 3 **cassoedynt**, pass. **cassoedit**; further **mynnassoed**: **mynnu**; **planasoed**; **rodassoed**, **roessoed**; **rossoed**, pass. **rossoedit**: **rodi**. Cf. Cymmrod. IX. 76 sq.

(b) In the passive there are some periphrastic forms with **-oed** :— sg. 3 **archadoed** *had been asked*: **erchi** *ask*, **dysgadoed**: **dysgu** *teach*, **ganadoed**, **ganydoed**: **geni** *be born*, **managadoed**: **menegi** *shew*; further **cathoed**: **caffael** *get*. Cf. Cymmrod. IX. 77.

Imperative.

137. **sg. 2.** From denominatives in **-haü** **a** spreads as an ending to other verbs, e.g. **prydera** : **pryderu** *be anxious*, **paratoa** : **paratoï** *prepare*. Further **a** is added again to the denominatives, e.g. **cwplaa** : **cwplau** *complete*, **naccaä** : **naccaü** *refuse*. From **-ää** comes Mod.W. **-ä**.

sg. 3. There appears sometimes an ending **-it**, e.g. **bernit** (v.l. **barned**) : **barnu** *judge* MA. 182^b, **elhid** : **mynet** *go* WB. 31^a, **gobwyllit** : **gobwyllaw** *take heed* FB. 199, **gwrthledit** : **gwrthlad** *repulse* LA. 26, **gwrthottit** : **gwrthot** *repel* FB. 125, **rwydheyit** : **rwydhaü** *make easy* RB. 228, **madeuit** : **maddeu** *forgive* Hg. II. 185, **rothit** : **rodi** *give* BB. 47^a. It will be observed that these forms shew the subjunctive stem.

Present Subjunctive.

138. In the 3 **sg.** and 3 **pl.** the **o** forms become the regular forms in Mid.W. Sometimes **o** spreads to the 1 **sg.**, e.g. **gwysgof** WB. 97. In the **pass.** an **wy** form appears in **rothwyr** FB. 109.

NOTE.—For **duch** *may he lead*, **gwares** *may he help*, see § 110, note 2.

Past Subjunctive.

139. In the **passive** by **-it** there is found sometimes **-et** : **cladhet** WB. 469 = **cledit** RB. 112 : **cladu** *bury*, **gofynnet** WB. p. 220 = **gouynnit** RB. 286 : **govynnu** *ask*, **llafassed** : **llavassu** *dare* BB. 27^a.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

140. **mynet** *go*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

sing.	plur.
1. af	awn
2. ey	ewch
3. a	ant
pass. eir	

NOTE 1.—**sg. 3** absolute O.W. **agit**, **egit**, Mid.W. **eyt**.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

	sing.	plur.
1.	awn	aem
2.	aut	
3.	aeý	eynt
pass.	eit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	euthum	aetham
2.	aethost	aethawch
3.	aeth	aethant, aethont
pass.	aethpwyt	

NOTE 2.—sg. 3 absolute **eithyd** FB. 179, 188.

(b) 1.	athwyf, adwyf, ethwyf, ethym
	edwyf
2.	athwyt, adwyt
3.	ethyw, edyw ethynt, edynt

NOTE 3.—Forms (b) have a perfect sense, cf. § 141, note 4.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	athoedwn	
2.		
3.	athoed, adoed	athoedynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.	awn
2.	dos ewch
3.	aet aent

NOTE 4.—sg. 3 also **elhid** (§ 137).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	el(h)wyf	el(h)om
2.	el(h)ych	el(h)och
3.	el	el(h)wynt, el(h)ont
pass.	el(h)er	

NOTE 5.—Also, in future sense, sg. 3 **aho** RB. 140, 16, pl. 3 **ahont** FB. 128.

	sing.	PAST.	plur.
1.	el(h)wn		
2.	el(h)ut		
3.	el(h)ei	el(h)ynt	
pass.	(el(h)it)		

141. *dyvot* *come*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	deuaf	deuwn, down
2.	deuy, doy	deuwch
3.	daw	deuant, doant

NOTE 1.—sg. 2 *doit* (i.e. *doyd*) BB. 51^b1.

NOTE 2.—In poetry there is also another set of forms in a future sense:

1	dybydaf	
	{ dybyd, dyvyd, dybydawt	dybydant
3.	{ deubyd	
	{ dypi, dybi, dyvi	
	{ deupi, deubi	

NOTE 3.—Preceded by *dy*—: sg. 3 *dydaw*, pl. 3 *dydeuant*, pass. *dydeuhawr*.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	down	
2.	dout, deuyt	
3.	deuei, deuhei, doey,	doynt
	doi	
pass.	deuit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	deuthum, doethum	doetham
2.	deuthost, doethost,	doethawch, doethoch
	daethost	
3.	doeth, deuth, daeth	deuthant, doethant,
		dothant, doethont
pass.	deuthpwyt, doethpwyt	

	sing.	plur.
(b) 1.		
2.	dyvuost	
3.	dybu, dyvu, deubu	dybuant, dyvuant
(c) 1.	dothwyf, dodwyf	dodym, deuthym
2.	dothwyt, dodwyt	dodywch, doethywch
3.	doethyw, dothyw, dodyw, dedyw	dodynt, dethynt

NOTE 4.—Forms (b) are chiefly poetical, but **dyvuost**, **dyvu**, **dyvuant** occur in the prose of WB. Forms (c) are perfect in sense; in later Mid. W. they are replaced by forms (a), e.g. **deuth** RB. 126, 9 = **dodýw** WB. 486, **deuthum** RB. 105, 21 = **dothwýf** WB. 459, **doeth** RB. 115, 25, **deuth** RB. 126, 9, = **dodýw** WB. 473, 486.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	dathoedywn	
2.		
3.	doethoed, daethoed, dathoed, dothoed	doethoedynt, dothoedynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.		down
2.	dyret, dabre	dowch
3.	deuet, doet	deuent, doent

NOTE 5.—There is also a 3 sg. **deuit** Hg. II. 51, and **delit** Hg. I. 4, 307.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	del(h)wyf	del(h)om
2.	del(h)ych	del(h)och
3.	del	del(h)wynt, del(h)ont
pass.	del(h)er	

NOTE 6.—There are also forms sg. 1 **dybwyf**, sg. 3 **dyppo**, **dyffo**, **dyvo**, **deupo**, **dideuho**, pl. 3 **dyffont**, pass. **dyffer**.

PAST.

1.	del(h)wn	
2.	del(h)ut	del(h)ewch
3.	del(h)ei	del(h)ynt

NOTE 7.—There is also 3 sg. **dybei** and **dyffei**.

142. gwneuthur *to make.*

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.
1.	gwnaf	gwnawn
2.	gwney	gwnewch
3.	gwna	gwnant
pass.	gwneir	

NOTE 1.—Fut. sg. 3 *gunahaud* BB. 27^b, *gwnawt* FB. 224, *gwnaw* FB. 126, 150, pl. 3 *gwnahawnt* FB. 124.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	gwnawn	gwnaem
2.	gwnaut	gwnaewch
3.	gwnaei	gwnaent
pass.	gwneit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	gorugum	gorugam
2.	gorugost	
3.	goruc	gorugant
pass.	gorucpwyt	
(b) 1.	gwneuthum	gwnaetham, gwnaethom
2.	gwnaethost	gwnaethawch
3.	gwnaeth, gwneuth	gwnaethant, gwnaethont
pass.	gwnaethpwyt	

NOTE 2.—In poetry there is also sg. 3 *goreu*, cf. Mid. Bret. *guereu*.

NOTE 3.—The *gwnaeth* forms encroach at the expense of the *goruc* forms, e.g. *gorucpwyt* WB. 452, 477, 487 = *gwnaethpwyt* RB. 100, 118, 127.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	gwnathoedwn	
2.	gwnaethodut	
3.	gwnaethoed, gwnath-	gwnathoedynt
	oed, gwnadoed	
pass.	gwnathoedit	

	IMPERATIVE.
sing.	plur.
1.	gwnawn
2. gwna	gwnewch
3. gwnaet	gwnaent
pass. gwnel(h)er	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	PRESENT.
1. gwnel(h)wyf	
2. gwnel(h)ych	gwnel(h)och
3. gwnel	gwnel(h)wynt, gwnel(h)- ont
pass. gwnel(h)er	

NOTE 4.—sg. 3 also *gunelwŷ* BB. 24^a, *gunaho* BB. 35^b, *gwnaho* FB. 119, 235, pl. 3 *gynahont* BB. 31^a, *gwnahon* FB. 155. With fut. ending *gwnelawr* FB. 213.

PAST.

1. gwnel(h)wn	
2. gwnel(h)ut	
4. gwnel(h)ei	gwnel(h)ynt
pass. gwnel(h)it	

143. *gwybot* *know*.

INDICATIVE.

	PRESENT.
1. gwnn	gwdam, gwdom
2. gwydost, gwdost	gwydawch, gwdawch, gwdoch
3. gwyr	gwydant, gwdant
pass. gwys	

IMPERFECT.

1. gwydwn, gwydywn	gwydem, gwydyem
2. gwydut, gwydyut	
3. gwydat, gwydyat	gwydynt
pass. gwydit	

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.
1.	gwybydaf	
2.	gwybydy	gwybydwch
3.	gwybyd	gwybydant
pass.	gwybydir	

NOTE 1.—In poetry there is also 3 sg. *gwybi*.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.		gwybydeim
2.	gwybydut	gwybydwch
3.	gwybydei	
pass.	gwybydit	

NOTE 2.—This comes to be used for the past subjunctive, e.g. *Bei ath wybydem if we had known thee* FB. 122.

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	gwybuum	
2.	gwybuost	
3.	gwybu	gwybuant
pass.	gwybuwyt	

PLUPERFECT.

3.		gwybuyssynt
pass.	gwybuassit	

IMPERATIVE.

1.		gwybydwn
2.	gwybyd	gwybydwch
3.	gwybydet, gwypet	gwybydent
pass.	gwybyder	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	gwypwyf	gwypom
2.	gwypych	gwypoch
3.	gwypwy, gwypo	gwypwynt, gwypont
pass.	gwyper	

	sing.	PAST.	plur.
1.	gwypwn		
2.	gwyput		
3.	gwypei	gwypynt	

144. *adnabot* *recognize.*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	adwaen, adwen, atwen	atwaenwn
2.	atwaenost	etweynwch, atweynwch, etwenwch
9.	edwyn, atwen	atwaenant

IMPERFECT.

1.	atwaenwn	adwaenam
2.	atwaenut	
3.	atwaenat, atwaeniat	atwaenynt
pass.	etweinit	

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	adnabydaf, etnebydaf	adnabydwn
2.	adnabydy	
3.	adnebyd, ednebyd	adnabydant
pass.	adnabydir	

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	adnabydem
2.	
3.	adnebydei

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	adnabuum	adnabuam
2.		
3.	adnabu	adnabuant

IMPERATIVE.

	sing.	plur.
1.		
2.	ednebyd, adnebyd	adnebydwch
3.		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	adnapom
2.	adnepych
3.	adnapo
pass.	adnaper
	adnappoent, adnappont

PAST.

1.	
2.	
3.	adnapei
pass.	adnepit

145. *caffael, caffel, cahel, cael get.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. and Fut.:—**caffaf, ceffy, ceiff**, etc.; also **caf, cehy, cey**, etc.

Imperf. and Cond.:—**caffwn**, etc., also **cawn**, etc.

Pret. and Perf.:—**ceveis, ceis, ceveist, cawas, cawssam, cawssawch, cawssant, cawssont**; pass. **caffat, cavat, cahat, cat**.

Pluperf.:—(*a*) **cawsswn**, etc., (*b*) **cawssloedwn**, etc. (§ 136^a).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.:—**caffwyf**, etc.

Past:—**caffwn**, etc., also **cahwn, cawn**, etc.

NOTE.—For an enumeration of forms see *Cymmrod.* IX. 111 sq.

146. **rodi, roi** *give*.

The peculiarity of this verb is that it has forms with and without **d**, e.g. ind. pres. sg. 2 **rody** and **roy**, imper. sg. 2 **ro**, subj. pres. sg. 3 **rotho**, **rodo** and **ro**. In the ind. pret. by **rodeis**, **rodeist**, **rodes** occur **roesum**, **roesost**, **roes**, and in the pass. by **rodet**, also **roespwynt**. In the plup. by the regular forms occur sg. 2 **roessut**, sg. 3 **roessei**, **royssei**, **roessoed**, **rasoed**, pl. 3 **rassoedynt**.

147. **tawr, dawr**.

This verb is used impersonally, e.g. **ny-m-tawr** *it does not concern me* RB. 284, 28, **pathawr** (= **pa-th-dawr**) *what does it concern thee?* RB. 279, 19, **ny-m-torei** WB. 172 = **ny-m-torei** RB. I. 238, *it would not concern me*, **ni-m-dorbi** BB. 30^b. In the same sense is found the compound **didawr**; verb. noun **didarbot** Hg. I. 320.

148. **moes** *give*.

Only as imperative:—sg. 2 **moes**, pl. 2 **moeswch**.

149. **hwde** *take*. Used only as imperative.150. **med** *says*.

Inflected in the present and imperfect; it is used in quotation, e.g. **a wdost di pwy yw?** heb hi. **gwnn**, heb ynteu. **Edyrn uab Nud yw, med ef** “*dost thou know who he is?*” *says she*. “*Yes,*” *said he*. “*He is Edyrn son of Nudd, he says,*” RB. 259; **y gouynnei beth yssyd yman**. **Broch, medynt** wynteu *he asked what was there*. “*A badger,*” *said they* RB. 15.

151. **heb** *says*.

This word, of adverbial origin and uninflected, is used like **Ir. ol** to give the very words of the speaker, **heb ef** *says he*, **heb wynt** *they say*, etc.

Before a proper name **heb** is followed by **y, yr**, e.g. **heb y Goewin**, **heb y Gwenhwyfar**, **heb yr Arthur**. The same is not infrequently found before a pronoun, e.g. **heb y mi** RB. 32, 7, **heb yr ynteu** RB. 245, 181 = **heb ynteu** WB. 386, p. 217, **heb yr ef** WB. 386 = **heb ef** RB. 245, **heb yr wynt** WB. 185 = **eb wynt** WB. p. 93^a; cf. Mod. W. **ebr**. No satisfactory explanation of this has yet been given.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB *bot to be.*

Paradigm.

INDICATIVE.

152. PRESENT.

	sing.	plur.
1.	wyf	ym
2.	wyt	ywch
3.	iw, yw	ynt
	mae	maent
	oes	
	ys	
	neut	
	nyt <i>is not</i>	
	nat <i>is not</i> (dependent)	
	os <i>if it is</i>	
	yssit <i>there is</i>	yssydynt
	ossit <i>if there is</i>	
	yssyd, syd, yssy, sy, rel. <i>who, which is, are</i>	
	Impersonal ys, ydys	

PAST.

1.	oedwn	oedem
2.	oedut, oedyt	oedewch
3.	oed, oedat, oedyat	oedynt
	Impersonal oedet	

NOTE 1.—There are also forms preceded by *ytt*, *yd*: *yttwyf*, *yttiwi*, *ydiw*, *yttodwn*, etc.

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	bydaf	bydwn
2.	bydy	bydwch
3.	byd	bydant

NOTE 2.—Specially future forms: sg. 3 *bythawt*, *bydhawt*, *bydawt*, *biawt*, *bi*; pl. 3 *bydawnt*.

NOTE 3.—In poetry there seems to be a consuetudinal sg. 3 *bit*, cf. FB. 245, 247, where the imperative sense does not suit.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

	sing.	plur.
1.	bydwn	bydem
2.	bydut	bydewch
3.	bydei	bydynt
impers.	bydit	

NOTE 4.—Poetical forms: sg. 3 **buei**, **bwyat**, pl. 3 **buyint** (i.e. **bwyynt**).

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	buum, bum	buam
2.	buost	buawch
3.	bu	buant, buont
impers.	buwynt	

PLUPERFECT.

1.	buasswn	
2.	buassut	
3.	buassei	buassynt, buessynt, buyssynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.		bydwn
2.	byd	bydwch
3.	bit, boet, poet	bint

NOTE 5.—**bynt** is clearly imperative BCh. 17, cf. **bint** LA. 81. RB. 105 has **bint** where WB. 457 has the future **bythawd**.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	bwyf, bof	bom, bwym
2.	bych	boch
3.	bo	bwynt, boent, bont

NOTE 6.—There are, particularly in poetry, analogical subjunctive forms from the indicative stem: sg. 1 **bydwyf**, sg. 2 **bydych**, sg. 3 **bytho**, pl. 3 **bydont**.

PAST.

1.	bewn	beym
2.	beut	
3.	bei	beynt

NOTE 7.—Both in poetry and in prose the past indicative is often used for the subjunctive, e.g. **kyny bydwn** WB. 172=**kyn ny bewn** RB. 238. The impersonal **pan uythit** WB. 104=**pan vydit** RB. 76 is a subjunctive form based on the indicative.

REMARKS ON **bot.****Present and Imperfect.**

153. The precise syntactical functions of the various forms of these tenses still require a detailed investigation, particularly their uses in early poetry. From the material to hand the following points of prose usage may be noted, (A) where the forms have the function of a substantive verb predicating existence, (B) where the forms are merely copular.

154. A. Substantive verb.

(a) In the 3 sg. pres. *he is*, etc., is expressed by **mae**, pl. **maent**, unless the verb is preceded by the negative or by other preverbal particles and conjunctions which are not followed by the particle **yd** (§93 g sq.), e.g. yma **y mae** brenhin Iwerdon *here is the king of Ireland*; o ellwng Riannon or poen **y mae** yndaw *from releasing Riannon from the punishment in which she is*; nat gan y vod **y mae** yn dyuot *that it is not with his will that he is coming*; **y mae** y enw yn barawt *his name is ready*; **y maent** yn symudaw enweu *they are changing names*. **Mae** is also used in the sense of *where are?* e.g. **mae** Ynwl iarll . . . ae wreic ae uerch. **maent** (= **y maent** RB. 256) yn y loft racco *where are Ynwl and his wife and his daughter?* *They are in the chamber yonder* WB. 400. In the sense of *there is, there are* **yssit**, **yssydynt** are found, e.g. **yssit** nas keffych *there is something that you will not get* RB. 121 sq.; chwedleu porth y gennynt. **ysydynt** gennyf *hast thou tidings of the gate?* *I have* RB. 126. If the verb is preceded by a negative, etc., then (a) if the subject is definite **yttiu**, **ydyw**, pl. **yttynt**, **ydynt** are used, (β) if the subject is indefinite **oes** is used, e.g.—

(a) **nyt yttiu** y clawr y lle kyntaf y kefeist *the board is not where thou didst get it first* RB. 241; **nat ydiw** y uorwyn honno yn y byt *that that maiden is not in the world* RB. 113; **nyt yttynt** namyn pedwar *they are only four* CM. 46; **neut ydynt** yn gynyon boneu vy esgyll *the stumps of my wings are like wedges* RB. 130; **a yttiu** Kei yn llŷs Arthur. **yttiaw** is *Kei in Arthur's court?* *He is* WB.

(β) **nyt oes** yndi neb nyth adnapo *there is no one in it who will not recognize thee* RB. 3; **a oes** borthawr. **oes** *is there a porter?* *There is* RB. 103. With **o** if, the definite form is **ot ydiw**, e.g. **ot ydiw** yg karchar *if he is in prison* RB. 179, the indefinite **ossit**, e.g. **osit** rann y mi oth uab di *if I have any part in thy son* RB. 109; **osid** ay hammehuo *if there is any one who doubts it* BCh. 53. The relative form is **yssyd**, e.g. y gwr hir **yssyd** yno *the tall man who is there*; pa ryw chwedleu **yssyd** gennyt. **nyt oes** namyn da *what kind of news hast thou?* *Only good news.*

NOTE 1.—In poetry **yssit** is found also with a definite subject, e.g. **yssit** ini teir kadeir *I have three seats* FB. 154; **yssit** ym argluyd *I have a lord* MA. 176^a. It seems to be a disappearing form, cf. **y mae** yni beth a wnelom *we have something to do* Hg. 1. 10, **y mae** ym .a wnelwyf 69. **Ossit** also seems to be a disappearing form; for **ossit** a uynho *if there is anyone who desires* WB. 122, RB. 197 has: **or byd** neb kyehofnet.

(b) In the first and second persons the subject is always definite, and here after negatives etc., **yttwyf**, **ydwyf** are usual both in the present and in the imperfect, e.g. **nyt yttwyf** (= **nyt ydwyf** i WB. 437) yn ansawd *I am not in a condition* WB. p. 219; **nyt yttoedwn** i yn holi dim ytti *I was not claiming anything from thee* RB. 5. In the third persons of the imperfect there is in the Mabinogion a very general distinction after negatives etc., between (a) **yttöed**, **ydoed** when the subject is definite, (b) **oed** when the subject is indefinite, e.g. (a) **ýdrých ýn ý chýlch a oruc a ýttöed ef ýn deffroi** *she looked about her to see if he was stirring* WB. 424; **pann yttöed** (= **pan ydoed** WB. 99) y dyd yn dyuot *when the day was coming* RB. 72; **tra yttöed ef yn hynny** *while he was in that* RB. 133; **ýný ýttöýd ý chwýs ar gwaet yn dwyn lleuer ý llygeit udunt** *until the sweat and the blood were taking the light of their eyes from them* WB. 398; (b) **nyt oed** dim yno *there was nothing there* RB.; Gereint a ofynnawd y wr y ty **a oed** getymdeithon idaw . . . **oes**, heb ynteu *Gereint asked the master of the house if he had friends.* “*I have,*” said he.

NOTE 2.—But there are a good many instances of (b for (a): **nat oes** (= **nat ydiw** RB. 113) hi yn y byt *that she is not in the world* WB. 470; kwt ynt plant y gwr *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453; **pan oed** y dyd yn golehau *when the day was becoming light* RB. 72; **yny oed** yn y eidaw ef Arduwy *till Arduwy was in his possession* RB. 77; **yny oed** y

gwaet yn lliaw y llenn *till the blood was colouring the mantle* WB. 391 = RB. 249; **yny oed** (= **hyny yttoed** WB. p. 218) eu llygeit yn colli eu lleuuer *till their eyes were losing their light* WB. 435 = RB. 283.

NOTE 3.—In a number of cases the **ytt-**, **yd-** forms are found not preceded by a negative, etc.; berth **yd ytwyt** (= **yd wyt** RB. 115) *finely thou art* WB. 473; yth ewyllys **yd ydym** *we are at thy will* RB. 66; hyt **yd ydiw** *dayar as long as the earth is* WB. 459 = RB. 105; ar hynny **yd yttoed** yn deffroi *thereupon he was stirring* WB. p. 212; yma **yd yttoedwn** (= **yd oedwn** WB. 441, RB. 287) yn kerdet *there I was journeying* WB. p. 221; ual **yd yttoed** yn kerdet WB. 170 = RB. 236; ymlodeu dy dewred **yd yttwyt** (= **yt vyt** WB. 413 = **yd wyt** RB. 266) *thou art in the flower of thy night* WB. p. 207; for: o hynny **yd yttoed** RB. 218, WB. 149 has ac hyny **yttoed**, and for ae **yd yttoed** yn troi RB. 215 WB. 145 has y doeth **yd ydoed** yn troi. So in the present impersonal forms occur: **vyg karcharu yd ydys** (**yd ydys** om. WB. 235) *I am imprisoned* RB. 187; yn y gyveistydyaw **yd ydys** (= **yd yttys** WB. 167) *it is being besieged* RB. 233, by **yd ys** yn kadv or enw hwnnw *that name is preserved* RB. 60; **yd ys** yn lluydaw yn an hol *there is a hosting after us* RB. 63, 1.

NOTE 4.—In Hg. I. **ytti**w, etc., are not unfrequently copula forms, e.g. gwell **ytti**w vy marw *it is better that I should die* 145, pa un **ytwyt** who art thou 95; cf. hyny **yttoedynt** (= **yny oedynt** WB. 446, RB. 291) *kystal ac y buont oreu eiroet till they were as good as they had ever been* WB. p. 223.

155. B. Copula.

(a) In the third person of the present there is a variety of forms:—

(a) **ys**, used (like Ir. *is*) at the beginning of a clause before its predicate, e.g. **is gwell** *it is better*; **is gohelyon** hwnn *he is a remnant*; **ys mi** ae heirch *it is I who ask her*. It is often preceded by the conjunction **can**, e.g. **kanys** gwell yw genyt ti *since thou preferrest*; **kanys** arnam ni y berneist *since it is on us that thou hast passed judgment*.

NOTE 1.—In poetry **ys** is used with an infixed personal pronoun, e.g. **yssim** ediuar *I repent* BB. 51^a, cf. O.Ir. *issum écen it is necessary for me*.

(β) **yw**, used when the predicate precedes, e.g. **negessawl yw** wrthyt *he has business with thee*; **pw yw** hi *who is she?* **miui yw** Llwyd *I am Llwyd*; **y deu lygat yw** y dwy lynn *the two lakes are his two eyes*; nyt **gwr yw** hwnnw *that is not a man*; **kanys mawr yw** *since it is great*. It is also used after the conjunction **pan**, e.g. y dyuedassant wynteu **pan yw** merchet ieirll oedynt *they said that they were daughters of earls* (cf. § 226, 5).

(γ) **ynt** is the plural form, e.g. **bychein ynt** wynteu *they are small*; nyt **ynt iach** *they are not whole*.

(δ) **nyt** is a negative form, e.g. **nyt oet** ymi gwreicka *it is not time for me to wed*; **nyt egŷlyon** ŷ rei racko *those yonder are not angels*; **nyt wyntwy** bioed yr antur *it is not to them that the adventure belonged*.

(ε) **nat** is the dependent negative, e.g. menegwch . . . **nat hawd** gennyf ynheu nae lad ef nae diuetha *declare that it is not easy for me to slay him or to destroy him*.

(ξ) **os** is the form with **o** *if*, e.g. **os da** gennyt ti *if it seems good to thee*; **os wynteu** ae med hi *if it is they that have it in their power*.

(η) **ae** is the interrogative = *is it?* e.g. **ae gwell** *is it better?* **ae kyscu** yd wyt ti *art thou asleep?*

(θ) **ponyt** is the interrogative = *is it not?* e.g. **ponyt** dros y neb yssyd yna *is it not for one who is there?*

(ι) **neut** is the copula form with the particle **neu** (§ 220), e.g. **neut araf** *he is gentle*.

(κ) The relative form is positively **yssyd**, negatively **nyt**, e.g. **kany**s mi **yssyd athro** itt *for it is I who am thy teacher*; **gwaew nyt gwaeth** *a spear that is not worse*.

(λ) **mae** seems to be used where according to § 159 the predicate follows, e.g. **am hŷnnŷ ŷ may reit** ŷ titheu uot *therefore it is necessary for thee to be* WB. 396, **o achaws hynny y mae dygassawc** yr adar yr tylluan *because of that the birds are enemies to the owl* RB. 80; **ŷn ŷ mae goreu** y gwyr *where the men are best* WB. 119. **Mae** is used also in indirect speech, e.g. **menegi ŷ Arthur mae** mi ath vŷrjauwd *to declare to Arthur that it is I who have thrown thee* WB.; **ereyll a deueyt e may** hyn eu y naud *others say that this is his protection* BCh. 9.

(μ) Otherwise the forms **wyf**, etc., are used for the copula, e.g. **pw yd wyt** *who art thou*, **yd ym** drist ni *we are sad*, **nyt oed ef nes** idi *he was no nearer to her*.

bydaf and bydwn.

156. **bydaf** is used:—

(a) As an iterative or consuetudinal present, e.g. mi a **uydaf** borthawr y Arthur bop duw kalan Ionawr *I am Arthur's gate-*

keeper every New Year's Day RB. 103, 7; *lle ny bo dysc ny byd dawn where there is no learning there is no gift* FB. 244.

(b) As an historical present, e.g. *ual y bydant yn eisted wynt a welynt gwreic as they were sitting they saw a woman* RB. 8; *a chyuaros Gereint a oruc yny uyd yn agos idi and she waited for Gereint till he was near her* RB. 271, 1.

(c) As a future, the most common use, e.g. *y gyt a mi y bydy yn dyscu marchogaeth thou shalt be with me learning horsemanship; mi a vydaf athro it I shall be thy teacher.*

157. **bydwn** is used :—

(a) As an iterative or consuetudinal past, e.g. *a pheï vwyhaf uei y vrys ef pellaf vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef the greater his haste the further she was from him* RB. 9, 5.

(b) Describing a single action in past tense: *ual y bydynt yn eisted wynt a welynt y wreic as they were sitting they saw the woman* RB. 9, 29.

(c) As a secondary future or conditional, e.g. *wynt a welsant or kaffeï vedic da y bydei vyw they saw that if he got a good leech he would live* RB. 212, 12.

Past Subjunctive.

158. The following forms are to be noted: **pei yt uewn i** (= **bei etu(ñi)** WB. 71) *yn dechreu vy ieuencitit if I had been in the beginning of my youth* RB. 51, 24; **beyt uei** *ar y ffuryf iawn if she had been in her proper form* RB. 175, 18; *ar mul ae kanlynawd megys pei at uei milgi and the mule followed him as if it had been a hound* Hg. I., 336; *hi a vynnai pet vei hi a Lawnsloſt yn y fforest she would that she and Launcelot were in the forest* Hg. I., 368; *a phettut un wreic di or byt, ny mynnwn i ddim ohonat ti and if thou wert the only woman in the world, I would desire nothing of thee* Hg. II., 315. Like the modern **pettwn** these forms seem to express unreality.

POSITION OF THE COPULA.

159. In Middle Welsh prose in positive affirmative sentences (with the exception of **ys** which always precedes the predicate) the normal position of the predicate is before the copula, e.g. **Lunet wyf i** *I am Lunet*, **cennadeu ym ni** *we are messengers*, **llawen vu** *he was glad*, **reit vyd** *it will be necessary*, **trwy gynghor Branwen uu** *hynny oll all that was through the advice of Branwen*. But the predicate follows the copula in the imperative, in negative and interrogative sentences, in subordinate clauses, and very generally when an adverb or an adverbial phrase precedes, e.g. **a vo penn bit bont** *let him who is head be bridge*, **nyt da dy gyghor** *thy advice is not good*, **a wyt uorwyn art** *thou a maiden?* **o byd reit** *if it is necessary*, **tra vu da** *as long as it was good*, **ual y bydynt gadarnach** *so that they would be stronger*, **paham ydwyf trist i** *why am I sad?* **yna y bu marw** *there he died*, **undyd ym penn y vlwydyn y bu barawt** *on the same day at the end of the year it was ready*. But after adverbs and adverbial phrases there are instances where the predicate precedes, e.g. **yna ryued uu gan Arthur hynny** *then Arthur wondered at that* Hg. I., 339; **am hynny reit vyd** *therefore it will be necessary* Hg. I., 311 (by **am hynny y byd reit** 307); **ar eil vlwydyn mab mawr oed** *and the second year he was a big boy* RB. 69. 4.

NOTE 1.—This order seems to have developed from sentences in which a copula form **ys**, etc., preceded, such as, e.g. **cany s gwr uuassei** lit. *since it is a man that he had been*, **os byw vyd** lit. *if it is alive that he shall be*. Thus the development would be parallel to that of sentences like **Peredur a oruc** *Peredur did* (§ 85).

NOTE 2.—In the early poetry the copula freely precedes the predicate, as in Irish. And in the more archaic prose there are instances of the same order, e.g. **oed dyhed** (= **ys oed gryssyn** RB. 116) **kelu y ryw** *was hwnn it were a grievous thing to hide such a lad as that* WB. 475; **oed melynach**, **oed gwynnach** WB. 476 = **melynach oed**, **gwynnach oed** RB. 117; **oed reit** WB. 487 = **asoed reit** RB. 126, 27; **oed glyssyn** WB. 151 = **ys oed gryssyn** RB. 220; **oed dyhed mawr**, **oed iawn** RB. 173; **oed well** RB. 176. As to **as oed**, **ys oed** the **as**, **ys** is in origin the infixing particle **a** (§ 94) with an infixed pronoun which has become meaningless, cf. **as bwyf** *may I be!* MA. 142^b; this usage has developed from cases like **ys caffo drugared** *may he find mercy!* MA. 224^b, where formally **s** may be an anticipation of the object.

COMPOUNDS OF *bot*.

160. *ar-gan-vot* *perceive*, *can-vot* *perceive*, *cyv-ar-vot* *encounter*, *dar-vot* *to be ended*, *gor-vot* *overcome*, *han-vot* *to be sprung*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

	sing.	plur.
1.	<i>canhwyf; handwyf, hanwyf, henwyf</i>	<i>handym, hanym, henym</i>
2.	<i>handwyt, hanwyt, henwyt</i>	
3.	<i>cenyw; deryw, derw; henyw</i>	<i>derynt; henynt</i>

NOTE 1.—sg. 3 *handit* RB. 71, 178, and frequently in poetry; cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 116, CZ. III. 389. *hanvit* Hg. I. 200.

IMPERFECT.

	sing.	plur.
2.	<i>handoedut</i>	
3.	<i>canoed; daroed; handoed, hanoed</i>	<i>hannoedynt</i>

FUTURE.

1.	<i>gorvydaf</i>	<i>gorvydwn</i>
2.	<i>gorvydy; henbydy</i>	<i>cyvarvydwh</i>
3.	<i>cyvervyd; dervyd; hanbyd, henbyd</i>	
pass.	<i>gorvydit</i>	

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

3.	<i>cyvarvydei; gorvydei; hanbydei</i>	<i>gorvydynt</i>
pass.	<i>gorvydit</i>	

NOTE 2.—sg. 3 *handei* RB. 85.

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1. arganvum; cyvarvum; darvuam; gorvuam
gorvum
2. cyvarvuost; gorvuost gorvuawch, gorvuoch
3. arganvu; darvu; gorvu, arganvuant; gorvuant
- pass. arganvuwyd; cyvarvu-
wyd; gorvuwyd

PLUPERFECT.

3. cyvarvuassei; darvuassei;
gorvuassei
- pass. gorvuessyt

IMPERATIVE.

3. hanvit

NOTE 3.—sg. 3 derffit RB. 155.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1. cyvarffom; gorffom
2. henpych
3. arganffo; cyvarffo; cyvarvoent
darffo; gorpo,
gorffo; hanffo
- pass. gorffer

PAST.

3. cyvarffei; darffei; cyverffynt
hanffei

Pieu.

161. The primary use of **pieu** is in interrogation, direct or indirect, in the sense of *whose is?* e.g. **pieu** y gaer, heb wynt. nyt oes yn y byt ny wypo **pieu** y gaer honn "*whose is the city?*" said they. "*There is no one in the world who does not know to whom this city belongs*" RB. 126; Peredur a ovynnawd **pioedynt** gwyr wy *Peredur asked whose men they were* Hg. I. 314. But it is

frequently used with lenation **bieu**, etc., but not preceded by relative **a**, in a non-interrogative sense *to whom belongs*, e.g. *Effrawc iarll bioed iarllaeth y gogled to Effrawc the earl belonged the earldom of the north* RB. 193, 1; *Duw bioedynt they belonged to God* Hg I. 426. The inflexion follows that of **bot**, e.g.

INDICATIVE.

Pres.:—Sg. 2. **piwynt**; 3. **pieu**; pl. 3. **piewynt**.

Imperf.:—Sg. 3. **pieuoed**, **pioed**, **piewed**, **pieuat**; pl. 3. **pioedynt**.

Fut.:—Sg. 3. **pieivyd**; pl. 1. **pieivydwn**.

Condit.:—Sg. 3. **pieivydei**.

Pret.:—Sg. 3. **pieivu**, **pieuu**.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.:—Sg. 3. **pieuvo**.

Past:—Sg. 3. **pieiffei**, **pieuvei**.

NOTE.—cf. Bezz Beitr. XVII. 292 sq. In: ni ae **pieifydwn** *we shall possess them* CM. **pieu** has developed into a transitive verb *to possess*, as it did in Cornish, cf. Cymmrod. IX. 100.

THE PREPOSITION.

162. **ac**, **a** *with*; with the article **ar**; with possessive pronouns **am**, **ath**, **ae** etc., e.g. *minneu a chwaryaf a thitheu I shall play with thee*; *wrth ryuelu a Gwrtheyrn to fight with Vortigern*; *yny oedynt gynefin ac ef till they were familiar with him*; *taraw a oruc Owein a chledyf he struck Owein with a sword*; *llanw crochan a dwfyr to fill a vessel with water*; *taw ath ucheneidaw have done with thy sighing*; *peidaw a bwyta a oruc he stopped eating*; in *amvin* *ev terwin a guir Dulin defending their land from the men of Dublin*. It is often used after verbs compounded with **ym**, e.g. *ymadaw a oruc Arthur ar llyn Arthur left the lake*; *ymgolli ae gedymdeithon to lose his comrades*; *a doyy ymwelet ac Arthur wilt thou come to see Arthur?*

163. **ach**. In the phrase **ach y law** *beside him*.

164. am (Ir. imm) *about, on account of*, e.g. corn canu **am y vynwgl** *a horn about his neck*; gwisce **ymdanat** *dress thyself*; **am y uagwyr ar karcharawr** *on the other side of the wall from the prisoner*; iawn y medreis i **am benn** y carw *rightly did I determine about the head of the stag*; hyt na dywedit **am vn vorwyn** vwy noc **amdanei** *so that there was not more talk about any maiden than about her*; **am hanner bwytta** amofyn a oruc y gwr *about the middle of the meal the man asked*; haelaf oed **am rodyon** *he was most liberal with respect to gifts*; y oual **am y wreic** *his anxiety about his wife*; or sarhaet a wnathoed **am adaw** y llys *for the outrage which he had committed in leaving the court*; dothyw **am Oweyn** *Owein has perished* MA. 252^a; a derŷv **am Keduŷv** *has K. perished?* BB. 1^a; trist oed **am angeu** y uab *he was grieved because of the death of his son*. In the phrase **am benn**, e.g. yn y del y iarll . . . **am penn** y lle hwnn *until the earl comes to attack this place*; pan yttoedynt pawb yn mynu mynet **am penn** y Saeson *when they were all eager to attack the Saxons*.

ymdan, e.g. **ymdan y varch** *about his horse*.

y am (O.W. diam) *from off*, e.g. y dynnu y wisce hela **y amdanaw** *to pull off his hunting dress*; dogyn o arueu **y am hynny** *plenty of arms besides* WB. p. 225; o lu uii nyn **e am e mam ay tat** ae y brodir a chuarit *by the oath of seven people including her mother and her father and her brothers and her sisters* BCh. 36.

165. ar *on*, etc., **ar uarch** *on a horse*; Lawnsloet a eistedawd y vwyta **ar y bwrđ** *Launcelot sat down at the table to eat*; **edrych** a wnaeth Manawydan **ar y dref** *Manawyddan looked upon his town*; **y dodet ar yr avon** *Hafren the river was called the Severn*; ae geuyn **ar yr heul** *and his back towards the sun*; cymryt cleuyt **arnaw** a oruc *he pretended to be ill*; rac meint karyat y brenhin **arnei** *because of the greatness of the king's love for her*; rac caffael y gaer **arnaw** *lest the city should be taken on him*; **y wassanaethu arnaw** *to wait upon him*; **taerwn arnei** ehun diuetha y mab *let us insist that she herself killed her son*; nyt **gwerth arnaw** ef dim *it is not worth anything*; hitheu . . . a gytsynnywys **ar anvon** y mab y Pwyll *she agreed to send the boy to Pwyll*; dyuot a oruc ef **ar**

(=att RB. 287) **Enyd** *he came to Enid* WB. p. 221; a roti **y** uanec **ar** (=att RB. 116) **y kymhar** *and he gave the glove to his wife* WB. 473.

In phrases, e.g. **ar y drydyd** *with two others*; **ar y ganuet** *with a hundred men*; sef y key yn nef **ar y ganuet** *thou shalt receive in heaven a hundredfold*; **ar vrys** *in haste*; am eu carcharu **ar gam** *because they were wrongfully imprisoned*; **ar gel** *secretly*; **ar gyhoed** *publicly*; y marchawc y gwnaethpwynt **ar y odeu** *the knight for whom it has been made*; y marchogyon goreu a oed **ar y helw** *the best horsemen that were in his possession*; **ar hynny** *after that*; **ar hyt** y glynn *along the valley*; **ar hyt** y dyd *throughout the day*; **ar eu hol** *after them*; **ar uedwl** mynet *with the intention of going*; **ar uessur** llad y benn *with the purpose of cutting off his head*; **ar tal** y pebyll *before the tent*; **ar tal** y lin *on his knee*; **ar draws** yr avon *across the river*; y tharaw **ar draws** y hwyneb *he struck her across her face*.

NOTE 1.—For the phrase **ar y ganvet** see Rev. Celt. 28, p. 206.

y ar (O.W. **diar**), **odyar** *from*, e.g. y dygwydawd yn varw **y ar y uarch** *he fell dead from his horse*; byrywch awch blinder **y arnawch** *cast your weariness from you*.

NOTE 2.—But **y ar** is used also in the sense of **on**, e.g. y gwelynt wreic **y ar uarch** *they saw a woman on a horse* RB. 248.

NOTE 3.—In O.W. **guar** (=Ir. *for*), e.g. **guar ir dreb** gl. *edito*, **guar ir henn rit** *above the old ford* Lib. Land. 73. In Lib. Land. is also found **ar**, cf. Ir. **ar**. In Mid. W. the two prepositions are confused.

166. **att to**, e.g. dyuot a oruc **att y uorwyn** *he came to the maiden*; y chwedyl a doeth **att Uatholwch** *the tidings came to Matholwch*; dyret y gyt a mi **hyt att Arthur** *come with me to Arthur*.

167. **can, gan** (corresponding in sense to Ir. *la*) *with, by*, e.g. mynet a oruc Mabon **ganthaw** *Mabon went with him*; ef a edewis **genthi** dwy iarllaeth *he left with her two earldoms*; a **chan gennyat** y ewythr cychwyn ymeith *and with his uncle's leave he set out*; nawd a geffy . . **gan uynet** dracheuyn y fford y deuthost *thou shalt have mercy on condition that thou returnest by the way by*

which thou hast come; hyny yttoed eu llygeit yn colli eu lleuuer **gan y chwys ar gwaet** *till their eyes were losing their light with the sweat and the blood*; atteb nys kauas ef **genthi hi** *he got no answer from her*; ny phrynit dim **ganhunt** *nothing was bought from them*; ny chollet oen eiryoet **ganhaw** *not a lamb had ever been lost by him*; **gan lan y weilgi** *by the shore of the sea*; os da **gan y uorwyn** da yw **gennyf ynneu** *if it pleases the maiden, it pleases me*; drwc vyd **gantunt** *it will be displeasing to them*.

y gan *from*, e.g. cymer gedernit **y ganthaw** *take security from him*; annerch **y genhyf i** ef *greet him from me*.

168. **cer, ger** *near by*, e.g. **ker tir** Tyssilyaw *by the land of Tyssilyaw* MA. 237^b; **ger glan** yr avon *by the bank of the river*; ae kymert **ger y awwyneu** *he took him by his reins* CM. 56; yn ymauel ar ebawl **geir y vwng** *seizing the foal by its mane*. In some phrases:—**ger bronn**, e.g. ae vwrw **ger bronn** Owein *and threw it before Owein*; ar abat . . . a doeth ac ef hyt **geyr bronn** yr allawr *and the abbot took him before the altar*; **ger llaw**, e.g. ae dodi **ger llaw y gerwyn** *and placed it beside the cauldron*.

169. **cyvrwng** *between*, e.g. **kýfrwg deu ýskýuarn** Twrch Trwýth *between the ears of Twrch Trwyth*; **cyfrwng mor a glan** *between sea and shore*.

170. **cyn** *before*, e.g. **kynn y nos** *before night*; **cyn myned** mab Cynan y dan dywawd *before Cynan's son went under the sod* MA. 140^a.

171. **cyt** *union* serves as a preposition in the phrases **cyt ac, y gyt ac** *together with*, e.g. mynet a orugant **gyt ar mackwy** *they went along with the youth*; yn gorymdeith **y gyt ar amherawdyr** *walking together with the Emperor*.

172. **eithyr** (= Ir. *echtar*) *outside of, except, beyond*, e.g. neb rýw dim ný welýnt **eithyr guydlwdyn** *they saw nothing except wild beasts*; a phan welas Chyarlys hynny ryuedu a oruc **eithyr mod** *and when Charlemagne saw that he was astonished beyond measure*.

dieithyr, e.g. ef a edewis y holl longeu . . . **dyeithyr un llong** *he left all his ships except one ship*.

odieithyr, e.g. gwede mýnet Arthur **odieithyr y llýs** *after Arthur*

went out of the palace; ef . . . ae cassaawd **odieithyr messur** *he hated him beyond measure.*

173. erbyn (prep. **er** + dat. of **penn** *head* = Ir. *ar chiunn* cf. § 25) *against, before, by*, e.g. *mi ae paraf . . . yn gyniachet* **erbyn penn y mis** *ac y gallo marchogaeth* *I will make him so well by the end of the month that he will be able to ride*; *ar abat yna* **erbyn y law** *ae kymmerth* *and the abbot then took him by his hand.*

174. gwedy, wedy (O.W. **guetig**) *after*, e.g. **gwedy y gawat** *goleuhau a oruc yr awyr* *after the shower the sky cleared*; *uot y crydyon* **wedy duunaw** *ar y lad* *that the cobblers had conspired to slay him*; **hyd guedy** *gospert* *till after evening.*

175. heb (= Ir. *sech*) *past, without, besides*, e.g. *nyt kynt yd yskynn ef ar y uarch noc yd a hitheu* **hebdaw ef** *no sooner did he mount his horse than she passed him*; **heb dant** *yn y phenn* *without a tooth in her head*; *abreid vu eu hattal* **heb torri** *eu hamot* *they could hardly be kept from breaking their covenant*; *y kahat o ynys Prydein ehun trugein mil o varchogyon aruawc* **heb deg mil** *a adawssei urenhin Llydaw* *there was got from the island of Britain itself sixty thousand armed horsemen besides ten thousand that the King of Brittany had promised.* In the phrase **heb law**, e.g. *pan yttoed honno yn kerdet* **heb law** *Breint* *when she was going past Breint* RB. II., 246.

176. herwyd *according to, by*, e.g. **herwyd anyan** *according to nature*; **herwyd vyg gallu i** *according to my power*; *a chymryt y mab* **herwyd y draet** *and he seized the boy by his feet.*

177. hyt (a prepositional use of **hyt** *length*) *as far as, up to*, e.g. *o vor Ut* **hyd vor** *Iwerton* *from the English Channel to the Irish Sea* MA. 202^a; **hyt dyd brawt** *until Doomsday*; **educher** (= **hyt ucher**) *until evening.*

NOTE.—In O.W. there are also prepositional phrases **behet**, e.g. **behet hirmain** *as far as the long stone* Lib. Land., **bet rit ir main** *as far as the ford of the stone* ib., and **cihit**, e.g. **cihit i nant** *to the valley*, **chitan**, e.g. **chitan clouric** Lib. Land., and **cihitun**, e.g. **cihitun ceng ir esceir** Ox. gl.

178. is (= Ir. *is*) *below*, e.g. **is nef** *below heaven.* In the phrase **islaw** *below*, e.g. *kawc a oed* **islaw y drws** *a bowl that was below*

the door; y dodit **islaw** y teulu *he was placed beneath the household*; **odis**, e.g. neur disgynnassei Arthur . . . **odis Kaer Vadon Arthur** *had descended beneath Caer Vaddon* RB. 151, 22; **adhis Guaissav** Lib. Land. 241.

179. ithr (only O.W. = Ir. *etir*) *between*, e.g. **ithr ir dwy ail** *between the two eyelashes* Mart. Cap.

180. mynn (a nominal preposition = Ir. *mind a holy relic, an oath*) *by* (in oaths), e.g. **myn dy law di** . . . **mi a af y gyt a thi** *by thy hand I will go with thee*; **myn vvg cret** *nyth gredaf by my faith I do not believe thee*.

181. mywn (nominal preposition) *in*, e.g. **wynteu a dywedassant** *bot adanc mywn gogof they said that there was a monster in a cave*; **ryuedu** . . . **a orugant bot mywn un dyn** . . . **hanner hynny o nerth** *they marvelled that half as much strength should be in one man*; **neuad a welsant y mywn** (= **o vewn** WB. p. 93a) **y gaer** *they saw a palace within the city* RB. 87, 17.

182. nes (cf. **nes** *nearer*) *until, unless*, e.g. **ny cheffir Mabon vyth** . . . **nes caffel Eidoel Mabon** *will never be got till Eidoel is got*; **nes dyuot** *Guilenhin urenhin Ffreinc nŷ helir Twrch Trwyth vŷth hebdaw unless Gwilenhin King of France comes, Twrch Trwyth will never be hunted without him* RB. 124, 28.

183. o, a of, from, by; with the article **or**; with possessive pronouns **om, oth, oe** etc.; before pronouns beginning with a vowel there is also a form **oc**: **oc awch** *of your*, **oc eu** *of their*, **oc a** *of what*, e.g., **mil o bunneu** *aryant a thousand pounds of silver*; **y rann vwyhaf or vlwydyn** *the greatest part of the year*; **mawr a beth yw gwelet dwyawl dial ar y bobyl** *a great thing it is to see divine vengeance on the people*; **pebyll o bali** *a tent of satin*; **yn llawn or dwfyr** *full of the water*; **kany cheffynt o ennyt** *wiskaw eu harueu for they got no time to put on their arms*; **pei karei Duw wynt o dim** *if God loved them at all*; **aduet o oet ripe** *in years*; **wytt ditawl o bob chwant** *thou art free from every desire*; **o mynwn nineu arueru o rydit** *if we wish to enjoy freedom*; **na naccaa ui ohonunt** *do not refuse them to me*; **ef a gychynnwys o Arberth** *he set forth from Arberth*; **yn dyuot or coet allan**

coming out of the wood; am lad **ohonat titheu** y gwr priawt *because her husband has been slain by thee*; na ellir kynnal dy gyuoeth di namyn **o vilwryaeth ac arueu** *that thy dominion can be maintained only by valour and arms*. In phrases, e.g. **o achaws** *because of*; **oe vod** *with his will*; **oe hanvod** *against his will*; **or diwed** *at last*; **o hynny allan** *from that time forth*; **o barth** y vam *on his mother's side*; **oc eu plith** *from among them*.

184. **parth** *part*, in **parth ac**, **parth ac att** *towards*, e.g. bryssyaw a orugant **parth ar mwc** *they hastened towards the smoke*, yn dyuot ar hyt y dyffryn **parth ac attaf** *coming along the valley towards me*.

185. **py** (= Ir. co) *to*; with possessive pronoun **pwyl, py**, e.g. or mor **pwyl gilyd** *from one sea to the other*; ar ffo o le **py gilyd** *in flight from place to place*; ac yna y kymertth Seint Alban Amphibalus yd oedit **awr py awr** yn y dwyn oe verthyru ac y kudywys yn y dy ehun = *quorum Albanus confessorum suum Amphibalum a persecutoribus insectatum et iam iamque comprehendendum primum in domo sua occuluit* RB. II. 107.

186. **rac** *before, against, on account of*, e.g. mal heu **rac moch** meryerid *like scattering pearls before swine*; kymer di y pedwar meirch a gyrr **rac dy vronn** *take the four horses and drive them before thee*; kerdet a orugant **racdunt** hyt att vwyalch Gilgwri *they went on till they came to the blackbird of Kilgwri*; am notwy **rac auar** *may he protect me against grief*; nys kelaf **ragot** *I will not hide it from thee*; ffo ditheu ymeith **rac dyuot** ohonaw *flee forth lest he should come*; yn keissaw diffryt y deu wr **rac eu bodi** *in seeking to save the two men from drowning*; llidiaw a oruc Arthur **rac hwyret** y gwelei y vudugolyaeth yn dyuot idaw *Arthur was angry because he saw the victory coming to him so slowly*; y kenir efferenneu **rac y eneit** *masses are sung for his soul*; yn aballu **rac newyn** *dying of hunger*.

y **rac** *from*, e.g. ninheu a dygwn y **racdunt** yr eidunt *we will take their property from them* RB. II. 207.

187. **rwng, y rwng** *between*, e.g. **rwng nef a dayar** *between heaven and earth*; y **rwng deuglust** Twrch Trwyth *between the*

ears of Twrch Trwyth; pany bei ammot **yrof am gwlat** amdanunt *if there were not a covenant between me and my land about them*; **rwng dicter a llit** taraw ym plith y llygot a wnaeth *between rage and anger he struck among the mice*; dywedut **y ryingthunt** ehunein y maent *they are saying among themselves*; **rwg deu** onadunt *between two of them* RB. II. 141; y kerdwys **y ryingtaw a Ruuein** *he set out to Rome* RB. 85, cf. ib. 12, 24.

odyrwnng *from between*, e.g. a ducpwynt yn teirnossic **odyrwnng y vam** ar paret *who when three nights old was taken from between his mother and the wall* RB. 129, 10.

188. **tan, dan, ydan, adan** (cf. O.W. **guotan**) *under*, e.g. ffynnawn a welwn **dan y prenn** *I saw a fountain under the tree*; y clywei dygyuor . . . **y dan** (= **dan** WB. 92 = **adan** RB. 66) baret yr ystauell *he heard a commotion under a wall of the chamber* RB. 67, 15; gobennyd **dan penn y elin** *a cushion under his elbow*; **dan wynt a glaw** *under wind and rain*; y ellwng y gwn **dan y coet** *to let loose his dogs in the wood* RB. I, 10; awn **adanunt** (= **ydanunt** RB. 48) **a lladwn** *let us attack and slay them* WB. 67; yny uyd y llygot yn gwan **adan y groft** *until the mice were falling upon the field* RB. 53, 27, cf. RB. 28, 29; dyuot a wnaeth Corineus at Locrinus **dan dreiglaw** bwyell *Corineus came to Locrinus brandishing an axe*.

189. **trag, tra** *beyond, across*, e.g. ton **tra thon** toid tu tir *wave beyond wave covers the side of the land* BB. 45^a; ac eigyl raddaw draw **dra thonneu** *and angels before him yonder across the waves* MA. 196^a; maith dy dreisiau **drag Euas** *great are thy deeds of violence across Evas* MA. 145^a; oes **trag oes** *age beyond age* FB. 230; **tra messur** *beyond measure* FB. 155; rybud **drae gilyd** = *quotidianos rumores* RB. II. 131.

NOTE.—Often in the phrase **drachefyn** *back*, by which there are also forms with possessive adjectives, e.g. **tra-m-kefyn** WB. 232 = **drachefen** RB. 169, 16, **tra-th-gefyn** WB. 124 = **drachefyn** RB. 198, 25, **dra-e-gefyn** CM. 73, **dra-e-chefyn** RB. 177, 12, **dra-e-kefyn** CM. 45, also forms like **drach eu kevyn** Hg. I. 301.

190. **trus, tros, dros** *across*, e.g. **trus ir minid** *across the*

mountain Lib. Land; ual yd oed . . . yn kerdet **dros vynydd** as he was journeying across a mountain; yny ehedawd y glot **dros wyneb y deyrnas** until his fame flew over his dominion; y ymlad **dros y wlat** to fight for his country; y rodes Hengyst ateb idaw **dros y gedymdeithyon** Hengist answered him on behalf of his companions; pan allasant wy gyntaf talu drwc **dros da** as soon as they were able to return evil for good.

191. trwy, drwy (Ir. tre) *through*, e.g. **trwy y koet** through the wood; **trwy gynghor Branwen** through the advice of Branwen; ar tes oed vawr, ar arueu **trwy y chwys ar gwaet** yn glynu wrth y gnawt and the heat was great, and the armour by reason of the sweat and blood was sticking to his flesh; ar dyd hwnnw ar nos honno a treulassant **trwy gerdeu a didanwch** and that day and that night they spent in songs and entertainment WB. p. 204; Arthur **drwy amlaf rodyon** ae henrydedei Arthur honoured him with many gifts.

192. tu *side in* **tu ac, tu ac att** towards, e.g. pan daw **tu ar drws** when he goes towards the door; yn dyuot . . . **tu ac attat** coming towards thee.

193. uch (Ir. ūas) *above*, e.g. **uch nef** above heaven; yn eisted **uch penn** y weilgi sitting above the sea; **uch law** y bont . . . y gwelynt kastelltref above the bridge they saw a fortified town.

diuch: diuch i lan Lib. Land. 73.

oduch, e.g. **oduch y dwvyr** above the water WB. p. 90^b; eithyd **oduch gwynt** he went above the wind FB. 179; pei delhei **ŷ bŷt oduchti** if the world should come above it WB. 481.

194. wrth (O.W. *gurth*, Ir. *fri*) *against, towards*, etc., e.g. ny ellir dim **wrth a uynho Duw** nothing can be done contrary to what God wills; pan *ŷuei* o wual *ŷuei* **urth peduar** when he drank from the horn, he would drink against four BB. 48^b; **wrth y drws** llyma vab bychan lo! at the door was a little boy; yn eu pobi **wrth y tan** being cooked at the fire; yn dyuot **wrth y diaspat** coming at the cry; pob kyfryw aniueileit a ducpwynt yno **wrth eu haberthu** every kind of animals was led there to be sacrificed; reit oed ym **wrth gynghor** I had need of counsel; y

dynu a orugant **wrth raffeu** y mywn *they pulled him in with ropes*; **wrth ych kynghor** y bydaf *I will follow your advice*; llew **wrth aer** a llwfr **wrth eirchyeid** *a lion for battle and a weakling towards suppliants*; cyt bei lityawc ef **wrthi hi** *though he was angry with her*; **wrthyt ti** y mae vy neges *my business is with thee*; yn glynu **wrth y gnawt** *sticking to his flesh*; y dywawt y dat **wrthaw** *his father said to him*; sef a wnaeth gwyr Rufein drychafel Geta yn vrenhin . . . **wrth hanuot** y vam o Rufein *the men of Rome raised Geta to be king because his mother was sprung from Rome*; **wrth hynny** *therefore*; **y wrth** *from*, e.g. yr pan athoed **y wrthunt hwy** *since he had gone from them*; ny ry giglef i eirmoet dim **y wrth y uorwyn** *I have never heard anything of the maiden*.

195. **y** (O.W. **di**, Ir. **do**) *to*. With the article **yr**; with possessive adjectives **ym**, **yth**, **yw**, etc. (§ 58*b*), e.g. dyuot **yw** (= **y** RB. 284) *lety came to his lodging* WB. p. 219; gwyr Troea ae hymlytyassant **y eu llogeu** *the men of Troy pursued them to their ships*; y deuynt drannoeth **oc eu hamdiffyn** *they would come on the following day to defend them*; deu uab oed **im** *I had two sons*; keuynderw **dý** (= **y** RB. 100, 13) *Arthur oed he was a cousin of Arthur* WB. 452; or tu draw **yr bont** *on the further side of the bridge*; heb wybot **yr kawr** *without the knowledge of the giant*; mi ae talaf **ywch** *I will pay it to you*; ni ae dywedwn **itti** *we will tell it to thee*; gouyn a oruc Gwrhyr **idi** *Gwrhyr asked her*; na hawl ef **ynni** *do not demand him of us*; pan daruu **udunt** darllein *when they had finished reading*.

NOTE.—In Irish **do**=*to* (cf. Bret. **da**), **di**=*from*. Already in Old Welsh **di** has the sense of Ir. **do**, e.g. **map di Iob**=Ir. **macc do Iob** *a son of Jupiter*, **anu di Iuno**=Ir. **ainm do Iuno** *a name of Juno*, **di erchim** *to ask*. The sense of *from* is kept before other prepositions, e.g. **di am** later **y am** *from off*, **y wrth** *from*, and in some phrases, e.g. **blwydyn y hediw** *a year from to-day*, **y dreis** *by violence*, **y werth** WB. p. 214=**ar werth** RB. 277, 21 *for a price*.

196. **yn** (Ir. **i n-**) *into, in*. With possessive pronouns **ym**, **yth**, e.g. kylllell a edýw **y mwyt** a llýnn **y mual** *(the) knife has gone into (the) food and (the) drink into the horn*; dyuot a orugant **hyt yn lle** yd oed karw Redynure *they came to where the stag of*

Redynore was ; nŷ chlyweist **yth wlat** dŷ hun eiryoet kerd kŷstal ac a ganant hwŷ *thou hast never heard in thy own country such song as they will sing* ; nŷ byd vy eneit **ym korff** *my life will not be in my body* ; pa rŷw weith ŷd wŷti **yndaw** *in what manner of work art thou engaged?* **ym penn** y seith mlyned *at the end of the seven years* ; gormod vyd agheu gwas kŷstal ac Edern **yn sarhaet** *morwyn the death of so excellent a youth as Edern will be too much for an insult to a maiden.* In many phrases :—dwy (ŷstondard) yssyd **yn y vlaen** a dwy **yn y ol** *two standards are before it and two after it* ; **yn ol** y twryf y daw kawat *after the noise will come a shower* ; **ym bron** *close by* ; **yg kylch** y tan *round about the fire* ; edrych a orugant **yn eu kylch** *they looked around them* ; **yg gwyd** Arthur *in the presence of Arthur* ; nat elych **ym herbyn** *that thou shalt not go against me* ; **yn herwyd** gweledigaeth *according to appearance* ; **y mywn** cadeir *in a chair* ; ef a chwawl or a gollassei **hyt yn oet** y tlws lleihaf a gafas *he got all that he had lost even to the smallest treasure* ; ef a welei bebyll **ym plith** y pebylleu ereill *he saw a tent among the other tents* ; y vrenhines a eistedawd **yn ymyl** Galaath *the queen sat beside Galahad.*

197. **yr, er** *for, on account of, since*, e.g. oes obeith gennyt ti ar gaffel dy ellwng ae **yr aur** ae **yr aryant** *hast thou any hope of obtaining thy liberation either for gold or for silver?* py glot a geffy ti **yr llad** gwr marw *what fame wilt thou get for slaying a dead man?* nyt **yr drwc** itti y deuthum *I have not come to thee for evil* ; pei tebygwn y wneuthur ohonat ti **yrof i** beth *if I thought that thou wouldst do something for me* ; **yr y byt** na wnewch hynny *for the world do not do that* ; **yr Duw** a wdost ti dim y wrth Uabon *for God's sake, dost thou know anything of Mabon?* **yr mwyn** y gwr mwyhaf a gery arho vi *for the sake of the man whom thou most lovest, wait for me* ; pa hustyng bynnac **yr y vychanet** a uo y rwng dynyon *whatever whisper, however low, there is between men* ; **yr a** uyrít yndi ny bydei lawnach no chynt *however much was thrown into it, it was not fuller than before* ; oed llesach yr march pei ass archut **yr meittyn** *it would have been better for the horse if thou hadst asked it a while ago* ; y gwr y buost **yr ys talym** o amser yn

y geissaw *the man whom thou hast been seeking for a long time* (lit. *since it is a while of time*).

NOTE.—This preposition is frequent with *oet time*, together with a possessive adjective, e.g. ny ry giglef i *eirmoet* *I have never heard*; na welsei *eiryoet* *that he had never seen*. The form *eiryoet* becomes petrified into a phrase used of all persons, e.g. ny chiglef i *eiryoet* *I have never heard*; ny chlyweist *eiryoet* *thou hast never seen*.

THE CONJUNCTION.

198. a *and*; **ac** before vowels and the negative particles **ny**, **na**, and sometimes before other consonants; with the article, **ar**; with possessive adjectives: **am**, **ath**, **ae** etc., e.g. vyg kewilyd **am** llit *my disgrace and my anger*; **a** phryderu a oruc yn uawr *and she was very anxious*. **a**—**a** *both and*, e.g. y gwassanaeth goreu a allwyf i mi ae gwnaf **ac** idaw **ac** y uarch *the best service that I can I will render both to him and to his horse*; **a** hediw **a** pheunydyd *both to-day and every day*. After the comparative of equality (§ 39), e.g. vn **kyndecket a** hi *one so fair as she*; similarly, a honno a aei trwy gallonneu y dynyon ae hofnockaei **yn gymeint ac** y collei y gwyr eu lliw ac eu nerth *and that went through the hearts of the people and terrified them so that the men lost their hue and their strength*. Introducing an accompanying or qualifying circumstance, e.g. gwelem . . . mynyd mawr geir llaw y coet **a hwnnw ar gerdet** *we saw a great mountain beside the wood, and it walking* RB. 35, 26; goueileint a delis yndaw o gamhet idaw attal y mab gantaw **ac ef yn gwybot y vot yn vab y wr arall** *he was seized with great sadness because of the wrong that he did in keeping the boy with him though he knew that he was the son of another man* RB. 22, 20; nyt **a mi yn uyw** yd aho ef y Gernyw *he shall not while I live go to Cornwall* RB. 140, 16. Adversatively, e.g. mi a rodaf y carcharawr itti **ac** ny darparyswn y rodi y neb *I will give thee the prisoner, although I had not intended to give him to anyone* RB. 128, 26.

199. achaws (nominal conjunction) *because*, e.g. galw Gwrhryr Gwalltawt (leg. Gwalstawt) Ieithoed, **achaws** (om. WB. 471) yr holl ieithoed a wydyat *he summoned Gwrhryr, the interpreter of*

tongues, because he knew all languages RB. 114, 14; **o achaws na chaffant** *gennyf because they do not get from thee* RB. 85, 26.

200. am na *because not*, e.g. *tristuart uytaf am na daw I shall be a sorrowful bard because he will not come* MA. 183^b; **am na weles** *ef yno na gwr na gwreic ryued vu ganthaw he was astonished because he saw there neither man nor woman* Hg. I., 154.

201. yr awr (nominal conjunction) *when*, e.g. **yr awr y kenych** *ef a a y nŷwl ymdeith when thou soundest it the cloud will vanish* WB. 451; **yr awr y rodeu** *un llef arnaw yd aeth y nŷwl ymdeith when he blew a single blast on it the cloud vanished*, ib.

202. can *for, since*; neg. **can ny**; with the present of the copula, **canys**, e.g. **yr hŷnnŷ hŷt hediw yd wŷf i yn darparu gwled ytti, can gwŷdywn** *i y dout ti ym keissyaw i from that time till to-day I have been preparing a feast for thee, for I knew that thou wouldst come to seek me* WB. 249; **kanys gollŷngy** *yr hŷnnŷ mi a rodaf it pedeir punt ar ugeint o arŷant since thou wilt not let it go for that, I will give thee twenty-four pounds of silver* WB. 78; a **chanys** *vy lles i yd oedut ti yn y uenegi im, manac pa fford vei hynny and since thou wert shewing me my advantage, shew how that might be* RB. 177, 15.

NOTE.—The copula form **canys** comes to be used simply in the sense of **can**, e.g. a **chanys nys gwnn** (= a **chanys gwnn** WB. 76) *since I do not know it* RB. 54, 30.

203. cwt, cw *where*, e.g. **kwt ynt** *plant y gwr where are the children of the man?* WB. 453; **mŷnet a oruc y brenhin yg kŷghor kwt gaffei** *wreic the king took counsel where he could get a wife* ib.; a **wdosti cwd uyd** *nos yn arhos dyd knowest thou where is night waiting for day?* FB. 146; a **thrŷdit rŷuet yv merwerit mor, cv threia, cud echwit, cvd a, cvd ymda, cv treigil, cv threwna** *and the third wonder is the tumult of the sea where it ebbs, where it swells, where it goes, where it moves about, where it rolls, where it settles* BB. 44^b.

204. cyn *before*, (a) with indicative, e.g. **gwr a rodei gad kyn dybu** *i dyt a man who used to give battle before his day came* MA. 141^a; (b) with subjunctive, e.g. **gweinif i hagen ym Reen ri**

cyn bwyf *deierin I yet will serve my Lord King before I am of the earth* MA. 142^a, a **chin ri llethid** *ve llatysseint and before they were slain they had slain* BB. 36^b.

205. **cyt, cyn**, *though*; negative **cyn ny, cyny, cany**.

(a) With indicative, e.g. **kid y lleinv** *keudaud nis beirv calon though it fills the body, it does not stir the heart* BB. 51^a; **cyd doeth** *ef nid aeth yn warthegawc though he came, he did not go with spoil of cattle* MA. 140^b.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. **kŷn nŷ buŷf** *arglwŷdes, heb i, mi a wnn beth ŷw hŷnnŷ "though I am not a lady," said she, "I know what that is"* WB. 51; **ked archwyf** *ym llyw y lloergant yn rot, ef am ryt yn geugant though I ask of my sovereign the moon's orb as a gift, he will assuredly give it me* MA. 212^a; a **thydi am gwely i kany welwyf** *i dydi and thou wilt see me, though I see thee not* RB. 173; a **chyt bei** *lityawc ef wrthi hi, ef a gymyrth y rybud and though he was angry with her, he took the warning* WB. p. 215; **nyt oed ef nes idi yna no chyn bei** *ar y gam he was no nearer to her there than though he had been at a walking pace*; **neur daruydei yr dayar y lynku heb wybot dim y wrthaw mwy no chyn ny ry fei eiryoet vch y dayar** *the earth had swallowed it so that nothing more was known of it than though it had never been above the earth* RB. II., 141; **annoc y Brytanyeit megys kyt bei un onadunt** *he incited the Britons as though he had been one of them* RB. II., 94.

NOTE.—In the verb "to be" after **cyt** the 3 sg. imper. regularly takes the place of the 3 sg. pres. subj., e.g. **ar mab a geiff enw kyt boet drwe gennyt ti** *and the boy shall get a name though it displease thee* RB. 69, 23.

206. **cyt** *union* in the phrase **y gyt ac**, e.g. **y gyt ac y doethant** *rac bron Kynan y hannerchassant o bleit amherawdyr Rufein as they came before Cynan they greeted him on behalf of the Emperor of Rome* RB. II. 113; **y gyt ac nat** *oes since there is not* BCh. 81.

207. **delw** (nominal conjunction) *as*, e.g. **delw yt wytt pen rieu pen reith yt wyf pen prifueirt om prifyeith** *as thou art head of princes, head of law, I am head of chief bards from my most excellent speech* MA. 157a.

208. eissoes *however, nevertheless*, e.g. a dic vu wreic y melinyd wrth Peredur, ac **eissoes** y melinyd a rodes aryant yn echwyn idaw *and the miller's wife was wroth with Peredur; nevertheless the miller gave him a loan of money* RB. 229.

209. eithyr na *except that not*, e.g. ac erbyn auory y vot yn gystal ac y bu oreu, **eithyr na byd** llyueryd gantaw *and by the morrow he will be as good as he ever was, except that he will not have the power of speech* RB. 31.

210. gwedy *after*; negative **gwedy na** :—(a) with indicative, e.g. keugant kŷwraghaun (MS. -um) **wide kywisscarun** (MS. -an) *verily we shall meet after we part* BB. 12^b; a **gwedy na allwys** Kaswallawn kael y gwr . . . gogyuadaw Auarwy a oruc *and after Kaswallawn could not get the man, he threatened Auarwy*.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. a **gwedy byryer** llawer yndi, ef a ovyn itt *and after a quantity has been thrown into it, he will ask thee* RB. 14; niwy boen yw koffau kyuoeth **gwedy coller** *it is a greater torment to remember power after it is lost* RB. II. 67; kanys ymdirect a wnaei ef caffel clot . . . **gwedy y gorffei** ar y alon *for he trusted that he would get fame after he had conquered his enemies* RB. II. 7; kanys **gwedy darffei** idaw ef llad Galogryuant diogel oed ganthaw y lledit ynteu **gwedy hynny** *for after he had slain Galogryuant he was sure that he would be slain after that* Hg. I. 114; a **gwedy na chaffei** dagneued o neb ryw ford y gantaw, sef a wnaeth anuon y geissaw nerth a chanorthwy y gan Ulkesar *and after he could not get peace from him in any way, he sent to seek support and help from Julius Caesar* RB. II. 89.

211. hagen *yet, however*, e.g. a phan deuthant yno tybygu rylad Kei. wynt a welsant **hagen**, or kaffei vedic da y bydei vyw *and when they came there, they thought that Kei had been killed. They saw, however, that if he got a good leech he would live* RB. 212, 11.

212. herwyd, yn herwyd (nominal conjunction) *according as*, e.g. a **herwŷd y dyweit** y kŷuarwŷdŷt ef a uu arglwŷd wedŷ hŷnnŷ ar Wyned *and as the story says, he was lord over Gwynedd after that* WB. 111; a **gwedy eu hannoc uelly yn herwyd y gallei**, erchi a wnaeth dineu delw efydeit drwy danawl geluydyt *and after he had*

thus exhorted them to the best of his power, he asked that a bronze effigy should be cast through the art of fire RB. II. 138.

213. hevyt *further, also, likewise*, e.g. *ÿ Duv ÿ harchaw arch hewid of God I will ask a request still* BB. 36^a, *ac enryuedodeu ereill heuyt a weleist yno and other wonders likewise thou sawest there* RB. 233, 2.

214. hyt (nominal conjunction).

1. *as long as, as far as.*

(a) With the indicative, e.g. *ti a geffy y kyfarws a notto dy benn ath dauawt, hyt y sych gwynt, hyt y gwlych glaw, hyt y treigyl heul thou shalt have the gift that thy mouth and thy tongue indicate, as long as wind dries, as long as rain wets, as long as the sun revolves* RB. 105, 25; *hyt y gwelir ymi gwlat ffrwythlawn yw hon as far as appears to me, this is a fruitful land* RB. II. 116; *nyt aeth neb is nef hyt yd aeth ef no one under heaven went as far as he* FB. 197.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. *taw hyt y mynnych be silent as long as thou wilt* RB. 13, 8.

2. **hyt na** *so that not.*

(a) With indicative (of consequence), e.g. *drycyruerth a wnaeth hyt nat oed well genti y byw noe marw she made lamentation so that she did not deem her life better than her death* RB. 51, 18.

(b) With subjunctive (of purpose), e.g. *carchara wynt hyt nat elont dracheuyn imprison them so that they may not go back* RB. 34, 14.

215. lle (nominal conjunction) *where*; negative **lle ny**, e.g. *lle y gwelych eglwys kan dy pader wrthi wherever thou seest a church, recite thy pater to it* RB. 195; *am uenegi ohonaf i ytti dy les lle nys metrut dy hun because I shewed thee thy advantage where thou didst not think of it thyself* RB. 177.

216. mal, val (O.W. *amal* = Ir. *amail*).

1. **as**, *when.*

(a) With indicative, e.g. *sef mal yd eistedassant that is how they sat* WB. p. 224; *pei gwypwn vot yn da gennyf ti mal y mae da gennyf i if I knew that it pleased thee as it pleases me* RB. 213; *ual y daw y mywn arganuot yr adanc a wnaeth as he came in, he perceived the monster* RB. 226, 5; *ÿd adnabu ÿr amherawdyr ÿ wlat*

mal y gwelas *the emperor recognised the country when he saw it* WB. 186.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. **mi wnaif ual y dywettich di** *I shall act as thou mayest direct* RB. 276; **hwŷnt ae torrŷnt ual y dyckid attunt** *they broke them as they were brought to them*.

2. *as if* (with past subjunctive), e.g. **mal pei** *teu uei as if it were thine* RB. 127; **dyuot yma auory ym kymryt i mal na wyppwn i dim y wrth hynny to come here to-morrow to take me as if I knew nothing about it** WB. p. 215.

3. *so that*.

(a) With indicative (of consequence), e.g. **kyscu a wneuthum i ual na wybuum** *pan aeth ef I slept so that I did not know when he went* RB. 247, 27.

(b) With subjunctive (of purpose), e.g. **par weithon wahard y llongeu . . . ual nat** *el neb y Gymry issue now a prohibition to the ships so that no one may go to Wales* RB. 34, 12; **creill a gyghorei itt rodi dy uerch y un o dyledogyon y deyrnas hon ual y bei vrenhin gwedy ti others advised thee to give thy daughter to one of the nobles of this kingdom so that he might be king after thee** RB. II. 114.

217. **megys ; megys na.**

1. *as*, e.g. **y gwledychwys Peredur gyt ar amherodres pedeir blyned ar dec, megys y dyweit yr ystoria Peredur ruled with the empress for fourteen years, as the story tells** RB. 232; **megys y gallwys gyntaf** *ef a aeth parth a Chaerwynt as soon as he could he went towards Caermynt* RB. II. 173; **megys y del y coelbrenn udunt y deholir as the lot falls to them they are banished** RB. II. 131.

2. *as if*, e.g. **ymgaru a orugant megys na ry ymwelynt drwy lawer o yspeit kyn no hynny they embraced one another, as if they had not seen one another for a long time before that** RB. II. 186.

3. *so that*, e.g. **pa achaws na ladwn ni y mynach hwnn megys y kaffo Gwrtheyrn gwedy hynny y deyrnas why do we not slay this monk, that Vortigern may thereafter get the kingdom?** RB. II. 129.

218. **myn where**, e.g. **dyuot a orugant myn yd oed yr heussawr they came to where the herdsman was** RB. 115, 13; **mŷn yd vo truin yd uit trev wherever there is a nose, there will be a sneeze** BB. 42a.

219. namyn, namwyn *except, but.*

e.g. nýt edewis uynet **namyn** hýt yd elhut titheu *I did not promise to go except so far as thou shouldst go* WB. 472; paham y kymerwn ninneu hynny y gan y taegeu lladron . . . **namyn** eu llad hwy oll *why do we take this from these thievish churls and not rather slay them all?* RB. 49; y prenn a dyfawd yn dec . . . **namyn na** thyfawd neb ryw ffrwyth arnaw *the tree grew fairly, except that no manner of fruit grew upon it* Hg. I. 130.

220. 1. neu = (Ir. *nō*) *or*, e.g. nýt oed un llestýr . . . **namýn** eur **neu** aryant **neu** uuelyn *there was not a single vessel...except gold or silver or horn* WB. 227.

221. 2. neu, before vowels **neut**; with the present of the copula **neut**; with **ry, neur** (§ 95 note), with infixed pronoun: **neu-m**, etc. The original meaning may have been *now*, but the precise force of the particle is not altogether clear.

e.g. pan douthume attad oeth bichan vi anuad. **neu rimartuad** oth laur kiueithad *when I came to thee, my ill was small; now I have been blackened through thy...co-operation* BB. 11^b; och, heb y Riannon, paham y rody di atteb uelly; **neus rodes** uelly arglwydes yg gwyd gwyrda, heb y mackwy "*Alas!*" said Riannon, "*why dost thou answer so?*" "*I have so answered, lady, before nobles,*" said the youth RB. 13; **neus gwarchae** mynwent y mynwes daear, **neud** gwar gwawr trydar *now the graveyard imprisons him in the bosom of the earth, now the light of battle is gentle* MA. 160^b; **neu** chwitheu pan doethawch. **neur doetham** y erchi Olwen *whence have ye come? We have come to ask for Olwen* RB. 118. Many examples will be found in MA. 275^b.

222. no, noc *than*; with the article, **nor**; with possessive adjectives **nom, noth, noe** etc., e.g. oed melýnach ý fenn **no** blodeu ý banadýl *her head was yellower than the blossom of the broom* WB. 476; **noc** amws naw gaýaf oed mwy *he was bigger than a stallion of nine years* WB. 472; nachaf ý twrýf ýn dýfot yn vwy . . . **noc** y dywedassei ý gwr du *behold the din became greater than the black man had said* WB. 231; a llawenach uuwyf wrthyf y nos

hono **nor** nos gynt *I had greater welcome that night than the night before* WB. 233.

With the particle **et**, **nocet**, **nocyt**, **nogyt**, e.g. dial Duw arnaf onyt dewissaf (*leg. dewissach*) genhyf uy agheu oe law ef **nocet** o law arall *God's vengeance on me if I would not rather die by his hand than by the hand of another* WB. p. 210; pa beth yssyd iawnach weithon **nocyt** na chretter idaw *what is more proper now than that he should not be believed?* CM. 76.

NOTE.—For **et** see Rev. Celt. VI. 57.

223. **nu**, *now*, e.g. **nu** ným car i Guendit *now Gwendydd loves me not* BB. 25^b; yth law di **nu** y rodaf i *into thy hand now I will give it* RB. 266; beth bynnac **nu** a dylyych, kymer yr un march ar dec *whatever then thou art entitled to, take the eleven horses* RB. 279.

NOTE.—In the usual Mid.W. orthography the word should be written **nw** (=Ir. **nu**); it had gone out of use, and so the scribes retained the spelling of an earlier period. Cf. Loth Mab. II. 195.

224. **o**, before vowels **ot** *if*; also **or**, **os**; negative **ony**, before vowels **onyt**; with the present of the copula **os**, negative **onyt**.

(a) With present indicative, e.g. **ot ey** yr hon (sc. fford) issot ny deuy trachefyn vyth *if thou goest by the lower one, thou wilt never return* WB. p. 223; **os** býw uyðaf i . . . ti a glýwý chwetleu **o** dianghaf *if I live, thou shalt hear tidings, if I escape* WB. 392; **or** dianghaf i . . . uýg kýwirdeb am cariat a uyd ar ý uorwýn . . . **ony** dianghaf uinheu kýndiweiret uyd ý uorwýn a chýnt *if I escape, the maiden shall have my loyalty and my love; if I do not escape, she will be as pure as before* WB. 396; mi ath amdiffýnaf **os** gallaf *I will defend thee if I can*; ný mwynha ý gwaet **onyt** yn dwým ý keffir *the blood is of no use unless it is got warm*.

NOTE 1.—A negative clause continuing a clause introduced by **o** has **ae na** with the subjunctive (§ 236, note 1).

NOTE 2.—**onyt** sinks to the sense of *except, but* (Mod.W. **ond**), e.g. ny mynnaf i dim **onyt** mynet yr gware *I desire nothing but to go to the play* WB. p. 224; ny mynnaf i neb **onyt** Duw *I desire no one but God* Hg. I. 178.

(b) With the preterite and pluperfect, e.g. **or bu** (= **os** RB. 104) ar dy gam ý dýuost ý mýwn, dos ar dý redec allan *if thou camest in at a walk, go out at a run* WB. 458; **o ry dywedyssei** hitheu

dim a uei wrthwyneb ganthaw ef, hi a wnaei iawn idaw *if she had said anything to displease him, she would give him satisfaction.* Hg. II. 130.

(c) With the past subjunctive, e.g. **o bei** orderch itt goreu gorderch oedut *if thou hadst a mistress, thou wouldst be a matchless lover* WB. 237; **or bei** eisseu dim arnaw nŷ adei ef hun uŷth ar legat dŷn *if he lacked anything, he would never allow sleep on any man's eye* WB. 465; dywedut na bydei vy eneit yŷn corff **ony delei** = **deuhei** WB. 256) ef ym amdifŷyn i *they said that my life would not be in my body, unless she came to defend me* RB. 187.

NOTE 4.—It will be observed that in the last example corresponding to what in direct speech would be **o daw** the older text has the imperfect indicative, the later the past subjunctive.

NOTE 5.—**os** contains the infixed pronoun of the third person singular, **os gallaf** *if I am able (to do) it*; from such cases **os** develops into a special form of the conjunction. **or** comes from **o + ry** as **neur** from **neu + ry** (§ 95 note), so that originally it would have been used before those tenses with which **ry** was used. But it tended to spread beyond its proper bounds, cf. **or clywy**, or **gwely** RB. 195 = **o chlywy**, **o gwely** WB. 119, 120.

225. 1. **pan** *whence?* e.g. **pan iv** dŷ echen *whence is thy lineage?* BB. 49^b; guaur llv pŷ dv **pan doit**. **Ban deuaw** o kad *“hero of a host, whence comest thou?”* “*I come from battle*” BB. ib.; pa le **pan deuy di . . . pan deuaf** o lys Arthur *“whence comest thou?”* “*I come from Arthur's court*” RB. 200, 1. Note the repetition of **pan** in the answer.

226. 2. **pan** *when*.

(a) With present (or future) indicative, e.g. **kŷntaw** geir a dŷwedaw ŷ bore **ban kyuodaw** *the first word that I will say in the morning when I arise* BB. 41^b; **ban wanha** ŷ gnaud *when his flesh becomes feeble* BB. 10^a; **pan agorawr** (= **agerer** RB. 103, 24) ŷ porth . . . **bŷdhawt** ragot ti gŷntaf ŷd agorawr ŷ porth *when the gate is opened, it will be opened for thee first* WB. 456.

NOTE.—This construction gives place to **pan** with the subjunctive.

(b) With a past tense of the indicative, e.g. a **phan yt** oed yn mynet yr llog ac **na welei** neb y gyt ac ef namyn ar y drydyd . . . **y dywawt** *and when he was going to the ship and saw no one with him save his two companions, he said* RB. II. 67; a **ffan deuthum**

yno hoffach oed genhyf *and when I came there it pleased me more* WB. 229; **pan glywssynt** hwy y uarwolyaeth ef yd ymgynullyssynt *when they had heard of his death, they had assembled* RB. II. 173.

(c) With the subjunctive, e.g. **pan delych** dy hun yth wlat ti a wely *when thou thyself comest to thy land thou wilt see* RB. 6, 10; **pan agorer** y creu beunydyd a allan *when the pen is opened every day, it goes forth* RB. 78; **pan elhei** y teulu y yvet y gwin . . . nyt aey ef y gyt a neb onadunt wy *whenever his household went to drink the wine he would not go with any of them* RB. 85.

3. In some phrases.

(a) **hyt pan** *until*, e.g. ar pump meis hynny a uagassant **hyt pan uuant** weisson mawr *and those four boys they reared till they were big lads* RB. 43; Duw a wyr nat ymchoelwn **hyt pann welhom** y uorwyn *God knows that we will not return till we see the maiden* RB. 117.

(b) **or pan** *from the time that*, e.g. **or pan gauas** y tir ny allwys na chi na dyn na march y ganhymdeith *from the time that it reached the land neither dog nor man nor horse could keep up with it* RB. 141; **or pann agoroch** y drws hwnnw ny ellwch uot yno *after ye open that door ye will not be able to be there* RB. 40.

(c) **yr pan** *since the time that*, e.g. kyvriuwch awch treul **yr pan doethawch** yma *reckon up your expenditure since ye came hither* RB. 228; gwedy dwyn ar gof onadunt eu collet **yr pan gollyssynt** arglwydiaeth ynys Brydein *after they called to mind their losses since they had lost the lordship of Britain* RB. II. 108.

4. *since*, e.g. gwae ni **pann** yn trewit o delli woe to us *that we have been struck by blindness* LA. 84; pa gyfryw wr yw awch tat chwi **pan allo** lleassu pawb uelly *what kind of a man is your father that he can kill everyone in this way?* RB. 221; pa drwc a digoneis i ytti **pan wnelut** titheu ymi . . . a wnaethost hediw *what evil have I done to thee that thou shouldst do to me what thou hast done to-day?* WB. 232.

5. *that*, e.g. ny wydyem **pan** oed ti a grogem *we knew not that it was thou whom we were crucifying* FB. 122. In prose it is

common in the phrase **pan yw** *that it is*, e.g. *y dywawt y gwr . . .*
pan yw Peredur ae goruassei *the man said that Peredur had overcome him* RB.

227. **pei** *if*, negative **pei na**; followed by the past subjunctive or by the pluperfect indicative which takes its place (§ 109c), e.g. **pei as gwypwn** mi ae dywedwn *if I knew it, I would tell it* RB. 130; *nyt oed gyfyg gennyf ymlad a thidi* **bei na bei** yr anifeil gyt a thi *I should not think it difficult to fight with thee if the beast were not with thee* RB. 189; a **phei na ry bylei** y cledyf ar vodrwyeu y benffestin ef a vuassei agheuawl or dynawt honnw *et nisi collisione cassidis mucronem hebetasset, mortiferum vulnus forsitan intulisset* RB. II. 198; *buassei well itti* **pei rodassut** nawd yr mackwy it *would have been better for thee if thou hadst given protection to the youth* RB. 216.

NOTE.—**pei**, **bei** is in origin sg. 3 past subjunctive of **bot**. By itself it has the sense of *if it were*, e.g. **pei** oet idaw ef a ladyssit *if he had been of age, he would have been slain* RB. 193.

228. **pryt na** (nominal conjunction) *since not*.

(a) with the indicative, e.g. *py holy di y mi* **pryt nam gedy** yn y tarren honn *what dost thou seek of me that thou dost not leave me in peace on this stony height?* RB. 128; a **phryt na thygyawd** idaw geissyaw mynet y mywn trist vu ganthaw *and since he did not succeed in getting in he was sad* Hg. I. 39.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. *pa uedwl yw dy teu di unben* **pryt na bwyttehych** *what is in thy mind, sir, that thou dost not eat? (that keeps thee from eating)* RB. 292; *py wyneb yssyd arnat ti* **pryt na delut** y edrych y gofut a uu arnaf i *what face hast thou that thou didst not come to see the grief that was upon me?* RB. 176.

229. **pyr** (**py + yr** *for what?*).

1. *Why?* e.g. **pyr** (= **py rac** RB. 126) *y kyuerchy dy* *why dost thou call?* WB. 486.

2. *Since, that*, e.g. *gvae vi* **pir imteith** genhide in kyueith *woe to me that I walked in associateship with thee* BB. 11^b.

230. **tra** *while*; often preceded by **hyt**.

(a) With the past indicative, e.g. *ny omedwyt neb* **tra barhaawd** *no one met with refusal while it lasted* RB. 17; y

tyuawd heint yndaw a nychtawt **hyt tra uu** uyw *there developed in him a sickness and a wasting as long as he lived* RB. 108.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. **tra vych** ti yn kyscu mi a af y ymwelet ar iarll *while thou art sleeping, I will go to see the earl* WB. p. 214; **hyt tra ym gatter** yn vyw hanbyd gwaeth drem vy llygeit *while I am left alive my eyesight will be worse* RB. 119; **tra uei** y mywn coet ar vric y coet y kerdei *while he was in a wood he would walk on the tops of the trees* RB. 108; **pei** nam goganewch . . . mi a gysgwn **tra uewn** yn aros vy mwyt *if you would not laugh at me, I would sleep while I wait for my food* RB. 162; **hyt tra uei** yn gorffywys yd archei eu blygaw yn vyw rac y vron *while he was resting he asked that they should be flayed alive before him* RB. II. 79.

231. **wrth** *because*; negative **wrth na**, e.g. **adolwyn** yw genhyf itt y gadw yn da, **wrth nas rodwn** i ef iti yr y seith dinas goreu yth gyuoeth, ac **wrth** hefyt **y lledir** dy benn etwa ac ef *I entreat thee to guard it well, because I would not give it thee for the seven best towns in thy kingdom, and because too I will yet cut off thy head with it* CM. 31; **guerth na buost** vffil *because thou hast not been submissive* BB. 11^b.

232. **yn** 1. *where*, e.g. dos ragot y lys Arthur **yn y** (= **yn lle** RB. 195) **mae** goreu y gwyr *go to Arthur's court where the men are best* WB. 119; **yn** (= **lle** RB. 195) **y gwelych** eglwys can dy pater wrthi *where thou seest a church, recite thy pater to it* WB. 119.

2. *when*, e.g. **yn y** bo canmoledig Gruffudd . . . cerddwn weithon ar ddarogan Merddin *when Gruffudd has been praised, let us now pass to the prophecy of Merlin* MA. 723^a; **yn y** bei orchyuygedic anghau a gyuodes y trydyd dyd *who, when death had been overcome, arose on the third day* Hg. II. 76.

NOTE.—See Rev. Celt. 28, p. 198.

233. **yny** *until*.

(a) With a past indicative (or historic present), e.g. wynt a drigyassant **yny daruu** idaw ef hynny *they stayed until he had finished that* RB. 267; dyuot a orugant yr holl niferoed **hyny**

vydant yn emyl y kae *the whole multitude came till they were beside the enclosure* WB. p 224.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. arhowch y gyt a mi **yny darffo** ym gymryt gwrogaeth vyg goreugwyr *wait with me till I have received the homage of my nobles* RB. 267 ; y byryw[y]t y kalaned yn y peir **yny uei** yn llawn *the corpses were cast into the cauldron till it should be full* RB. 39.

234. yr na *since not, though not.*

(a) With indicative, e.g. am ernyw **yr na daw** *it afflicted me since he will not come* MA. 183^b.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. darogan yw idaw kaffel etiued ohonat ti **yr nas kaffo** o arall *it is his fate that he shall have offspring of thee though he has had none of another* RB. 101 ; ny chyffroes un aelawt ar Gopart yr y uedru mwy noc **yr na metrit** *not one limb of Copart was affected, though it was hit more than though it had not been hit* Hg. II. 149.

NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

235. ny, before a vowel **nyt** ; infixed pronouns **ny-m-**, **ny-th-**, **ny-s-**, etc.

(a) Except before the imperative, **ny** is the regular negative in main clauses, e.g. **ny chelaf** *I will not conceal* ; **ny lyuassey** neb *no one dared* ; **nyt oed** da gennyf ynneu hynny *that did not please me* ; **ny bo** teu dy benn *may not thy head be thine*.

(b) **ny** introduces relative clauses (where Bret. and Corn. like Ir. have **na**), e.g. yn y wlad **ny ry welei** eiroet *in a country that he had never seen*.

NOTE.—In such clauses **na** is exceptional in Welsh, e.g. **yssit nas keffych** (by **yssyd ny cheffych** 120) *there is something that thou wilt not get* RB. 121—123.

236. na, before a vowel **nat** ; with infixed pronouns **na-m-** etc. This is the regular negative in dependent clauses, e.g. ryued yw gennyf i **nam atwaenost** *I wonder that thou dost not know me* ; ef a gadarnhaei y gwennwynei y dwfyr hwnnw genedyl y Corannyeit

ac **na** ladei ac **nat** eidigauei neb oe genedyl ehun *he gave assurance that that water would poison the race of the Corannyeit, and would not kill and would not harm anyone of his own race* RB. 96; breid vu **na** syrthyawd yr llawr *she almost fell to the ground* Hg. I. 308; mi a wnaft itt **na** bo reit itt uot yn trist *I will bring it about for thee that there will be no need for thee to be sad*; golychaf y wledic pendefic mawr **na** bwyf trist *I will entreat the king, the great Prince, that I may not be sad* FB. 182. Further examples will be found under the conjunctions (but **can ny**, **cyn ny**, **ony**).

NOTE 1.—**na** is found in the second member of a conditional sentence introduced by **o** (of which the negative is **ony**), e.g. *o gwely rwyf a diawt, or byd reit itt wrthaw ac na bo o wybot a dayoni y rodi itt, kymer dy hun ef if thou seest food and drink, if thou hast need of it, and no one has the courtesy and kindness to give it thee, take it thyself* RB. 195.

NOTE 2.—The use of **na** may be noted in sentences like the following: *kanys estrawn genedyl a phaganyeit ywch ac nat atwen inheu etwa nach moes nach deuodeu for ye are foreigners and pagans, and I do not yet know your character or your customs* RB. II. 134; *a gwedy menegi y bawp o tywyssogyon Freinc ar neilltu ac na chauas na phorth na nerth after he had set forth the case to each of the chiefs of France separately and got neither help nor support* RB. II. 74.

237. **na**, before vowel **nac** (cf. Ir. *nāch*-); with infixed pronouns **na-m-** etc. **na(c)** is used:—

(a) As the negative with the imperative, e.g. **na dos** *do not go*; **nac amouyn** *amdanaw do not ask about it*. **na** is also sometimes found with the subjunctive used in an imperative sense, e.g. **na discynnych** *do not dismount* WB. 399.

(b) In negative answers to questions (§ 241).

(c) Not preceded by a question, in vivid negation, e.g. *dyret y uwytta, heb ef. nac af y prof a Duw, heb hi "come to cat," said he. "I will not go, between God and me," said she* RB. 289; *eres yw gennyf na uedrut gymedroli ar wneuthur esgidyeu wrth uessur. na uedreis, heb ynteu. mi ae metraf weithon "I am surprised that thou couldst not succeed in making shoes by measurement." "I could not," said he; "I shall be able to do it now"* RB. 70; *erchi a oruc y iarll y Enit ymdiarhenu a chymryt gwisce arall ymdanei. na uynnaf y prof a Duw, heb hi the earl asked Enid to unrobe*

herself and put on another dress. "I will not, between God and me," said she.

NOTE.—For a similar usage in the other British languages and in Irish see the "Transactions of the London Philological Society" 1898-9, page 54, note.

238. na, disjunctive particle; before vowels **nae**; with the article **nar**; with infixed possessive adjectives **nam**, **nath**, **nae** etc., e.g. tegach oed noc y gallei neb y gredu **nae** dywedut *he was fairer than anyone could believe or tell* CM. 1; heb wybot dim or vrat **nae** thybyaw *without knowing or suspecting anything of the treachery* RB. II. 218; **na—na**, e.g. ny byd reit itt torri **na** gwaew **na** chledyf *there will be no need for thee to break either spear or sword*; y Duw y dygaf vyg kyffes **nae** werthu **nae** ellwng nas gwnaf i *I vow to God that I will neither sell it nor let it go* RB. 56; beth bynnac a uo y marchawc racco **na** byw **na** marw *whatever becomes of yonder knight, whether he lives or dies* RB. 289; py beth bynhac a gaffer drwy **na** thwyll **na** chedernit *whatever is got through treachery or force* RB. II. 206; pan dycko beich **na** mawr **na** bychan uo *when he brings a load whether it be great or small* RB. 109.

INTERROGATIVE AND RESPONSIVE PARTICLES.

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

239. a; with the present of the copula **ae** (§ 1557).

(a) In direct questions, e.g. **a** weleist di varchawc *hast thou seen a horseman?* **ae** amser ynni vynet yr byrdeu *is it time for us to go to table?*

(b) In indirect questions, e.g. govyn a oruc y gwr y Peredur **a** wydyat llad a chledyf *the man asked Peredur whether he knew to smite with a sword*; edrych a oruc **a** yttoed ef yn deffroi *she looked to see if he was stirring.*

(c) **ae—ae** *whether—or*, e.g. yn amheu beth a dywedei **ae** gwir **ae** geu *doubting whether what he said was true or false* RB. II. 47; e kefreych a deueyt bod en yaun provy **ae** moruyn **ae** nyt

moruyn *the law says it is right to try whether she is a maiden or whether she is not a maiden* BCh. p. 40; *ny wydyat hitheu beth a wnaei . . .* **ae** *dywedut hynny* **ae** *tewi she did not know what she should do, whether she should tell that or keep silent* R.B. 270; *either—or*, e.g. *a yynny di* **ae** *diawt* **ae** *dim dost thou desire drink or anything?* R.B. 276; *a thebic yw genhyf i na doeth y wrthunt heb lad* **ae** *rei onadunt* **ae** *cwbyl and I think that he did not leave them without slaying either some or all of them* WB. p. 221.

240. pony (= Ir. *cani*), before vowels **ponyt**; with the present of the copula **ponyt** = *nonne*? e.g. **pony** *chlywy di dost thou not hear?* R.B. 272; **ponyt** *oed iawn y titheu would it not be right for thee?* R.B. 246.

RESPONSIVE PARTICLES.

241. In answers to questions the verb or the predicate noun is often repeated, e.g. *a gaffaf i letty gennyti ti, heb y Peredur.* **keffy**, *heb ynteu, yn llawen "shall I get a lodging with thee?" said Peredur.* "Yes," *said he, "gladly"*; *a yttiwi Kei yn llys Arthur.* *Yttiwi "is Kei in Arthur's court?"* "Yes"; *ae amser ynni vynet yr byrdeu.* **amser** "is it time for us to go to table?" "Yes." In negative answers **na(c)** is used, e.g. *a atwaenost di y marchawc racco mawr.* **nac atwen** "knowest thou yonder great horseman?" "No"; *dywet, heb ef, a vu ef gennyti a gwneuthur anuod arnat.* **na vu**, *myn vyg cret, heb hi, na cham nys goruc ym "tell me," said he, "was he with thee and did he do violence to thee?"* "No," *said she, "and he did me no wrong"*; *ae byw.* **na vyw** "is he alive?" "No." In answer to **ae**, **nac ef** (= Mod.W. *nage*) is found, e.g. *dywet unbenn, heb ef, ae o anwybot ae o ryfyc y keissut ti colli ohonof i vy mreint . . .* **nac ef**, *heb y Gereint, ny wydywn i kaethu fford y neb "tell me, sir, is it through ignorance or arrogance that thou didst seek to make me lose my privilege?"* "No," *said Gereint, "I did not know that the road was debarred to any one"* WB. p. 217.

NOTE.—**nac ef** is also found without a preceding question, e.g. *arhowch vi yma, heb y Peredur, mi a af y ymwelet ar pryf.* **nac ef**, *arglwyd, heb wynt, awn y gyt y ymlad ar pryf "wait for me here," said Peredur, "I will go to visit the worm."* "Nay, lord," *said they, "let us go together to fight with the worm."*

242. Certain particles are used in answer.

ie, ieu, affirmatively, e.g. *ae gwr y Arthur wyt ti. Ie myn vyg kret, heb y Peredur* "*art thou one of Arthur's men?*" "*Yes, by my faith,*" said *Peredur*; *gouyn a wnaeth ef yr gwr . . . ae offeiryat oed ef. Ieu arglwyd, heb ynteu* *he asked the man if he was a priest.* "*Yes, Lord,*" said *he*.

do (cf. Ir. *tō*) affirmative, **nado** (Ir. *nā thō*) negatively, in answer to a preterite (or pluperfect of indirect question), e.g. *a unben, heb ef, a leweist ti dy ginnyaw. do, heb ef* "*Sir,*" said *he, "hast thou eaten thy dinner?"* "*Yes,*" said *he*; *deffroi a oruc Arthur a gofyn a gysgassei hayach. do arglwyd, heb yr Owein, dalym Arthur awoke and asked if he had slept for some time. "Yes," said Owein, "for a while."* *a vwyteeist di dim hediw. nado, heb ynteu* "*hast thou eaten anything to-day?*" "*No,*" said *he*.

NOTE.—Both **ie, ieu** and **nado** are found without a preceding question, e.g. *ar hynny llyma hitheu yr iarllles yn datlewygu. ie, heb hi, ae kychwyn a uýnný ti. ie, heb ef thereupon to the countess recovered from her swoon. "Really," said she "dost thou desire to set forth?" "Yes," said he* WB. 119; **ie** (= **ieu** RB. 210), *heb y Peredur, ýma y býdwn heno "truly," said Peredur, we will remain here to-night* WB. 139; *mi a debygaf... na cheueist na bwyf na diawt. nado yrof a Duw, heb ynteu "I think that thou hast got neither food nor drink."* "*No, between God and me,*" said *he* RB. 275.

THE INTERJECTION.

243. Interjections proper are :—

a, ha (= Ir. *ā*), in address, e.g. **a vorwýn**, *heb y Peredur, a doý ti ý dangos imi yr anieuil hwnnw* "*maiden,*" said *Peredur, "wilt thou come to shew me that beast?"* **ha** (= **a** WB. 169) **unbenn**, *heb y uorwyn, pei gwnelut vyg kyghor . . . ti a gaeut y drws* "*Lord,*" said *the maiden, "if thou wouldst follow my advice, thou wouldst shut the door"* RB. 235.

oi a, e.g. **oi a uorwyn dec** *a bery di bot vym march i am arueu yn vn lletty a mi heno hark! my fair maid, wilt thou see that my horse and my arms are in the same lodging with me to-night?* RB. 217; *dyhed a beth bot gwr kystal a thi heb gedymdeith;*

oi a wrda y mae y mi gedymdeith "*it is a strange thing that a man like thee should have no companion.*" "*But, my lord, I have a companion*" RB. 127.

oian a, e.g. **oian a parchellan** a parchell dedwit *ho! little pig, happy pig* BB. 26^b.

och, e.g. **och Iessu** na dýffv wý nihenit kým dýffod ar wi llave lleith mab Guendit *O Jesus that my end had come before the death of Gwendydd's son came upon my hand* BB. 25^b; **och**, heb y Riannon, paham y rody di atteb uelly "*alas!*" said Riannon, "*why dost thou answer thus?*" RB. 13; erchi y vendyth a wnaeth; **och a truan**, heb ef, ny dylyy gaffel bendyth *he asked him for his blessing.* "*Unhappy wretch,*" said he, "*thou dost not deserve a blessing*" RB. 236.

ub, e.g. neu chwitheu pwý ýwch. kenhadeu Arthur ýssýd ýma yn erchi Olwenn; **vb wyr** nawd dýw ragoch, ýr ý být na wnewch hýnný "*and who are you?*" "*Messengers of Arthur that are here seeking Olwen.*" "*Alack! men, God preserve you. For the world do not do that*" WB. 473.

244. Of an interjectional character are the following:—**llyma** *lo here!* (like Fr. **voici**), e.g. **llyma** weithon ual ýd hellawd Arthur ý carw *Lo now! this is how Arthur hunted the stag* WB. 402; **llyma** ý uorwýn ý kefeist ti dy warthrud oe achaws *See here is the maiden on whose account thou didst get thy shame* WB. 407. Also **llyman** RB. 87, WB. 185, p. 92^b; **llyna** *lo there!* (like Fr. **voilà**), e.g. **llyna** ýssýd iawnaſ am hýnný *Lo! that is the fairest course with reference to that* WB. 406; ie vorwýn, heb y Kei, **llyna** vedru ýn drwc "*Indeed, woman,*" said Kei, "*that is ill behaviour*" WB. 123; **nachaf** *lo! behold!* e.g. **nachaf** uarchawc yn dyuot yr porth *behold a horseman coming to the gate* RB. 233; **wely dy** (lit. *dost thou see?*) *lo! behold!* e.g. **wely dý** racco (= **weluch chwi** racw WB. p. 94^a) ý gaer *Lo! yonder is the city* WB. 185.

A Middle-Welsh
Reader



I. LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS.^a

FROM THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

1. Ac yna gŵedy marô Bleiddut y drychafwy¹ Lyr y vab ynteu yn vrenhin. A thrugein² mlyned y bu yn llywya³ y vrenhinyaeth³ yn wra³l, ac a adeilôys dinas ar auon Soram, ac ae gelôis Kaer Lyr; ac yn Saesnec y gelôir Leissestyr. Ac ny bu ida³ un mab namyn teir merchet. Sef oed 5 enôeu y verchet:⁴ Goronilla, Raga³,⁵ Cordeilla. A dirua³r y karei eu tat ôynt, a môyaf eissoes y karei y verch jeuaf ida³ Cordeilla.

2. A phan yttoed yn llithra³ parth ae henein,¹ medyl³ya³ a wnaeth pa ôed y gadawei² y gyuoeth gŵedy ef y³ verchet. 10 Sef a ônaeth profi pŵy vŵyaf oe verchet ae karei, ôrth rodi idi y ran oreu or kyuoeth gan wr. A galô a ôn[a]eth⁴ atta³ y verch hynaf ida³ Goronilla, a gofyn idi pa veint y karei hi efo.⁵ A thygu a ônaeth hitheu y⁶ nef a⁷ daear⁸ bot yn vŵy y karei hi euo noe heneit ehun. A chredu a 15 ônaeth ynteu idi⁹ hynny, a dyôedut,¹⁰ kan oed kymeint¹¹ y karei hi euo a hynny, y rodei ynteu draean¹² y gyuoeth genti hi y ôr¹³ a deôissei yn ynys Prydein.

3. Ac yn ol honno galô atta³ Raga¹ y verch eil hynaf ida³, a gofyn idi pa veint y karei hi euo. A thygu a 20 ônaeth hitheu y gyuoeth³ y nef ar daear² na allei hi³ dyôedut ar y thaua³tleueryd pa veint y karei hi euo.⁴ A chredu a ônaeth ynteu hynny, ac ada³ idi hitheu y rodi⁵ yr gŵr a deôissei, a thraean⁶ y gyuoeth⁷ genti.

^a Letters enclosed in square brackets [] are wanting in the MS.

VARIANTS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM, ADDITIONAL 19,707.

Ch. 1.—1 drycheuit 2 thrugeint 3 yn y llywa³ hi 4 eu henweu 5 ragau

Ch. 2.—1 a heneint 2 yd ada³ei 3 yô 4 wnaeth 5 ef 6 yr 7 ar 8 dayar 9 idi hi 10 dyvedut ôrthi 11 gymeint 12 drayan 13 yr gŵr

Ch. 3.—1 ragau 2 dayar 3 om. 4 y karhei 5 y rodei hi (hi *over line*) 6 thrayan 7 kyfoeth

4. Ac yna y gelwis¹ y verch jeuaf idaŵ attaŵ, a gouyn idi pa veint y karei hi euo.² A dyŵedut a ŵnaeth hitheu y rygaru³ ef eiryoet⁴ megys y dylve i uerch garu y that, ac nat ytoed etŵa⁵ yn peidaŵ ar karyant hŵnnŵ^a ac erchi 5 idaŵ gŵarandaŵ yn graff pa veint oed hynny. A sef⁶ oed hynny, y⁷ veint y bei y gyuoeth ae jechyt ae deŵred. A blyghau a lldiaŵ⁸ a oruc ynteu, a dyŵedut ŵrthi, kan oed kymeint y tremygassei euo⁹ a hynny, val na charei¹⁰ hi euo megys y karei y chwioryd ereill,¹¹ y diuarnei ynteu hi hyt 10 na^b chaffei neb ryŵ ran or ynys y gyt ac ŵynteu. Ny dyŵat¹² ynteu nas rodei hi¹³ y wr ny hanffei^c or ynys, o damŵeinei yr kyfryŵ ŵr hŵnnŵ y herchi heb argyfreu genti. Hyn heuyt a gadarnhaei hyt na lauuryei y geissaŵ gŵr idi megys yr rei ereill.¹⁴ Kanys mŵy y 15 karyssei ef hi nor rei ereill eiryoet,¹⁵ a hitheu yn y dremygu ynteu¹⁶ yn vŵy nor rei ereill.¹⁷

5. A heb ohir o gytgyghor y wyrda y rodes y dŵy verchet hynaf idaŵ y dywyssogyon¹ yr Alban a Chernyŵ, a hanner y gyuoeth² gantunt hyt tra [vei]³ vyŵ ef, a 20 gŵedy bei varŵ, y kyuoeth gantunt⁴ yn deu haner. Ac yna gŵedy clybot o Aganipus vrenhin Freinc clot a phryt a thegŵch Cordeilla, anuon kenadeu a ŵnaeth oe herchi yn wreic idaŵ, a dyŵedut ŵrth y that y genadŵri.^a Ac ynteu a dyŵaŵt⁵ y rodei y verch idaŵ ef heb argyfreu 25 genti,⁶ kan daroed idaŵ rodi y gyuoeth ae eur ae aryant y⁷ dŵy verchet ereill.⁸ A phan gogleu Aganipus tecket y vorŵyn,⁹ kyflaŵn vu oe charyat. A dy[ŵ]edut¹⁰ a wnaeth bot idaŵ ef digaŵn o eur ac aryant, ac nat oed reit idaŵ ef ŵrth dim namyn gŵreic delediŵ¹¹ dylvedaŵc y kaffei blant

Ch. 4.—1 y gelwis ynteu 2 y karei ef 3 ac y dywawt hitheu y karei 4 eiroet 5 *om.* ^akaryat hŵnnŵ 6 ac ysef 7 yny 8 a lldiaŵ *om.* 9 hi euo 10 ual y karei 11 megys y chwioryd y lleill ^bdiuarnei ynteu hi na 12 dywaŵt 13 na rodei ef hi ^chanfei 14 megys y lleill 15 hihi nor lleill 16 tremygu ef 17 nor lleill

Ch. 5.—1 tywyssogyon 2 y kyfoeth idaŵ 3 tra uei 4 yn gŵbyl udunt ŵynteu ^agenadŵri 5 ac y dywaŵt ynteu 6 *om.* 7 gan y 8 y lleill 9 ae thelediwet *add.* 10 dywedut 11 telediŵ

ohanei¹² yn etiued ar y kyuoeth. Ac yn diannot¹³ y kadarnhaŷt y briodas y rygtunt.¹⁴

6. Ac ym pen yspeit yg kylch diŷed oes Lyr y goresgynnŷys y dofyon y ran or kyuoeth¹ a ganhalassei² ef yn ŷraŷl drŷy hir o³ amser; ac y rannassant y rygtunt 5 yn deu hanner. Ac o gymodloned y kymerth Maglaŷn tyŷyssaŷc yr Alban Lyr attaŷ a deugein marchaŷc y gyt ac ef, rac bot yn geŷilid gantaŷ bot heb varchogyon yn⁴ y osgord. A gŷedy bot Lyr yn y wed honno gyt a Maglaŷn, blyghau a oruc Cordeilla⁵ rac meint oed⁶ o 10 varchogyon gyt ae that,⁷ ac rac eu gŷasanaethŷyr ŷynteu yn teruysgu y llys. A dyŷedut a ŷnaeth ŷrth y gŷr bot yn⁸ digaŷn deg marchaŷc ar hugeint gyt ae that, a gellŷg y rei ereill ymdeith. A gŷedy dyŷedut hynny ŷrth Lyr, lldiaŷ a oruc, ac ymadaŷ a Maglaŷn, a mynet 15 hyt at arll Kernyŷ y daŷ y llaŷl; ae erbynyeit o hŷnnŷ yn anrydedus.

7. Ac ny bu benn y vlŷydyn yny daruu teruysc y rwg eu gŷasanaethwyr. Ac ŷrth hynny y sorres Ragua y verch ŷrthaŷ, ac erchi idaŷ ellŷg y varchogyon y ŷrthaŷ 20 eithyr pump marchaŷc ae gŷasanaethei. A thristaŷ a ŷnaeth Lyr yna yn vaŷr, a chychŷyn odyna elchŷyl hyt at y verch yr hynaf idaŷ, o dybygu trugarhau ohonaei ŷrthaŷ oe gynnal ae varchogyon y gyt ac ef. Sef a ŷnaeth hitheu drŷy y llit tygu y gyuoetheu nef a dayar 25 na chaffei ohir, ony ellygei y holl varchogyon y ŷrthaŷ eithyr vn y gyt ac ef ae gŷasanaethei; a dy[ŷ]edut nat oed reit y wr kyuoet ac euo vn lluosogrŷyd y gyt ac ef, na theulu namyn vn gŷr ae goassanaethei. A gŷedy na chaffei dim or a geissei gan y verchet, ellŷg y varchogyon 30 a ŷnaeth eithir vn y gyt ac ef.

Ch. 5.—12 ohonei 12 dianot 13 y rydunt

Ch. 6.—1 ŷ dofyon arnaŷ y gyfoeth 2 gynhalassei 3 om. 4 ŷrth 5 Goronilla recte 6 a oed 7 gyt ac ef 8 from here to odyo (ch. 10, l. 7) om.

8. A gŵedy bot velly rynaŵd, dŵyn ar gof a oruc y gyuoeth ae deilygdaŵt ae anrydet ae vedyant, a thristau yn vaŵr, a medyliaŵ gofŵy y verch a athoed y Freinc idaŵ. Ac ovynhau hynny heuyt a ŵnaeth rac mor digaryat y
 5 gellygassei ef hi y ŵrthaŵ; ac eissoes ny allŵys diodef y dianrydedu mal y daroed. A chychŵyn tu a Ffreinc a ŵnaeth.

9. A phan ytoed yn mynet yr llog ac na ŵelei neb y gyt ac ef namyn ar y drydyd, gan ŵylaŵ y dyŵaŵt yr
 10 ymadraŵd hŵnn: "Ae chŵichŵi tyghetuenneu! pa le y kerdŵch chŵi dros aŵch gnotaedic hynt? Pa achaŵs y kyffroassaŵch chŵi vivi eiryoet y ar v yg gŵastat detwydŷt? Kanys mŵy boen yŵ koffau kyuoeth gŵedy coller, no chyt diodef achenoctit heb ordyfneit kyuoeth kyn no
 15 hynny. Mŵy boen yŵ genyf i yr aŵr hon goffav uyg kyuoeth am anryded yn yr amser hŵnnŵ, yn yr hŵn yd oed y saŵl gan mil o varchogyon ym damgylchynu yn kerdet y gyt a mi, pan vydŵn yn ymlad ar kestyll ac ar dinassoed ac yn anreithaŵ kyvoeth v yg gelynyon, no
 20 diodef y poen ar achenoctit a ŵnaeth y gŵyr hynn y mi, y rei a udynt yna dan vyn traen.^a Och vi, a dŵyweu nef a dayar! pa bryt y daŵ yr amser y gallŵyf y talu elchŵyl yn y gŵrthŵyneb yr gŵyr hynn? Och Cordeilla v yg karedic verch! mor wir yŵ dy ymadraŵd teu di,
 25 pan dyŵedeist panyŵ val y bei v yg gallu am medyant am kyuoeth am jeuegtit, panyŵ velly y karut ti vyui! Ac ŵrth hynny, tra vu v yg kyuoeth i yn gallu rodi rodyon, paŵb am karei; ac nyt mi a gerynt namyn vy rodyon am deuodeu am donyeu. Ac ŵrth hynny, pan gilyŵys y
 30 rodyon, y foes y karyat. Ac ŵrth hynny pa ffuruf y gallaf rac keŵilyd adolŵyn nerth na chanhorthŵy y genyt ti, ŵrth rysorri yg kam ohonaf i ŵrthyt ti am dy doethineb

^a *leg. traet.*

di, ath rodi yn dremygedic gan debygu bot yn waeth dy diŵed noth whioryd ereill, a thitheu yn well ac yn doethach noc ŷyntŵy? Kanys gŵedy a rodeis i o da a chyuoeth udunt hŵy, y gŵnaethant hŵy vyui yn alltut ac yn echednaŵc om gŵlat am kyuoeth.”

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10. Ac y dangŵynaŵ y aghyfnerth ofut yn y wed honno ef a doeth hyt ym Paris, y dinas yd oed y verch yndaŵ. Ac anuon amylder o annercheu at y verch a ŵnaeth y dyŵedut y ryŵ agkyfreith a gyuaruu ac ef. A gŵedy dyŵedutor gennat nat oed namy[n] ef ae [y]swein, sef a wnaeth hit[h]eu anuon amylder o eur ac aryant, ac erchi mynet ae that odynd hyt y myŵn¹ dinas arall, a chymryt arnaŵ y vot yn glaf, a gŵneuthur enneint idaw, ac ardymheru y gorff a symudaŵ² dillat, a chymryt attaŵ deugein marchaŵc ac eu kŵeiraŵ³ yn hard ac yn syberŵ⁴ o veirch⁵ a dillat ac arueu; a gŵedy darffei hynny, anuon oe ulaen at⁶ Aganipus vrenhin ac at⁶ y uerch y dyŵedut y vot yn dyuot. A gŵedy daruot gŵneuthur kymeint ac a archyssei,⁷ anuon a ŵnaeth llythyreu⁸ at y brenhin⁹ ac at y verch ynteu y dyŵedut⁹ y uot¹⁰ yn dyuot¹¹ ar y deugeinuot o varchogyon¹² a gŵedy y¹³ rydehol oe dofyon o ynys Prydein, yn dyuot y geissaŵ porth gantunt ŷynteu¹³ y oresgyn y gyfoeth dracheuen.¹⁴ A phan gogleu y brenhin hynny, kychŵyn a ŵnaeth ef ae wreic ae deulu¹⁵ yn y erbyn¹⁶ yn anrydedus, mal yd oed deilŵg¹⁷ erbyneyt¹⁸ gŵr a uei yn gyhyt ac euo¹⁹ yn vrenhin ar ynys Prydein. A hyt tra uu yn Freinc, y rodes y brenhin lywodraeth²⁰ y gyuoeth²¹ idaŵ, mal²² y bei haŵs idaŵ caffel porth a nerth y oresgyn y gyuoeth drachefyn.²³

11. Acyna yd anuonet gŵys dros ŷyneb teyrnas Freinc

Ch. 10.—1 hyt yn 2 y *add.* 3 kyweiraŵ 4 yn hard syberŵ 5 veiryech 6 ar 7 kymeint a hynny 8 llyr "brenhin 9 ynteu y dywedut *om.* 10 ef *add.* 11 yn dyuot *om.* 12 deugeinuot marchaŵc 13 *om.* 14 kyuoeth drachefyn 15 teulu 16 yn erbyn llyr 17 teilŵg 18 erbyneit 19 ef 20 llywodraeth 21 kyuoeth 22 val 23 idaŵ ef *add.*

y gynulla¹ holl deured y uynet² gyt a Lyr y oresgyn y
gyuoeth³ drachefyn ida⁴. A gúedy bot pob peth yn
bara⁵t, kychóyn a oruc Lyr a Chordeilla y verch ar llu
hónnó gantunt, a cherdet yny doethant y ynys Prydein,
5 ac yn diannot ymlad ae dofyon a chael⁴ y fudugolyaeth.
A gúedy gúedu pob peth or ynys ida⁶ ef⁵ i⁶ bu var⁶ Lyr
yn y dryded vlóydyn; ac y bu [var⁶]⁷ Aganipus vrenhin
Freinc. Ac yna y kymertth Cordeilla llyódraeth y
deyrnas⁸ yn y lla⁶ ehun. Ac y cladóyt Lyr y myón
10 dayardy^a a ónaeth ehun y dan auon Sorram. Ar demyl^b
honno ry ónathoed⁹ yn anryded yr du⁶ a elóit yna¹⁰
Bifrontisiani. A phan delei wylua y demyl¹¹ honno, y
deuei holl grefydóyr y dinas ar wlat oe anrydedu. Ac y
dechreuit^c pob gúeith or a dechreuit hyt ym pen y
15 vlóydyn. A gúedy gúledychu pump¹² mlyned o Gordeilla
yn dagnouedus,¹³ y kyuodes y deu nyeint yn y herbyn,
Morgan¹⁴ vab Maglaón tyóyssa⁶c yr Alban, a Chuned¹⁵
vab Henwyn tyóyssa⁶c Kernyw, a llu arua⁶c gantunt.
A daly Cordeilla a ónaethant ae charcharu.¹⁶ Ac yn y
20 carchar hónnó¹⁷ o dolur kolli y kyuoeth¹⁸ y gúnaeth ehun
y lleith.

Ch. 11.—1 y *add.* 2 órth eu hellóg y 3 kyfoeth 4 chaffel 5 *om.* 6 y
7 var⁶ 8 teyrnas ^adayarty ^btemyl 9 a wnathoed ehun 10 ena
11 demhyl ^cdechrewit 12 pvm (*but a stroke has been added below as if
to change v to y*) 13 dagneuedus 14 Margan 15 Chueda 16 A—
charcharu: ae daly ae charcharu 17 hvnv 18 chyfoeth

II. THE STORY OF ARTHUR.

FROM THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

1. Agŵedy marŵ Uthur Pendragon yd ymgynnullasant holl wyrda ynys Prydein, jeirll a barŵneit¹ a marchogyon vrdaŵl ac escyb ac abadeu ac athraŵon hyt yg Kaer Vudei. Ac o gytsynyedigaeth paŵb yd archyssant y Dyfric archescob Kaer Lion ar Wysc vrdaŵ Arthur y vab 5 ynteu² yn vrenhin. Ac eu hagen ae kymhellei y hynny. Kanys pan gogleu y Saeson marŵolyaeth³ Vthur Pendragon,⁴ yd ellygyssynt ŵynteu genadeu hyt yn Germania y geissaŵ porth. Ac neur dathoed⁵ llyghes vaŵr attunt, a Cholgrim yn tyŵysaŵc⁶ arnadunt. Ac neur daroed 10 udunt goreskyn⁷ o Humyr hyt y mor a Chatyneis⁸ yn y gogled. Sef oed hynny y dryded rann y ynys Prydein. A gŵedy gŵelet o Dyfric archescob drueni y bobyl ae hymdiuedi, ef a gymerth escyb y gyt ac ef, ac a dodes coron y teyrnas am ben Arthur. A phymthegmlŵyd oed 15 Arthur yna, ac ny chlyŵsit ar neb arall eiryoet⁹ y deuodeu o deŵred a haelder a oed arnaŵ ef. Idaŵ ef hefyt yd enillyssei y dayoni anyanaŵl a oed arnaŵ y veint rat honno, hyt pan oed garedic ef gan baŵb or a glyŵei¹⁰ dyŵetut amdanaŵ.¹¹ Ac ŵrth hynny gŵedy y arderchockau 20 ef or vrenhinaŵl enryded hŵnnŵ, gan gadŵ ohonaŵ y gnotaedic¹² defaŵt a¹³ ymrodes y haelder. Ac odynd ymeint o amylder marchogyon a lithrei attaŵ, a megys y dyffygwei idaŵ da y rodi¹⁴ udunt yn vynyach. Aceissoes

VARIANTS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM, ADDITIONAL 19,707.

(Ch. 1). 1 barvneyt, 2 arthur ap vthyr, 3 marwolaeth, 4 bendragon, 5 dothoed, 6 dywyasave, 7 gverescyn, 8 mor kateneis, 9 eiroet, 10 glyŵei, 11 ymdanav anwaethach or ae gŵelei, 12 nottaedic, 13 ef a, 14 rodei,

py dió bynhac y bo haelder anyanaól y gyt a phrofedic¹⁵ volyant, kyt bo eisseu arnaó ar dalym,¹⁶ yr hynny ny at Duó wastat aghenocitit y argyóedu idaó.

2. Ac órth hynny Arthur, kanys molyant a getym-
 5 deithockaei¹ haelder a dayoni, llunyaethu ryfel a oruc ar y
 Saeson, hyt pan vei oc eu golut hóy² y kyfoethogei ynteu
 y teulu ae varchogyon. Kanys iaónder a dyskei hynny
 idaó; kanys ef a dyliei o dreftataól dylyet holl lywodraeth
 ynys Prydein. A chynnullaó a oruc ef yr holl ieuentitit
 10 a oed darystygedic idaó ef, a chyrchu parth a Chaer
 Effraóc.³ A góedy góybot o Golgrim hynny, kynullaó a
 oruc ynteu y Saeson ar Yscotteit ar Ffichteit, ac y gyt
 ac⁴ aneiryf luossogróyd nifer gantaó dyuot yn erbyn
 Arthur hyt yg glan Dulas. A góedy ymgyfaruot yna
 15 o bop⁵ parth y dygóydassant llaóer or deu lu. Ac or
 diwed Arthur a gafas y vudugolyaeth. A ffo a oruc
 Colgrim⁶ y dinas Kaer Efraóc. Arthur ae lu a gych-
 wynóys⁷ ac a werchetwis⁸ arnaó.

3. A góedy clybot o Baldóf¹ y vraót ynteu² hynny,³ ef
 20 a gyrchaód tu ar lle yd oed y vraót yg góarchae,⁴ a chóe
 mil o wyr gantaó y geissaó y rydhau odyo. Kanys yr
 amser yd ymladyssei⁵ Arthur ae vraót ef, yd oed Baldóf⁶
 yna ar lan y mor yn aros⁷ dyuot Chledric⁸ o Germania, a
 oed yn dyuot a phorth gantaó udunt. Ac órth hynny
 25 góedy y dyuot ar⁹ dec milltir y órth y gaer, darparu a
 oruc dóyn kyrch nos am ben Arthur ae lu. Ac eissoes
 nyt ymgelaód¹⁰ hynny rac Arthur. Yna¹¹ yd erchis
 ynteu y Gadór¹² tyóyssaóc¹³ Kernyó kymryt whe chant
 marchaóc a their mil o bedyt¹⁴ y gyt ac ef a mynet yn

(Ch.) 1. 15 phrouygedic, 16 talym

(Ch. 2). 1 gytymdeithoccaeí, 2 óy, 3 efraóc, 4 *om.*, 5 pop, 6 golgrim,
 7 gylchynóys y dinas, 8 ae góarchetwis

(Ch. 3). 1 baldvlf, 2 *om.*, 3 y warchae, 4 yg gvarchae *om.*, 5 ymladyssei,
 6 valdvlf, 7 arhos, 8 cheldric, 9 hyt ar, 10 ymgelvys, 11 *om.*, 12 kadvr,
 13 iarll, 14 pedyd

eu herbyn, ac eu ragot y nos honno y fford y doynt. A gŵedy kaffel o Gadŵr gŵybot y fford y doynt y gelynyon, eu kyrchu a oruc Kadŵr yn deissyfyt. A gŵedy briŵaŵ eu bydinoed ac eu hyssigaŵ a llad llaŵer onadunt, kymell y Saeson a oruc ar ffo.

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4. Ac ŵrth hynny diruaŵr dristyt a gofal a gymerth Baldŵf¹ yndaŵ,² ŵrth na allŵys ellŵg³ y vraŵt or gŵarchae yd oed yndaŵ. A medyliaŵ a oruc py wed y gallei gaffel⁴ kyffur⁵ y⁶ ymdidan ae vraŵt; kanys ef a dybygei y kaffei bop⁷ un onadunt⁸ ell deu rydit a gŵaret yn hollaŵl, pei⁹ 10 keffynt ymdidan y gyt. A gŵedy na chaffei fford arall yn y byt, eillaŵ y wallt¹⁰ ae varyf a oruc, a chymryt telyn yn y laŵ, ac yn rith erestyn a gŵaryyd dyuot ym plith y llu ar lluesteu. Ar clymeu¹¹ a ganei ef a dangossynt y vot yn telynyaŵr.¹² Ac or diwed gŵedy na thybygei neb 15 y uot ef yn tywyssaŵc falst mal yd oed, nessau a oruc parth a muroed y gaer dan ganu y telyn. A gŵedy y adnabot or gŵyr o vyŵn, y dynu¹³ a orugant ŵrth raffeu y myŵn. A gŵedy gŵelet ohonaŵ y vraŵt, ymgaru a orugant megys na ry ymwelynt¹⁴ drŵy laŵer o yspeit kyn 20 no hynny. Ac val yd oedynt uelly yn medyliaŵ ac yn keissaŵ ystryŵ py wed y gellynt ymrydhau odyo, ac yn annobeithaŵ oe rydit, nachaf eu kenadeu yn dyuot o Germania, a whe chan llog yn llaŵn o varchogyon aruaŵc gantunt, a Cheldric yn dywyssaŵc arnadunt, ac yn 25 disgynu yn yr Alban.

5. A gŵedy clybot hynny o Arthur, ymadaŵ a oruc ynteu ar dinas rac petruster ymlad ar veint nifer honno,¹ a mynet odyo hyt yn Lundein. Ac yno galŵ attaŵ a oruc hoŵl wyrda y deyrnas yscolheigon a lleygyon, ac 30

(Ch. 4). 1 baldvlf, 2 ac ynda, 3 gellŵg, 4 kaffel, 5 kyfrŵch 6 *om.*, 7 kanys ef a tybygei pop, 8 ohonunt, 9 bei, 10 ben? 11 ar crychadeu *add.*, 12 telynaŵr 13 tynnu, 14 nar ymwelynt

(Ch. 5). 1 hvnnv

ymgyghor ac ŷynt beth a wnelynt² am hynny. Sef a gaŷssant o gyghor y kŷnsli hŷnnŷ; anuon kenadeu a orugant hyt ar Hoŷel³ vab Emyr Lydaŷ, brenhin Brytaen Vechan, y uenegi idaŷ yr ormes a dathoed gan y Paganyeit
 5 ar⁴ ynys Prydein. Kanyŷ nei uab y⁵ chŷaer oed Howel³ y Arthur. A gŷedy clybot o Howel³ y ryfel ar aflonydŷch a oed ar y ewythyr, erchi parattoi llyges a oruc,⁶ a chynullaŷ pymtheg mil o uarchogyon aruaŷc. Ac ar y gŷynt kyntaf a gafas yn y ol, y deuth y borth Hamŷnt
 10 yr tir y⁷ ynys Prydein. Ac Arthur ae haruolles ynteu or enryded y gŷedei aruoŷl gŷr kyfurd a hŷnnŷ; ac yn vynyeh ymgaru⁸ bop eilwers.

6. Ac odyŷa gŷedy llythraŷ ychydic o dieuoed,¹ ŷynt a gyrchassant parth a Chaer Lŷytcoet, yr hon [a elwir]²
 15 Lincol yr aŷr honn, ac yssyd ossodedic yn y wlat a elwir Lindyseï ar benn mynyd rŷg dŷy auon. Ac ŷrth y gaer honno yd oed y Paganyeit yn eisted. A gŷedy eu dyuot yno y gyt ac eu holl niferoed, ymlad a orugant ar Saeson. Ac aglywedic aerua a ŷnaethant o honunt.³
 20 Kanyŷ chwe mil onadunt a dygŷydassant yn yr un dyd hŷnnŷ. Rei oc eu llad, ereill oc eu bodi⁴ a goŷlassant eu heneideu. Ac ŷrth hynny rei⁵ ereill yn gyflaŷn o ofyn adaŷ y dinas a orugant, a chymryt eu ffo⁶ yn lle diogelŷch udunt. Ac ny orffoŷysŷys Arthur oc eu hymlit hyt⁷ yn
 25 llŷyn Kelydon. Ac yno ymgynull o bop lle a orugant oc eu fo,⁸ a medylŷaŷ⁹ gŷrthŷynebu y Arthur. Ac odyŷa gŷedy dechreu ymlad, aerua a ŷnaethant or Brytanyeit gan eu hamdiffyn ehunein yn wraŷl; kanyŷ o wascaŷt y gŷyd yn eu kanhorthŷy yd oedynt yn aruer o daflu
 30 ergytyeu,¹⁰ ac y gochelynt ŷynteu¹¹ ergytyeu y Brytanyeit.

(Ch. 5). 2 wnelhynt, 3 lvel, 4 y, 5 om., 6 a oruc om., 7 om., 8 yd amblygu y ymgaru

(Ch. 6). 1 dydyeu, 2 a elwir, 3 ohonu, 4 yn yr afonoed add., 5 y rei, 6 fo yn y lle, 7 hyt pan deuthant hyt, 8 oc eu fo a orugant, 9 odyŷo add., 10 kanyŷ o wasgavt ŷ gŷyd yn eu kanhorthvy yd aruerynt, 11 om.

A phan welas Arthur hynny, yd erchis ynteu trychu y coet or parth hōnnō yr llōyn, a chymryt y kyffyon hynny ar traŵsprenneu¹² ac eu gossot yn eu kylch, ac eu gŵarchae yno megys na cheffynt vynet odyo, yny ymrodynt idaō, neu yny vydynt veirō o newyn. A 5 gŵedy daruot gōneuthur y kae, y dodes Arthur y varchogyon yn vydinoed yg kylch y llōyn. Ac yno y buant uelly tri dieu a their nos. A phan welas y Saeson nat oed dim bōyt gantunt, rac eu marō oll o newyn ōynt a odologyssant¹³ y Arthur y¹⁴ gellōg yn ryd 10 y eu llogeu y uynet y eu gŵlat; ac adaō idaō ynteu eu heur ac eu haryant ac eu holl sōllt, a theyrnet idaō bop¹⁵ blōydyn o Germania; a chadarnhau hynny gan rodi gŵystlon. Ac Arthur a gauas yn y gyghor kymryt hynny y gantunt, ac eu gellōg¹⁶ y eu llogeu. 15

7. Ac ual¹ yd oedynt² yn rōygaō moroed yn mynet tu ae gŵlat, y bu ediuar gantunt gōneuthur³ yr amot hōnnō ac Arthur; a throssi eu hōyleu drachefyn parth ac ynys Prydein, a dyuot y draeth Totneis⁴ yr tir, a dechreu anreithaō y gŵladoed hyt yn Hafren, a llad y tir- 20 diwollodron a orugant. Ac odyo y kymerassant eu hynt hyt yg Kaer Vadon, ac eisted ōrth y gaer, ac ymlad a hi. A gŵedy menegi hynny⁵ y Arthur, ryfedu a oruc meint eu tōyll ac eu hyskymundaōt,⁶ ac yn diannot crogi eu gŵystlon. Ac ymadaō a oruc ar Yscoteit ac ar 25 Ffichteit yd oed yn y⁷ kywarsagu. A bryssyaō a oruc y distryō y Saeson. Goualus oed am adaō Howel ap⁸ Emyr Llydaō yn glaf yg Kaer Alclut o ōrthrōm heint. Ac or diōed gŵedy dyuot hyt y lle y gŵelei y Saeson, y dywaōt ef ual hyn: “Kany⁹ bo teilōg gan yr 30 ysgymunedigyon Saeson¹⁰ cadō ffyd ōrthyf i,¹¹ miui

(Ch. 6). 12 traws, 13 adologyssant, 14 eu, 15 heuŷt pop, 16 gollvg

(Ch. 7). 1 mal, 2 oedyn, 3 wneuthur, 4 traeth tutneis, 5 hyn, 6 hyscymundaōt, 7 yny eu, 8 hvel mab, 9 kynny, 10 tvyllwyr anudonavl *add.*, 11 vrthym ni?

a gadóaf ffyd ŵrth Duó; ac y gyt a hynny oe nerth¹²
 ynteu a dialaf hedió waet vyg kiótaótwyr arnadunt.¹³
 Góisgóch aóch arueu, wyr, góisgóch, ac yn ŵraól kyrchón
 y bratwyr hynn. Heb petruster¹⁴ gan ganhorthóy Crist
 5 ni a orfydón.'

8. A góedy dywedut o Arthur hynny, Dyfric archescob
 Kaer Lion ar Wysc a safadó ar ben bryn goruchel, a
 dywedut ual hynn a oruc: "Ha wyrda," heb ef, "y rei
 yssyd arderchaó o gristonogaól ffyd ohonaóch,
 10 kyudóch; koffeóch waet aóch kiótaótwyr, yr hónn yssyd
 ellygedic dróy urat y Paganyeit racco; kanys tragyóydaól
 waratwyd yó yóch, onyt ymrodóch y amdiffyn aóch
 gólat ach rydit. Ac ŵrth hynny ymledóch dros aóch
 gólat, ac or byd reit ywch, diodefóch ageu drosti.
 15 Kanys yr agheu honno a vyd budugolyaeth a buched
 yr eneit. Póy bynhac hedió a el y agheu, ef ehunan
 a ymryd yn wiraberth y Duó, y gúr a vu teilóg gantaó
 rodi y eneit dros y vrodyr. Ac ŵrth hynny póy bynhac
 ohanaóch a lader yn yr ymlad hónn, bit yr agheu honno
 20 yn benyt idaó ac yn vadeueint oe bechodeu, y dan amot
 nas gochelo, or damóeina y dyuot."

9. A góedy kymryt bendyth y 'gúr hónnó, bryssyaó
 a oruc paób y wisgaó eu harueu ymdanunt, ac ufudhau
 y gymenediweu yr archescob. Ac yna Arthur a wiscaó
 25 ymdanaó lluruc a oed teilóg y vrenhin. Penffestin eureit
 yskythredic ac aróyd dreic a adassóyt oe benn. Taryan a
 gymerth ar y ysgóyd, yr honn a elóit Góenn, yn yr hon
 yd oed deló yr arglóydes Veir yn yskythredic; kanys ym
 pop yg a reit y galóei ef arnei ac y coffei. Ac a róymóyt
 30 a Chaletuólch y gledyf goreu, yr hónn a wnathoedit yn
 ynys Avaóllach. Gleif a deck[a]aó y deheu ef, yr hónn
 a elóit Ron; vchel oed hónnó a llydan ac adas y aerua.

Ac odyna gŵedy llunyaethu y bydinoed o bop parth, y Saeson yn herŷyd eu deuaŷt kyrchu yn leŷ a ŷnaethant, ac ar hyt y dyd yn ŷraŷl gŵrthŷynebu yr Brytanyeit. Ac or diwed gŵedy trossi yr heul ar y dygŷydedigaeth, achub mynyd maŷr, a oed yn agos udunt, 5 a ŷnaeth y Saeson, a chynal hŷnnŷ yn lle castell udunt; a chan ymdiret yn amylder eu nifer tybygu bot yn digaŷn vdunt o gedernit y mynyd. A gŵedy dŷyn or heul y dyd araŷl rac ŷyneb, Arthur ae lu a eskynnaŷd pen y mynyd. Ac eissoes llaŷer o wyr a golles ef; kanys haŷs 10 oed yr Saeson o penn y mynyd argywed u yr Brytanyeit [noc yr Brytanyeit] yg gŵrthŷyneb y mynyd argywed u yr Saeson. Ac or diwed gan yŷhau grym a llafur, gŵedy caffel or Brytanyeit penn y mynyd, yn y lle ŷynt a dangossassant eu deheuoed yr Saeson. Ac yn erbyn 15 hynny y Saeson yn ŷraŷl a ossodassant eu bron oed yn eu gŵrthŷyneb ŷynteu, ac oc eu hŷll angerd ymgynhal yn eu herbyn. A gŵedy treulaŷ llaŷer or dyd uelly, lldiaŷ a oruc Arthur rac hŷyret y gŷelei y vudugŷlyaeth yn dyuot idaŷ. Ac ar hynny noethi Caletuŷlch a oruc, 20 a galŷ enŷ yr arglŷydes Ueir; ac o vuan ruthur kyrchu y lle teŷaf y gŷelei vydinoed y Saeson. A phŷy bynhac a gyfarffei ac ef, gan alŷ enŷ Duŷ^a o vn dyrnaŷt y lladei. Ac ny orffŷŷyssaŷd ar vn ruthur honno, hyt pan ladaŷd a Chaletfŷlch ehun trugein wyr a phetŷar can ŷr. A 25 gŵedy gŷelet or Brytanyeit hynny, teŷhau eu toruoed a wnaethant ŷynteu ae ymlit ynteu, ac o bop parth udunt gŷneuthur aerua. Ac yn y lle y dygŷydassant Golgrim a Baldŷlf y vraŷt a llaŷer o vilyoed y gyt ac ŷynt. A phan welas Cheldric perigyl y gedymdeithon, yn y lle 30 heb annot ymchoelut a oruc y gyt ar rei ereill ar ffo.

10. A gŵedy caffel o Arthur y uudugŷlyaeth honno,

^a enŷ duŷ : MS. duŷ duŷ.

- ef a erchis y Gadŵr iarll Kernyŵ erlit y Saeson, hyt tra
 vryssyei ynteu yr Alban. Kanys menegi ar daroed
 idaŵ ry dyuot yr Yscotteit ar Ffichteit y ymlad a Chaer
 Alclut, y lle yd adaŵssei ef Howel y nei yn glaf. Ac
 5 ŵrth hynny y bryssyei ynteu yno rac caffel y gaer arnaŵ.
 Ac odynd Kadŵr tyŵyssaŵc Kernyŵ a deg mil y gyt ac
 ef a ymlynaŵd y Saeson. Ac nyt yn eu hol yd aeth,
 namyn achubeit eu llogeu yn gyntaf a oruc, rac caffel
 onadunt diogelŵch nac amdifryn or llogeu. A gŵedy
 10 caffel eu llogeu ohonaŵ, doddi a oruc y marchogyon
 aruaŵc goreu a oed ar y helŵ yndunt, rac caffel or Saeson
 ford udunt, os yno y kyrchynt. A gŵedy daruot
 cadarnhau y llogeu arnunt uelly, ar vrys ymchoelut a
 oruc ar y elynyon ac eu llad heb drugared, gan eilenŵi
 15 gorchymynneu Arthur amdanunt. Rei o deudyblic
 boen a gyŵarsegit, a rei onadunt o oergrynedic callonneu
 a ffoynt yr coedyd ac yr llŵyneu, ereill yr mynyded ar
 gogofeu y geissaŵ yspeit y achŵanegu eu hoedel. Ac
 ordiwed gŵedy nat oed udunt neb ryŵ diogelŵch, yr hyn
 20 a dihegis onadunt yn vriŵedic, ŵynt a ymgynullassant^a
 hyt yn ynys Danet. A hyt yno tyŵyssaŵc Kernyŵ ae
 hymlynaŵd gan eu llad. Ac ny orffŵyssaŵd hyt pan
 las Cheldric; ac eu kymell ŵynteu oll y laŵ gan rodi
 gŵystlon.
- 25 11. Ac yna gŵedy kadarnhau tagnefed ar Saeson, yn
 y lle mynet a oruc yn ol Arthur hyt yg Kaer Alclut, yr
 hon ry daroed y Arthur y rydhau y gan yr Yscotteit ar
 Fichteit. Acodynd y kyrchaŵd Arthur ae lu hyt y Mureif,
 y wlat a elŵir o enŵ araŵl Reget. Ac yno y gŵarchaeaŵd
 30 ef yr Yscotteit ar Fichteit, y rei kyn no hynny a
 ymladyssynt yn erbyn Arthur. A gŵedy eu dyuot ar
 ffo hyt y wlat honno, ŵynt a aethant hyt yn Lyn

^a MS. ymgynullassant.

Lumonŷy, a chymryt yr ynysed a oedynt yn y llyn yn gedernit udunt. Kanys tri ugein ynys a oedynt yn y llyn, a thri ugein karrec, a nyth eryr ym pop karrec. A rei hynny pop Kalan Mei a doynt y gyt. Ac ar y lleis a genynt yna dnyon y wlat honno a adnebydei y damŷeinue 5 a delei yn y vlŷydyr rac ŷyneb. Ac y gyt a hynny tri ugein auon a redei yr llyn. Ac ny redei or llyn namyn vn avon yr mor. Ac yr ynyssed hynny y foyssynt y gelynyon y geissaŷ amdifryn o gedernit y llyn. Ac ny dygrynoes udunt namyn ychydic. Kanys kynullaŷ 10 llogeu a wnaeth Arthur, a chylchynu yr avonoed ar llyn, hyt na chaffei neb vynet odyndy. A phymtheg ni[w]arnaŷt y bu yn eu gŷarchae uelly, hyt pan vuant veirŷ hyt ar vilyoed.

12. Ac mal yd oed Arthur yn eu gŷarchae uelly, 15 nachaf vrenhin Iŷerdon yn dyuot a llyghes gantaŷ ac amylder o bobloed achyfyethydyon yn borth yr Yscotteit ar Freinc. Ac ŷrth hynny ymadaŷ a oruc Arthur ar llyn, ac ymchoelut y arueu yn y Gŷydyr, ar rei hynny gan eu llad heb drugared a gymhellŷys ar ffo 20 y eu gŷlat. A gŷedy y uudugolyaeth honno ymchoylut draegefyn elchŷyl y vynnu dileu kenedyl yr Yscotteit ar Fichteit hyt ar dim. A gŷedy nat arbedei neb megys y keffit, ymgynnullaŷ y gyt a ŷnaethant escyb y druan wlat honno y gyt ae hyscolheigon or a oed darystygedic 25 udunt, y gyt ac escyrn y seint ac eu creireu. Ac yn troet noethon y deuthant hyt rac bron Arthur, ac erchi y drugared dros atlibin y bobyl honno, ac ar eu glinyeu y wediaŷ hyt pan drugarhaei ŷrthunt. Kanys digaŷn o berigyl a drŷc ry ŷnadoed udunt; kanyt oed reit idaŷ 30 dilit hyt ar dim yr hyn a dihagyssei onadunt. A gŷedy erchi trugared onadunt ar y wed honno, wylaŷ o warder a oruc Arthur, a rodi yr gŷyrda seint hynny eu harch.

13. A gŵedy daruot^a hynny, syllu a oruc Hoŵel uab Emyr Lydaŵ ac enryfedu ansaŵd y llyn, y saŵl avonoed ar saŵl nynyssed ar saŵl gerric ar saŵl nythot eryrot a oed yn y llyn. Ac ual yd oed yn ryfedu hynny, Arthur a dyŵaŵt
 5 ŵrthaŵ bot llyn araŵl yny ŵlat honno oed ryfedach no honno. Ac nyt oed bell odyo, ac ugeint troetued yn y hyt, a vgeint yn y llet, a hynny yn bedrogyl; a phedeir kenedyl o byscaŵt amryŵ yndi; ac ny cheffit byth un or rei hynny yn ran y gilyd. “Ac y mae llyn
 10 araŵl,” heb ef, “yg Kymry ar lan Hafren, a dynyon y wlat honno ae geilŵ llyn Liaŵn. Ar llyn honno, pan vo y mor yn llaŵn, y kymer y dŵfŵr yndaŵ ac y llŵnc megys morgerŵyn, hyt na chudyo y glanneu. Ac y gyt ac yd ymchoelo y mor draegefyn y dreiaŵ, y gŵrthyt y llyn y
 15 dŵfŵr a gymerei yndi, ac y bŵrŵ ohonei megys mynyd, hyt pan el dros y glanneu. Ac o damweinei yna vot neb yn sefyll ae wyneb att y llyn, o chyuarffei dim o asgellwrych hŵnnŵ ae diŵlat,^b anaŵd vydei idaŵ ymdianc, hyt nas sucknei y llyn ef yndaŵ. Ac o bydei ynteu ae
 20 gefyn attaŵ, yr nesses vei idi yn sefyll, nyt argyŵedei idaŵ dim.”

14. A gŵedy hedychu ar Yscotteit y brenhin a aeth hyt yg Kaer Efraŵc, y anrydedu gŵylua y Nadolic a oed yn agos. A phan welas ef yr eglŵysseu gŵedy eu distryŵ
 25 hyt y llaŵr, doluryaŵ yn uaŵr a oruc. Kanys gŵedy dehol Sansŵn^c archescob ar gŵyrda maŵr enrydedus ereill y gyt ac ef, llosci yr eglŵysseu ar temleu a ŵnathod y Saeson, a distryŵ gŵassanaeth Duŵ ym pop lle. Kanys pan deuthant yr anreithwyr hynny, y foes Samsŵn archescob a seith escyb y gyt ac ef hyt yn Lydaŵ. Ac
 30 yno yn enrydedus yd erbynyŵyt hyt y dyd diŵethaf oe

^a MS. daruaŵt.^b MS. diŵlan.^c leg. Samsŵn.

vuched. Ac yno gŵedy galŵ paŵb y gyt or yscolheigon ac or bobyl o gyt gyghor paŵb yg kyt ef a ossodes Priaf y gaplan ehunan yn archescob yg Kaer Efraŵc. Ar eglŵysseu diŵreidedic hyt y llaŵr ef ae hatnewydŵys, ac ae hadurnaŵd^a o grevydusson genveinoed o wyr a 5 gŵraged. Ar gŵyrda bonhedigyon dylyedaŵc a ry deholassei y Saeson ac a ducsynt tref eu tat, ef a rodes y baŵp eu dylyet ac eu hanryded.

15. Ac ym plith y rei hynny yd oedynt tri broder, a hanhoedynt vrenhinaŵl dylyet, nyt amgen, Leu uab 10 Kynuarch ac Vryen uab Kynuarch ac Araŵn uab Kynuarth. A chyn dyuot gormes y Saeson, y rei hynny a dylyynt tyŵyssogaeth y gŵledi hynny. Ac yr gŵyr hynny, megys y baŵp or dylyedogyon ereill, ef a vynnaŵd talu eu dylyet. Ac ŵrth hynny ef a rodes y 15 Araŵn vab Kynuarch Yscotlont. Ac y Vryen y rodes Reget dan y tervyneu. Ac y Leu uab Kynuarch (y gŵr yd oed y chwaer gantaŵ yr yn oes Emrys Wledic, ac yd oed idaŵ deu vab ohonei, Gwalchmei a Medraŵt), y hŵnnŵ y rodes tyw[y]ssogaeth Lodoneis a gŵledi ereill a 20 berthynei attei. Ac or diŵed gŵedy dŵyn yr ynys ar y theruynneu yn hollaŵl ar y^b hen teilygdaŵt ae hedychu, ef a gymerth gŵreic. Sef oed y henŵ Gŵenhŵyfar, yr honn a oed o uonhedickaf genedyl gŵyr Rufein, ac a uagyssit yn llys Kadŵr iarll Kernyŵ. Pryt honno ae 25 thegŵch a orchfygei ynys Prydein.

16. A phan deuth y gŵanŵyn araf rac ŵyneb, ef a barattoes llyges ac a [a]eth hyt yn Iŵrdon. Kanys honno a vynei y goreskyn idaŵ ehun. Ac ual y deuth yr tir, nachaf Gillamŵri vrenhin Iŵrdon ac amylder [o] 30 bobyl gantaŵ yn dyuot yn erbyn Arthur wrth ymlad ac ef.

^a MS. hardurnaŵd.^b ar y : ae MS.

A gŵedy dechreu ymlad, yn y lle y bobyl noeth diarueu a ymchoelyssant drachefyn ar ffo yr lle y keffynt wascaŵt ac amdiffyn. Ac ny bu vn gohir yn dala Gillamŵri ae gymell ŵrth ewyllys Arthur. Ac ŵrth hynny holl
 5 tywyssogyon Iŵrdon rac ofyn a doethant, ac o agreiff a ymrodassant oc eu bod yn wyr y Arthur.

17. A gŵedy daruot idaŵ oresgyn holl Iŵrdon ae hedychu, Arthur a aeth hyt yn Islont yn y lyges. A gŵedy ymlad ar bobyl honno, ef ae goresgynnŵys. Ac odyndros yr
 10 ynyssed ereill yd aeth y glot ef, ac na allei vn teyrnas gŵrthŵynebu idaŵ. Doldan brenhin Godlont a Gŵinwas vrenhin Orch oc eu bod a deuthant y ŵrhau idaŵ gan dalu teyrnget idaŵ bop blŵydyn. Ac odyndros gŵedy llithraŵ y gayaf hŵnnŵ heibaŵ, Arthur a ymchoelaŵd
 15 drachefyn hyt yn ynys Prydein, y atneŵydu ansaŵd y deyrnas ac y gadarnhau tagnefed yndi. Ac yno y bu deudeg mlyned ar vntu.

18. Ac yna [y] gŵahaŵd attaŵ marchogyon deŵr clotuaŵr o arall wladoed a phell teyrnassoed ac amylhau
 20 y deulu, megys yd oed kyghoruynt gan teyrnassoed pell y wrthaŵ meint clot y lys, a ryodres^a y teulu ae molyant. A cheissaŵ a wnaei baŵp kyffelybu a discyblu y wrth lys Arthur, ac y ŵrth y varchogyon ae deulu. Kanyt oed dim gan vn dylvedaŵc yn y teyrnassoed pell y ŵrthunt,
 25 ony ellynt ymgeffelybu a marchogyon Arthur oc eu gŵiscoed ac oc eu harueu ac oc eu marchogaeth. A gŵedy ehedec y glot ae volyant ae haelder dros eithafoed y byt, ofyn a gymerassant brenhined tramor teyrnassoed racdaŵ, rac y dyuot y oresgyn eu kyfoetheu ac eu
 30 gŵladoed. Ac ŵrth hynny rac gofeilon a phrydereu, sef a ŵnaei paŵb ohonunt atnewydu y keyryd ar dinassoed ar tyreu ar kestyll, ac adeilat ereill o neŵyd yn lleoed cryno.

^a MS. rootdres.

Sef achaws oed hynny, o delei Arthur am eu penn, megys y keffynt y lleoed kadarn hynny yn amdiffyn, or bei reit.

19. A gúedy gúybot o Arthur bot y ofyn velly ar baþp, ymardyrchael a oruc ynteu a medyliað goresgyn yr holl Euoppa. Sef oed hynny, trayan y byt. Ac odyne 5 parattoi llyges a oruc. Ac yn gyntaf kyrchu Lychlyn a oruc, hyt pan vei Leu uab Kynuarch y dað gan y chwaer a ðnelei yn vrenhin yno. Kanys nei [v]ab whaer oed Leu uab Kynuarch y vrenhin Lychlyn a uuassei uaró yna. Ac ef a gymynassei y urenhinyaeth y Leu y nei; 10 ac ny buassei teilóg gan y Lychlynwyr hynny, namyn góneuthur Ricólf yn vrenhin arnadunt a chadarnhau eu kestyll ac eu dinassoed, gan dybygu gallu góρθýnebu y Arthur. Ac yn yr amser hónnó yd oed Walchmei uab Leu yn deudegmlóyd, gúedy y rodi oe ewythyf ef yg 15 gwassanaeth Suplius bab Rufein. Ac y gan Suplius y kymerth ef arueu yn gyntaf. A gúedy dyfot Arthur, megys y dyðespóyt uchot, y traeth Lychlyn, Ricólf a holl uarchogyon y wlat y gyt ac ef a deuth yn erbyn Arthur, a dechreu ymlad ac ef. A gúedy gellóg llaðer 20 o greu a gwaet o bop part[h], or diwed y Brytanyeit a oruuant gan lad Ricólf a llaðer oe wyr y gyt ac ef. A gúedy caffel or Brytanyeit y uudugolyaeth, kyrchu y dinassoed a orugant ac eu llosci, a gúascaru eu pobloed. Ac ny orfoyssassant hyt pan daruu udunt goreskyn holl 25 Lychlyn a Denmarc. A gúedy daruot hynny, ef a urdaðd Leu uab Kynuarch yn vrenhin yn Lychlyn.

20. Ac odyne yd húylaðd ynteu ae lyges hyt yn Freinc. A gúedy kyweirað y toruoed, dechreu anreithað y wlat o bop parth a orugant. Ac yn yr amser hónnó 30 yd oed Frollo yn tywyssaðc yn Freinc y dan Les amheraðdúr Rufein yn [y] llywyað. A gúedy clybot o Frollo dyuotedigaeth Arthur, ef a gynullaðd holl uarchogyon Freinc, ac a deuth y ymlad ac Arthur; ac

ny allŷys gŵrthŷynebu idaŵ. Kanys gyt ac Arthur
yd oed holl ieuenctit yr ynyssed a oresgynassei. Ac
ŵrth hynny kymeint o lu a dywedit y uot gantaŵ ac yd
oed anaŵd y vn tywyssaŵc neu y neb y erbhynyaŵ na
5 goruot arnaŵ. Ac y gyt ac ef hefyt yd oed y ran oreu
o Freinc, yr honn a ry ŵnathoed y haelder yn rŷymedic
oe garyat ynteu. A gŵedy gŵelet o Frollo y dygŷydaŵ
ef yn y ran waethaf or ymlad, yn y lle adaŵ y maes
a oruc y gyt ac ychydic o nifer, a ffo hyt ym Paris; ac
10 yno kynullaŵ y wasgaredic bobyl attaŵ a chadarnhau y
gaer, a mynu elchŷyl ymlad yn erbyn Arthur o
ganhorthŷ[y] y gymodogyon. Yn dirybud y deuth
Arthur ae lu y warchae ynteu yn y dinas. A gŵedy
llithraŵ mis heibaŵ, doluryaŵ a oruc Frollo o welet y
15 bobyl yn aballu rac newyn. A gofyn a oruc y Arthur
a vynnei eu dyuot eŵl teu y ymlad; ar hŷn a orfei
onadunt, kymerei gyfoeth y llall heb lad neb or deu lu.
Sef achaŵs y kynnigyei ef hynny. Gŵr maŵr hydŵf oed
Frollo, ac anueitraŵl y leŵder ae gedernyt. Ac o achaŵs
20 ymdiret yn y nerthoed yd archei ef y Arthur dyuot yn
neilltuedic y ymlad ac ef, o tybygu kaffel ford ŷ iechyt
o hynny. A llaŷen uu Arthur wrth y genadŵri honno.
Ac yn y lle anuon at Frollo y dywedut y vot yn dyuot,
ac yn baraŵt y wneuthur yr amot hŷnnŵ ac ef ae gadŵ.

25 21. A gŵedy kadarnhau yr amot hŷnnŵ o bop parth,
ŷynt a deuthant eŵl teu hyt y myŷn ynys odicithŷr y
dinas; ar pobloed o bop parth yn aros y syllu py
damwein a darffei y rydunt. Ac yno y deuthant yn hard
wedus gyweir ar deu uarch enryfed y meint ac buanet,
30 hyt nat oed paraŵt y neb adnabot y bŷy y delei y
uudugolyaeth onadunt. A gŵedy sefyll onadunt a
drychafel y harŷydon o bop parth, dangos^a yr

^a MS. A dangos.

ysparduneu yr meirych a orugant, a gossot o bop vn ar y gilyd y dyrnodedu móyhaf a ellynt. Ac eissoes kywreinach yd arwedóys Arthur y leif gan ochel dyrnaút Frollo. Arthur ae góant ym pen y vron, ac yn heróyd y nerth ef ae byryaúd hyt y daear. Ac yn y lle noethi y 5 gledyf a oruc, a mynu llad y ben. A Frollo a gyfodes yn gyflym, ac a gleif gossot ar varch Arthur yn y dóyvron dyrnaút agheuaúl, hyt pan dygóydassant Arthur ae varch yr llaúr. A phan welsant y brenhin yn syrthaw, abreid vu eu hattal heb torri eu hamot, 10 ac o un vryt kyrchu y Freinc. Ac mal yd oedynt yn torri eu kygreir, nachaf Arthur yn kyuodi yn gyflym wychyr, ac yn drychafel y taryan ac yn kyrchu Frollo. A sefyll yn gyfagos a wnaethant, a neóidyaú dyrnodedu, a llafuryaú pob un ageu^a y gilyd. Ac or díóed Frollo 15 a gauas kyfle; a tharaú Arthur yn y tal a ónaeth. A pheí na ry bylei y cledyf ar vodróyeu y benffestin, ef a vuassei agheuaúl or dyrnaút hónnó.^b A góedy góelet o Arthur y waet yn cochi y taryan ae arueu, ennynu o flamychedic lit ac o óychyr irlloned a oruc. A 20 drycha[fel] Caletfólch ac oe holl nerthoed gossot a oruc, ar helym ar penffestin a phen Frollo a holltes yn deu hanner hyt y dóy yscóyd. Ac or dyrnaút hónnó dygóydaú a wnaeth Frollo, ac ae sodleu maedu y daear,^c a gellóg y eneít gan yr óybyr. A góedy honni hynny 25 dros y lluoed, bryssyaú a oruc y kíótaútwyr, ac agori porth y dinas ae rodi y Arthur.

22. A góedy caffel y uudugolyaeth honno o Arthur, ranu y lu a oruc yn deu hanner. Y neíll ran oe lu a rodes y Hoóel uab Emyr Lydaú, órth vynet y darestóg 30 Góitart tyóyssaúc Peitaú. Ac ynteu ehun a[r] ran arall gantaú y oresgyn y gólatoed ereíll yn eu kylch. Ac yn y

^a MS. ogeu^b MS. honnó.^c MS. daeayar.

Ile y deuth Howel vab Emyr Lydaŵ yr wlat. Ef a gyrchŵys y keyryd ar dinassoed; a Gŵittart gŵedy Ilaŵer o ymladeu yn ofalus a gymhellŵys y ōrhau y Arthur; ac odyna Gŵasgŵin o flam a hayarn a anreithŵys; ae
5 tyŵyssogyon a darestygŵys y Arthur.

23. A gŵedy Iithraŵ naŵ mlyned heibaŵ, a daruot y Arthur oresgyn holl wladoed Freinc ōrth y vedyant ehun, ef a deuth elchŵyl y Baris. Ac yno y dellis lys. Ac yno gŵedy galŵ paŵb or yscolheigon ar Ileygyon,
10 kadarnhau a ōnaeth ansaŵd y teyrnas, a gossot kyfreitheu, a chadarnhau hedŵch dros yr holl teyrnas. Ac yna y rodes ef y Vedwyr y bentrullyat Normandi a Fflandrys. Ac y Gei y bensŵydŵr y rodes ef yr Angiŵ a Pheittaŵ, a Ilaŵer o wladoed ereill yr dylyedogyon ereill
15 a oedynt yn y wassanaethu. Ac odyna gŵedy hedychu a thagnefedu pob Ile or dinassoed ar pobloed uelly, pan yttoed y gŵanŵyn yn dyuot, Arthur a ymhoeles y ynys Prydein.

24. Ac ual yd oed gŵylua y Sulgŵyn yn dyuot, gŵedy
20 y veint uudugolyaetheu hynny o bop Ile, y gyt a diruaŵr leŵenyd ef a vedylyŵys dala Ilys yn ynys Prydein, a gŵisgaŵ y goron am y ben, a gŵahaŵd attaŵ y brenhined ar tyŵyssogyon a oedynt wyr idaŵ o bop Ile a orescynnyssei, ōrth enrydedu gŵylua y Sulgŵyn yn vrenhinaŵl
25 enrydedus, ac y atneŵydu kadarnaf tagnefed y rydunt. A gŵedy menegi ohonaŵ y vedŵl y gyghorwyr ae anŵylt, ef a gauas yn y gyghor dala y lys yg Kaer Lion ar Wysc. Kanys or dinassoed kyvoethockaf oed ac adassaf yr ueint wylua honno. Sef achaŵs oed. Or neill
30 parth yr dinas y redei yr auon uonhedic honno Wysc. Ac ar hyt honno y doynt y brenhined, a delhynt dros y moroed, yn y Ilogeu hyt y dinas. Ac or parth araŵl gŵeirglodyeu a foresti yn y theckau. Ac y gyt a hynny adeiladeu a Ilyssloed brenhinaŵl a oedynt yndi oe myŵn,

a thei eureit, megys nat oed yn y teyrnassoed tref a gynhebyckyt y Rufein o ryodres namyn hi. Ac y gyt a hynny arderchaŵc oed o dŵy eglŵys arbenhic; vn o honunt yn ardyrchafedic yn enryded y Vyl verthyr, a chŵfeint o werydon yn talu molyant y Duŵ yndi yn 5 wastat dyd a nos yn enrydedus urdasseid; arall a oed yn enryded y Aaron kedymdeith y merthyr hŵnnŵ, a chŵfent yn honno a ganonwyr reolaŵdyr. Ac y gyt a hynny y dryded archescobaŵt a phenaf yn ynys Prydein oed. Ac y gyt a hynny arderchaŵc oed o deu cant yscol 10 o athraŵon a doethon, a ed[ne]bydynt kerdetyat y syr ac amryfaelon gelfydodeu ereill. Kanys yn yr amser hŵnnŵ y keffit yndi y seith gelfydyt; a[r] rei hynny drŵy gerdetyat y syr a venegynt y Arthur llaŵer or damweineu a delhynt rac llaŵ. Or achŵysson [hynny] oll y mynnŵys 15 Arthur yno dala llys. Ac odyndy gellŵg kenadeu drŵy amryfaelon teyrnassoed a gŵahaŵd paŵb a orucpŵyt o deyrnassoed Ffreinc ac o amryfaelon ynyssed yr eigaŵn, o[r] a dylyynt dyuot yr llys.

25. Ac ŵrth y wys honno y deuthant yno : Araŵn uab 20 Kynuarch brenhin Yscotlont, Vryen y vraŵt brenhin Reget, Katŵallaŵn llaŵ[h]ir brenhin Gŵyned, Kadŵr llemenic tywyssaŵc Kernyŵ. Tri archescob ynys Prydein : archescob Lundein, ac archescob Kaer Efraŵc, a Dyfric archescop Kaer Lion ar Wysc; a phenaf 25 onadunt oed dan bab Rufein, ac y gyt a hynny eglur oed oe wassanaeth ae uuched; kanys pob kyfryŵ glefyt or a uei ar dyn, ef ae gŵaretei drŵy y wedi. Ac y gyt a hynny ŵynt a deuthant y tyŵyssogyon or dinassoed bonhedic, nyt amgen, Morud iarll Kaer Loyŵ, Meuruc 30 o Gaer Wyragon, Anaraŵt o Amŵythic, Kynuarch iarll Kaer Geint, Arthal o Warwic, Owein o Gaer Leon, Ionathal o Gaer Idor, Cursalem o Gaer Lyr, Gŵallaŵc ap Leenaŵc o Salsbri, Boso o Ryt Ychen. Ac odieithyr

hynny Ilaŕer o wyrda, nyt oed lei eu boned nac eu
teilygdaŭt nor rei hynny, nyt amgen, Dunaŭt Vŕr uab
Pabo post Prydein, Keneu uab Coel, Peredur uab
Elidyr, Grufud uab Vogoet, Rein uab Elaŭt, Edelin
5 vab Keledaŕc, Kyngar uab Bangaŕ, Kynnar Gorbanyon,
Miscoet Cloffaŕc, Run uab Nŕython, Kynuelyn [uab]
Trunyaŕ, Kadeŕl uab Vryen, Kyndelic uab Nŕython.
Ac y gyt a hynny Ilaŕer o wyrda a oed ryhir eu henŕi.
Ac y gyt a hynny or ynyssed yn eu kylch : Gillamŕri
10 brenhin Iwerdon, Melwas brenhin Islont, Doldan brenhin
Gotlont Gŕynw brenhin Orc, Leu uab Kynuarch
brenhin Lychlyn, Echel brenhin Denmarc. Ac o
Ffreinc y deuthant : Hodlyn tywyssaŕc Ruthyn,
Leodgar iarŕl Bŕlŕyn, Bedŕyr pentruŕlyat duc Normandi,
15 Borel o Cenomaŕs, Kei pensŕydŕr duc yr Angiŕ, Gŕittart
o Beittaŕ, ar deudec gogyfarch o Freinc, a Gerein
Garannŕys oc eu blaen yn dywyssaŕc arnadunt, Howel
uab Emyr Lydaŕ brenhin Brytaen Vechan, a Ilaŕer o
ŕyrda a oed darestygedic idaŕ y gyt ar ueint darmerth a
20 chyniret mulyoed a meiryh, megys yd oed dyrys eu
datkanu a ryhir eu hyscriuenu. Ac odieithyr hynny
ny thrigywys un tywyssaŕc y tu hŕn yr Yspaen ny delei
ŕrth y wys honno. Py ryfed oed hynny ? Haelder
Arthur ae glot ae volyant yn ehedec dros y byt a
25 dynassei baŕp yn rŕ[y]medic oe garyat.

26. Ac or diŕed gŕedy ymgynullaŕ paŕb yr gaer ar
ŕylua yn dyuot, yr archescyb a elwit yr Ilys ŕrth wiscaŕ
y goron am ben y brenhin. Ac odyna Dyfric archescob
a gant yr offeren. Kanys yn y archescobty yd oedit
30 yn dala Ilys. Ac or diwed gŕedy gŕisgaŕ y vrenhinaŕl
wisc am y brenhin a theckau y ben o goron y teyrnas ae
deheu or deyrnwialen, ef a ducpŕyt yr eglŕys benaf, ac
or tu deheu ac or tu asseu idaŕ y deu archescob yny
gynhal. Ac y gyt a hynny petŕar brenhin, nyt amgen,

brenhin yr Alban, a brenhin Dyuet, a brenhin Góyned, a brenhin Kernyó, yn heróyd eu breint ac eu dyllyet, yn aróein petóar cledyf eureit noethon yn y vlaen. Ac y gyt a hynny lláer o gófenoed amryfaelon vrdassoed yn eu processio o pop parth yn ol ac ym blaen yn kanu 5 amryfaelon gyóydolaetheu ac organ. Ac or parth arall yd oed y vrenhines yn y brenhinwisc, ac escyb o bop parth¹ yn y dóyn hitheu y eglóys y mynachesseu,² a phedeir góraged y petwar brenhin, a dywedassam ni uchot, yn aróein pedeir clomen³ purwen⁴ yn y blaen yn 10 heróyd eu breint óynteu, ar góraged yn enrydedus gan diruaóir leóenyd yn kerdet yn y hol.⁵ Ac or díóed góedy daruot y processio⁶ ym pob vn or dóy eglóys, kyndecket a chyndigrifet y kenit y kywydolaetheu⁷ ar organ ac na óydynt y marchogyon py le gyntaf y 15 kyrchynt;⁸ namyn yn torfoed pob eilwers y kerdynt y honn yr aóir hon ac yr llall góedy hynny. A pheí treulit y dyd yn góból yn dóywaól wassanaeth, ny magei dim blinder y neb. Ac or díóed góedy daruot yr offereneu ym pob vn or dóy eglóys, y brenhin ar 20 vrenhines a diodassant eu brenhinwisgoed y amdanunt.⁹

27. Ac odynd y brenhin a aeth yr neuad ar góyr oll y gyt ac ef. Ar vrenhines ar góraged oll y gyt a hi¹ y neuad y vrenhines, gan gadó hen gynefaót Tro, pan enrydedynt y góyluaeu maóir, y góyr y gyt ar góyr yn 25 bóyta, ar góraged y gyt ar góraged yn wahanedic. A góedy kyflehau² paóó y³ eisted yn heróyd y deissyfei y deilygtaót, Kei bennsóydóir yn wiskedic o ermynwisc, a mil⁴ y gyt ac ef o vn ryó adurn a hynny⁵ o veibon dylyedogyon, a gychwynassant y wassanaethu or gegin 30 anregyon. Ac or parth arall Bedwyr a mil o veibon

(Ch. 26). 1 idi *add.*, 2 machesseu, 3 colomen, 4 gvynyon, 5 yn ol, 6 proessivn, 7 kywydolyaetheu, 8 a gerdynt, 9 y amdanadunt

¹Ch. 27). 1 hitheu, 2 kyfyavnheu (?) 3 yn, 4 mil o wyr, 5 ac ynteu

góyrda y gyt ac ynteu yn wisgedic o amryuaelon wiscoed yn góassanaethu góirodeu or vedgeŵ. Ac or parth arall yn llys y vrenhines aneirf o amylder góassanaethwyr yn wisgedic o amryfaelon wisgoed yn heróyd eu defaót
 5 yn talu eu góassanaeth yn diwall. Ar petheu hynny ae ryotres pei ascrifenón, gormod o hyt a blinder a ónaón yr ystorya. Kanys ar y veint teilygdaót honno yd oed⁶ ynys Prydein megys y racvlaenei yr holl ynyssed o amylder eur ac aryant ac alafoed dayraól.⁷ A phy
 10 varchaóc bynhac a vynnei⁸ vot yn glotuaór yn llys Arthur, o vn ryó wisc ydaruerynt,⁹ ac o vn ryó arueu, ac o un ryó dyógyat¹⁰ marchogaeth. Y gorderchwraged o vn llió wisgoed ac o un dyógyat¹⁰ yd aruerynt. Ac ny bydei teilóg gan un wreic garu¹¹ vn góir, ony bei y uot
 15 yn brofedic teirgóeith y milóryaeth. Ac uelly dióeirach y góneynt¹² y góraged a góell, ar góyr yn glotuorussach oc eu karyat.

28. Ac or dióed góedy daruot bóyta a chy[ch]wynnu y ar y byrdeu, allan odieithyr y dinas yd aethant y
 20 chóare¹ amryfaylon chwaryeu.² Ac yn y lle marchogyon yn dangos aróydon, megys kyt bydynt³ yn ymlad yn iaón ar y maes. Ar góraged y ar y muroed ar bylcheu yn edrych ar chware.⁴ Ereill yn bóró mein, ereill yn saethu, ereill yn rydec,⁵ ereill yn góare góydbó[y]ll, ereill
 25 yn góare taplas. Ac uelly⁶ dróy bop⁷ kyfryó amryuaelon dychymygeu⁸ góaryeu⁹ treulaó yr hyn a oed yn ol or dyd gan diruaór lebenyd, heb lit a heb gyffro¹⁰ a heb gynhen. A phóy bynhac a vei vudugaól yn y góare, Arthur dróy amlaf rodyon ae henrydedei.¹¹ A góedy treulaó y tri
 30 dieu kyntaf uelly,¹² y petwryd dyd galó paóp a wnaeth-

(Ch. 27.) 6 yr dothoed, 7 aualoed daeravl, 8 vynhei, 9 aruerhynt, 10 diwygyat, 11 karu, 12 ymwneynt

(Ch. 28.) 1 wareu, 2 waryeu, 3 beynt, 4 ar y gvareu, 5 redec, 6 y velly, 7 pop, 8 dychymygyon, 9 a gvaryeu, 10 a heb gyffro *om.*, 11 henrydedhei, 12 y velly

póyt or a oedynt yg góassanaeth, a thalu¹³ y baúp y wassanaeth ae lafur heróyd ual¹⁴ y dyllynt. Ac yna y rodent¹⁵ y dinassoed, ar kestyl, ar tir, ar dayar, ar escobaetheu,¹⁶ ar archescobaetheu,¹⁷ ar manachlogoed, ar amryuaelon urdasseu, megys y góedei y baúp or ae 5 dyliei.¹⁸

29. Ac yna y góρθodes Dyfric archescob y archescobaút ae teilygdaút. Kanys góell oed gantaú bot yn didrifór a buchedu yn y didryf no bot yn archescob. Ac yn y le ynteu y gossodet Dewi¹ eóythy y[r]² brenhin yn 10 archescob yg Kaer Lion ar Wysc.³ Buched hónnú oed agreifft⁴ dayoni⁵ y baúp or a gymerassei y dysc ynteu. Ac yn⁶ lle Samsún⁷ archescob Lydaú dróy anoc Howel⁸ uab Emyr Lydaú y gossodet Teilaú escob⁹ Lan Daf, yr hún a glotuorei y uuched, ae deuodeu da a dangossynt 15 y uot yn órda. Ac odyne escobaút Gaer¹⁰ Vudei y Veugant, ac escobaút Gaer¹⁰ Wynt y Dywan,¹¹ ac escobaút Lincol y Aldelmi.

30. Ac val yd oedynt velly yn llunyaethu pob peth, nachaf deudegwyr aeduet eu hoet, enrydedus y góed, 20 a cheig [o] olyfwyd¹ yn llaú bop vn onadunt yn aróyd eu bot yn genadeu, ac yn kerdet yn araf, ac yn kyfarch góell y Arthur, ac yn y annerch y gan Les amheraúdyr Rufein, ac yn rodi llythy y y laú, ar ymadraúð hónn² yndaú. 25

31. "Les amheraúdyr Rufein yn anuon y Arthuryr hynn a haedóys. Gan enryfedu¹ yn uaór enryfed yó genyf i dy greulonder di athrudannaeth.² Enryfedu³

(Ch. 28). 13 thallu, 14 *om.*, 15 rodet *recte*, 16 escobyathieu, 17 ar archescobaetheu *om.*, 18 y paúb ac y dyliei

(Ch. 29). 1 *in marg.*, 2 yr, 3 arvyse *om.*, 4 agriff, 5 a dayoni, 6 yny, 7 sampsún, 8 hywel, 9 yn escob yn, 10 kaer, 11, dóywan?

(Ch. 30). 1 o oliwyd, 2 ymadrodyon hynny

(Ch. 31). 1 anryfedu, 2 athrudanyaeth, 3 hefyd *add.*

ydŷyf gan goffau y sarhaedeu⁴ a wnaethost di⁵ y Rufein. Ac anheilŷg yŷ genyf nat atwaenost⁶ dy vynet oth dieithyr⁷ dy hun, ac na wydut ac nat yttŷyt⁸ yn medylŷaŷ py veint trymder yŷ gŷneuthur kodyant y sened Rufein, 5 yr honn a ŷdost di⁹ bot yr hoŷŷ vyt yn talu gŷassanaeth idi. Kanys y deyrnget a orchymynŷyt y dalu idi, yr hŷn¹⁰ a gafas Ulkassar a ŷlaŷer o amherodron ereiŷŷ gŷedy ef a chyn no minheu¹¹ drŷy laŷer o amseroed—a hŷnnŷ gan dremygu¹² gorchymyneu kymeint ac vn 10 sened Rufein—a gamryvygeist di¹³ y attal. Ac y gyt a hynny ti a dugost Bŷrgŷyn ac ynyssed yr eigaŷn yn hoŷlaŷŷl, brenhined y rei hynny, hyt tra yttoed Rufeinaŷŷl uedyant yn eu medu, a dallasant teyrnget yr amherodron a vuant kyn no minheu. A chanys or veint sarhaedeu¹⁴ 15 hynny y barnŷys sened Rufein y minheu iaŷn y genhyt ti, ŷrth hynny minheu a ossodaf teruyn ytti yr Aŷst kyntaf yssyd yn dyuot, dyuot ohonat titheu hyt yn Rufein y wneuthur iaŷn or saŷŷl sarhaedeu¹⁴ hynny, ac y diodef y vraŷt a uarnho sened Rufein arnat. Ac ony 20 deuy uelŷy,¹⁵ miui a gyrchaf dy teruynheu.¹⁶ A megys y ranho y clefydeu,¹⁷ mi ae ranaf¹⁸ ac a lafuryaf y dŷyn drachefyn ŷrth sened Rufein.”

32. A gŷedy datkanu y llythyr hŷnnŷ rac bron Arthur ar brenhined ar tywyssogion a oedynt y gyt ac ef, ef 25 ac ŷynt a aethant y gyt hyt yn tŷr y keŷri y gymryt kyghor py beth a ŷnelhynt yn erbyn y kymynediŷeu¹ hynny. Ac ual yd oedynt yn esgynnu² gradeu y tŷr, kadŷr iarŷŷ Kernyŷ megys gŷr ŷlaŷen y uedŷŷl³ a dywaŷt yr ymadraŷd hŷnn : “ Kyn no hynn ofyn a ry fu ranaf i 30 rac goruot o lesged y Brytanyeit o hir hedŷch, a choŷŷi

(Ch. 31). 4 sarahedeu, 5 wnaethosti, 6 atwaenosti, 7 odieithyr, 8 ydŷyt, 9 ŷdosti, 10 hon, 11 thitheu, 12 tremygu, 13 gamryfygeisti, 14 sarahedeu, 15 dohy y velŷy, 16 terfynheu, 17 cledyfeu, 18 kymhellaf

(Ch. 32). 1 kymenediveu, 2 yskynnu, 3 y vedŷŷl *om.*

clot eu milŕyaeth, or honn y buant hŕy eglurach no neb o genedloed y byt yn hollaŕl. Sef achas yŕ. Yn y lle y peitter ac⁴ arueru o arueu, ac aruer or ŕydbŕyll ar daplas a serch gŕraged, nyt oes petrus yna llygru o lesged py beth bynhac a ry fei⁵ o nerth yno a chedernit 5 ac enryded a chlot. Kynys⁶ pump mlyned hayach ar⁷ ethynt yr pan yttym ni yn arueru or ryŕ seguryt hŕnnŕ ar digrifŕch, a heb arueru o diŕyll ymlad. Ac ŕrth hynny Duŕ yr mynu⁸ an rydhau ni or llesged honno a gyffroes gŕyr Rufein yn an herbyn, hyt pan alwem 10 ni an clot ac an milŕyaeth ar y hen gynefaŕt."

33. A gŕedy dyŕedut o Gadŕr yr ymadrodyon hynny a llaŕer o rei ereill, or diwed ŕynt a deuthant yr eisteduaeu. A gŕedy eisted o baŕp yn y le, Arthur a dyŕaŕt ual hynn ŕrthunt: "Vyg kedymdeithon ar rŕyd 15 ac ar dyrys, molyant yr rei hyt hynny¹ ac yn rodi eu² kyghoreu ac eu³ milŕyaeth, ac yr⁴ aŕr honn o vn vryt rodŕch aŕch kyghor, ac yn doeth racvedylyŕch py beth a uo iaŕn y ateb yn erbyn yr attebyon hynn Kanys py beth bynhac⁵ a racvedylyer⁶ yn da yn y blaen y gan 20 doethon, pan del ar ŕeithret, haŕs vyd y diodef. Ac ŕrth hynny haŕs y gallŕn ninheu diodef ryfel gŕyr Rufein, os o gyffredin gyfundeb a chytgyghor yn doeth y racuedylyŕn py wed y gallom ni gŕahanu ac eu ryfel ŕynt. Ar ryfel hŕnnŕ, herŕyd y tebygaf i, nyt 25 maŕr reit yn y ofynhau. Kanys andylyedus y maent hŕy⁷ yn erchi teyrnget o ynys Prydein. Kanys ef a dyŕeit dylu y talu idaŕ ef ŕrth y talu⁸ y Ulkassar⁹ ac y ereill gŕedy hŕnnŕ, a hynny o achas teruysc ac anuundeb¹⁰ y rŕg an hendateu¹¹ ninheu, a dugassant¹² 30

(Ch. 32). 4 o, 5 ryffei, 6 kanys, 7 a, 8 mynnu

(Ch. 33). 1 yr rei a profeis hyt hyn, 2 om., 3 y, 4 ar, 5 bynac, 6 racweler, 7 ŕy, 8 dalu, 9 ulkassar, 10 annundab, 11 hendadeu, 12 ducasant

wyr Rufein yr ynys honn, ac o dreis¹² y gónaethant yn trethaól.¹³ Ac órth hynny py beth bynhac a gaffer dróy na thóyfl na chedernit,¹⁴ nyt o dilyet y kynhellir hónnú. Póy bynhac a dycko treis, peth andlyedus a geis y 5 gynhal. A chanys andlyedus y maent óy yn keissaó teyrnget y genhym ni, yn gynhebic y hynny ninheu a deissyfón teyrnget y gantunt hóy¹⁵ o Rufein, ar kadarnaf ohonom ni kymeret y gan y llall.¹⁶ Kanys or goresgynóys¹⁷ Ulkassar¹⁸ ac amherodron ereill góedy 10 ef ynys Prydein, ac o achas hynny yr aúr honn holi teyrnget ohanei,¹⁹ yn gynhebic y hynny minheu a varnaf dilyu o²⁰ Rufein talu teyrnget y minheu. Kanys vy rieni ynheu gynt a oresgynnassant²¹ Rufein ac ae kynhalassant, nyt amgen, Beli uab Dyfynwal gan 15 ganhorthóy Bran y vraót duc Bórgóyn, góedy crogi petwar góystyl ar hugeint²² o dilyedogyon²³ Ruuein rac bron y gaer, ac ae dalyassant dróy laúer o amseroed. A góedy hynny Custenin mab Elen a Maxen mab Lywelyn—pob vn or rei hynny yn gar agos y mi o 20 gerenhyd,²⁴ ac yn vrenhined arderchaóc o goron ynys Prydein—yr vn góedy y gilyd a gaóssant amherodraeth Rufein. Ac órth hynny pony bernóch chói bot yn iaón y minheu deissyfeit teyrnget o Rufein? O Ffreinc ac or ynyssed ereill ny órthebón ni udunt óy, kany doethant 25 y hamdiffyn, pan y goresgynassam,²⁵ nac oe góarafun. Ac órth hynny ny órthebón ni udunt hóy²⁶ or rei hynny.”

34. A góedy teruynu o Arthur yr ymadraód, Howel¹ uab Emyr Lydaó a órthebaód ym blaen² paób y ymadraód Arthur ual hyn: “Pei³ traethei bop un⁴ ohonom ni⁵ a 30 medylyaó pob peth yn y uedól, ny thebygaf i⁶ gallu

(Ch. 33). 12 treis, 13 treulaó, 14 gaffer a thvyfl a chedernit, 15 vy, 16 teyrnget *add.*, 17 o gverysgynnvy, 18 vlkassar, 19 oheni, 20 wyr *add.*, 21 weryskynassant, 22 hugein, 23 dilyedogyon, 24 gerenyd, 25 gveryscynassam 26 *om.*

(Ch. 34). 1 hywel, 2 ymlaen, 3 bei, 4 bavb, 5 oll *add.*, 6 thybygaf

o neb ohonam ni rodi kyghor gŵerthuaŵrogach⁷ nac attech
 grynoach na doethach nor hŵn a rodes doethineb⁸ yr
 arglŷyd Arthur ehun. Ac ŵrth hynny yr hyn a
 racuedylyaŵd⁹ medŵl doeth anyanaŵl gŵastat,¹⁰ ninheu
 yn hollaŵl moli hŵnnŵ a dylyŵn ae ganmaŵl yn wastat. 5
 Kanys yn herŵyd y dylyet a dyŵedy di, or¹¹ mynny di
 kyrchu Rufein, ny phetrussaf¹² i yd aruerŵn ni or
 uudugolyaeth, hyt tra vom ni yn amdiffyn an rydit,
 hyt tra geissom ni an iaŵn y gan an gelynyon, y peth
 y maent hŵy¹³ yn gam yn y geissaŵ y gennym ninheu. 10
 Kanys pŵy bynhac a geisso dŵyn y ureint ae dylyet gan
 gam y gan arall, teilŵg yŵ idaŵ ynteu kolli y vreint ae
 dylyet. Ac ŵrth hynny kanys gŵyr Rufein yssyd yn
 keissaŵ dŵyn yr einym ni, heb amheu ninheu a dygŵn
 y raddunt¹⁴ yr eidunt, o ryd Duŵ gyfle y ymgyuaruot ac 15
 ŵynt. A llyna ymgyfaruot damunedic yr holl vrytanyeit.
 Lyma daroganneu¹⁵ Sibli yn wir,¹⁶ a¹⁷ dyŵaŵt dyuot o
 genedyl y Brytanyeit tri brenhin a oresgynynt¹⁸
 Rufeinaŵl amherodraeth. Ar deu a ryfu, ac yr¹⁹ aŵr
 hon yd ym yth gaffael titheu yn drydyd,²⁰ yr hŵn y 20
 tyfŵys²¹ blaenŵed Rufeinaŵl enryded.²² Or deu neur
 deryŵ eilenŵi yn amlŵc, megys y dyŵedeist ti,²³ yr eglur
 tyŵyssogyon²⁴ Beli a Chustenin;²⁵ pob un onadunt a
 uuant amherodron yn Rufein. Ac ŵrth hynny bryssya
 titheu²⁶ y gymryt y pe[t]h²⁷ y mae Duŵ yn y rodi itt. 25
 Bryssya y oreskyn²⁸ y peth oe uod yssyd²⁹ yn mynu³⁰
 y oresgyn.²⁸ Bryssya y an hardrychafel³¹ ni oll, hyt
 pan yth ardrychauer titheu. Ac³² ny ochelŵn ninheu
 kymryt gŵelieu ac agheu, or byd reit.³³ A hyt pan

(Ch. 34). 7 gverthuorogach, 8 nor hŵn a racuedylyaŵd racweledic
 doethineb, 9 racwelas, 10 gvastadavr, 11 o, 12 phedrussaf, 13 vy,
 14 dygvn raddunt vy, 15 darogan, 16 yn dyfot yn wir, 17 hi a, 18 weres-
 cynynt, 19 ar, 20 ydym yn kafel y trydyd, 21 yr hŵn yd yttys yn adav,
 22 anryded, 23 dywedeisti, 24 yn eglur y tywyssogyon, 25 chustenhin,
 26 ditheu, 27 peth, 28 werescyn, 29 om., 30 oe vod add., 31 ardrychafel,
 32 om., 33 in add.

geffych ti hynny, minheu ath gedymdeithockaf ti³⁴ a deg mil o varchogyon aruaóc y gyt a mi y achóanegu dy lu."

35. A góedy teruynu o Howel¹ y barabyl, Araón uab
 5 Kynuarch brenhin Prydein a dywaót ual hynn: "Yr pan dechreuaód vy arglóyd i dywedut y ymadraód, ny allaf i² traethu am tauaót y veint lewenyd yssyd ym medól i. Kanys nyt dim gennyf i a rywnaetham³ oymladeu ar yr holl urenhined a oresgynnassam⁴ ni hyt hynn, os
 10 góyr Rufein a góyr Germania dihagant⁵ yn diarueu⁶ y genhym ni, a heb dial arnadunt yr aeruaeu a ónaethant óynteu oc an rieni ni gynt. A chanys⁷ yr aór honn y mae darpar ymgyfaruot ac óynt, lláwen yó genyf; a damunaó yd óyf y dyd yd ymgyfarffom ni ac óynt.
 15 Kanys sychet eu góaet óynt yssyd arnaf i yn gymeint a pheí góelón fynhaón oer⁸ ger vy mron y yfet diaót ohonaei, pan vei arnaf diruaór sychet.⁹ Oia Duó! góyn y uyt a arhoei y dyd hónnó! Melys a welieu genyf i¹⁰ y rei a gymerón i neu y rei a rodón inheu, tra
 20 neóityón an deheuoed y gyt an gelynyon. Ar agheu honno yssyd uelys, yr honn a diodefón yn dial¹¹ uy rieni am kenedyl, ac yn amdiffyn vy rydit, ac yn ardyrchauel¹² an brenhin. Ac órth hynny kyrchón yr hanher góyr¹³ hynny; na safón yn eu kyrchu, hyt pan
 25 orfom ni arnadunt óy gan dóyn eu henryded,¹⁴ yd aruerom¹⁵ ni¹⁶ o laóen uudugolyaeth. Ac y achóaneckau dy lu ditheu minheu a rodaf dóy vil o varchogyon aruaóc heb eu pedyt."¹⁷

36. A góedy daruot y baóp dywedut y peth a vynhynt
 30 yg kylch hynny, adaó a oruc paób nerth, megys y bei y

(Ch. 34). 34 gytymdeithockavn ditheu

(Ch. 35). 1 hvel, 2 allaffi, 3 genhym ar wnaetham, 4 werysgynnassam, 5 diaghant, 6 diaerua, 7 achavs, 8 loyv eglur, 9 ohonaei—sychet *om.*, 10 genhyfi, 11 gvaet *add.*, 12 ardrychafel, 13 yr avr hon yr haner gvyr, 14 hanryded, 15 aruerhom, 16 ni oll, 17 pedyd

allu ae defnyd yn y wassanaeth. Ac yna y kahat o ynys Prydein ehun¹ trugein mil o varchogyon aruaóc, heb deg² mil a adaóssei urenhin Lydaó. Ac ody na brenhined yr ynyssed ereill (kany buassei aruer o varchogyon³) paób onadunt a edeóis pedydgant y saól 5 a ellynt eu kaffel. Sef a gahat or chwech ynys, nyt amgen, Iwerdon ac Islont a Gotlont ac o⁴ Orc a Lychlyn a Denmarc, chóe⁵ ugein mil o pedyt;⁶ ac y gan tyóyssogyon Freinc, nyt amgen, Ruthyn a Phortu a Normandi a Cenoman ar Angió a Pheitaó, petwar ugein 10 mil o uarchogyon. Ac y gan y deudec gogyfarch⁷ y deuthant⁸ y gyt a Gereint deucant⁹ marchaóc a mil o varchogyon aruaóc. A sef oed eiryf hynny oll y gyt, deu cant marchaóc a their mil a phetóar vgein mil a chanmil, heb eu pedyt,⁶ yr hyn nyt oed haód eu gossot 15 yn rif.

37. A gúedy gúelet o Arthur paób yn baraót yn y reit ae wassanaeth, erchi a oruc y baóp bryssyaó y wlat ac ymbaratoi, ac yn erbyn Kalan Aóst bot eu kynadyl oll y gyt ym porth Barberfloí ar tir Lydaó, órth gyrchu 20 Bórgúyn ody no yn erbyn gúyr Freinc. Ac y gyt a hynny menegi a oruc Arthur órth genadeu gúyr Rufein na thalei ef tyrnget udunt hóy¹ o ynys Prydein. Ac nyt yr gúneuthur iaón vdunt or a holynt yd oed ef yn kyrchu Rufein, namyn yr kymell teyrnget idaó ef o 25 Rufein, megys y barnassei ehun y dylu. Ac ar hynny yd aethant y brenhined ar gúyrda paób y ymbaratoi heb vn annot, erbyn yr amser teruynedic a ossodyssit udunt.

38. A gúedy adnabot o Les amheraódyr yr ateb a gaóssei y gan Arthur, dróy gyghor sened Rufein ef a 30

(Ch. 36). 1 *om.*, 2 y deg, 3 varchogaeth, 4 *om. recte*, 5 whe, 6 pedyd
7 gogyfurd, 8 doethant, 9 deudeckant

(Ch. 37). 1 vy

eŷlygŷys kenadeu y wyssyaŷ brenhined y dŷfrein,¹ ac erchi² dyuot ac eu lŷuoed gantunt y gyt ac ef ŷrth oresgyn³ ynys Prydein. Ac yn gyflym yd ymgynull-assant yno Epistrophus⁴ vrenhin Groec,⁵ Mustensar
 5 brenhin⁶ yr Affric, Aliphantina urenhin yr Yspaen, Hirtacus vrenhin Parth, Boctus brenhin Iudiff, Sertor⁷ brenhin⁶ Libia, Serx vrenhin Nuri, Pandrasius brenhin⁶ yr Eifft, Missipia⁸ brenhin⁶ Babilon, Teucer duc Frigia, Euander duc⁶ Siria, Echion o Boeti, Ypolit o Creta,⁹ y
 10 gyt ar tywyssogyon a oedynt darestygedigyon udunt ar gŷyrda. Ac y gyt a hynny o vrdas y senedwyr Les, Kadell, Meuruc, Lepidus, Gaius, Metellus,¹⁰ Octa, Quintus, Miluius, Taculus, Metellus, Quintinus, Gerucius.¹¹ A sef¹² oed eiryf hynny oll y gyt,
 15 canŷr a thrugein mil a phetŷar can mil.

39. A gŷedy ymgyweiraŷ onadunt o bop peth or a vei reit udunt, Kalan Aŷst hŷynt¹ a gymerassant eu hŷnt parth ac ynys Prydein. A phan ŷybu Arthur hynny, ynteu a orchymynŷys lŷywodraeth ynys Prydein y
 20 Vedraŷt y nei uab y chŷaer, ac y Wenhŷyvar vrenhines. Ac ynteu ae lu a gychŷynŷys parth a phorthua² Hamtŷn. A phan gafas y gŷynt gyntaf³ yn y ol, ef a aeth yn y logeu ar y mor.⁴ Ac val yd oed uelly o aneiryf amylder lŷlogeu yn y gylch, ar gŷynt yn rŷyd yn y ol, gan
 25 lebenyd yn rŷygaŷ y⁵ mor, mal am aŷr haner nos, gŷrthrŷm hun a disgynŷys⁶ ar Arthur. Sef y gŷelei drŷy y hun, arth yn ehedec yn yr aŷyr; murmur hŷnnŷ ae odŷrd a lanwei y traetheu o ofyn ac aruthred. Ac y ŷrth y gorlleŷin y gŷelei aruthyr⁷ dreic yn ehedec, ac o

(Ch. 38). 1 dvyrein *recte*, 2 ac y erchi vdunt, 3 wereskyn, 4 epitrophus 5 goroeec, 6 vrenhin, 7 settor, 8 mesipia, 9 greta, 10 metelus, 11 *For* Quintus Jerucius A has Quintus milnius katulus metelus Quintus cerutius (?), 12 Ac ysef

(Ch. 39). 1 vynt, 2 phorth, 3 kyntaf, 4 ar y mor *om.*, 5 *om.*, 6 dygvydvys, 7 arthur

egglurder y llygeit yn goleuhau yr holl wlat. A phob vn or rei hynny a welei yn ymgyrchu, ac yn ymlad yn irat ac yn greulaón. Ac or diwed y gŵelei y racdyŵededic dreic yn kyrchu yr arth, ac ae thanaól anadyl yn y losgi, ac yn y vŵrŵ yn llosgedic yn y dayar. A 5 gŵedy duhunaó o Arthur, ef a datkanaó y weledigaeth⁸ yr gŵyrda a o[e]dynt⁹ yn y gylch. Ac ŵynt gan y dehogyl a dyŵedassant mae¹⁰ Arthur a arŵydockaei y dreic, ar arth a arŵydockaei y kaŵr a ymladei ac ef, ar ymlad a welei y rydunt a arŵydockaei yr ymlad a vydei¹¹ 10 y rydaó ef ar kaŵr, ar uudugolyaeth a damweinhei¹² y Arthur or kaŵr. Ac amgen no hynny y tebygei¹³ Arthur ehun uot y dehogyl. Kanys ef a dybygei y mae oe achaós ef ar amheraótyr¹⁴ y gŵelei ef y v Reidŵyt. A gŵedy rydec y nos, or diŵed pan yttoed gŵaŵr dyd yn 15 cochi tranoeth,¹⁵ ŵynt a disgynnassant ym porthua¹⁶ Barberflŵy yn Llydaó. Ac yn y lle tynu¹⁷ pebylleu a wnaethant, ac yno aros brenhined yr ynyssed¹⁸ ar gŵladoed ac eu llw atunt.

40. A gŵedy ymgynullaó paó y gyt or yd oedynt yn 20 aros, Arthur a gychŵynŵys odyo hyt yn Aŵgustudŵm, y lle y tybygei bot yr amheraódyr ae lu yn dyuot. A gŵedy y dyuot hyt ar lann yr Avon Wenn ym Bŵrgŵyn, ef a venegit idaó bot yr amheraódyr gŵedy pebyllaó nyt oed bell odyo, a chymeint o luoed gantaó ac y dywedit 25 nat oed neb a llei gŵrthŵynebu idaó. Ac yr hynny eissoes ny chynhyruaó Arthur dim, namyn gossot y bebylleu ae luesteu ar lann yr auon, megys y gallei yn rŵyd ac yn ehang llunyaethu y lu, or bei reit idaó, yn y lle hŵnnó. Ac odyo yd anuones Arthur Boso o Ryt 30 Ychen a Gŵal[ch]mei uab Gŵyar a Gereint Garanŵys hyt

(Ch. 39). 8 v Reidvyt, 9 oed, 10 y mae, 11 vei, 12 damweinei, 13 tybygei, 14 amheravdyr, 15 dranoeth, 16 ymhorthua, 17 tannu 18 ynyssod

ar amheraódyr Rufein, y erchi idaó mynet o teruynneu Freinc, neu tranoeth rodi kat ar uaes y Arthur, y wybot pŵy oreu onadunt a dyliei Ffreinc. Ac annoc a ónaeth jeuentit llys Arthur y Walchmei góneuthur górtgassed 5 yn llys yr amheraódyr, megys y gellynt gaffel gosgymonn y ymgyuaruot a góyr Rufein.

41. Ac odyne y trywyr hynny a gerdassant at yr amheraódyr, ac a archassant idaó mynet ymeith o Ffreinc, neu ynteu trannoeth rodi kat ar uaes y Arthur. Ac ual 10 yd oed yr amheraódyr yn dyóedut nat mynet ohonei a dyliei, namyn dyuot oe hamdiffyn ac y llyóyaó, nachaf Quintinus nei yr amheraódyr yn dywedut bot yn hóy gorhoffed a bocsach y Brytanyeit noc eu gallu ac eu gleóder, a bot yn hóy eu tauodeu noc eu clefydeu. 15 Ac órth hynny llityaó a oruc Góalchmei, a thynnu cledyf a llad y benn ger bronn y ewythyr. Ac yn y lle ar hynt kaffel eu meirych ac ymtynnu or llys ef ae gedym[d]eithon, ar Rufeinwyr ar veirych ac ar traet yn eu hymlit y geissaó dial y gŵr arnadunt oc eu holl ynni. 20 Ac ual yd oed vn or Rufeinwyr yn ymordiwes a Gereint Garanóys, ef a troes arnaó, ac a gleif ae góant tróy y holl arueu a thróydaó ehun, yny vyd yr llaór y ar y varch yn varó. Ac yna blyghau a oruc Boso o Ryt Ychen, a throiy varch a oruc, ar kyntaf a gyvaruu ac ef, ef a ossodes 25 arnaó yn y vogel, ac a rodes dyrnaót agheuaól idaó, a chymell arnaó ymadaó ae varch ac ymadassu ar dayar. Ac ar hynny nachaf Marell Mut senedór oe holl ynni yn keissaó dial Qóintilian ac yn ymordiwes a Góalchmei yn y ol ac yn mynnu y dala, pan ymchoelaó Góalchmei 30 arnaó yn gyflym, ac a chledyf llad y benn yn gyfuch ae dóy yscóyd; ac y gyt a hynny gorchymun idaó, pan elhei y uffern, menegi y Góintinal, yr hónn a ladassei ef yn y pebyll, bot yn amyl gan y Brytanyeit y ryó or hoffter hónnó. Ac odyne ymóascu ae gedymdeithon

a oruc Góalchmei ac eu hannoc, a llad o bop un ōr; ar Rufeinwyr ar gŵeŵyr ac ar clefydeu yn eu fustaŵ, ac ny ellynt nac eu dala nac eu bŵrŵ. Ac ual yd oedynt geir llaŵ coet a oed yn agos udunt, ar Rufeinwyr yn eu herlit yn lut, nachaf chwe mil or Brytanyeit yn dyuot or coet 5 yn borth yr tywyssogyon a oedynt ar ffo, ac ar hynt yn dangos yr ysparduneu yr meirych, ac yn llanŵ yr aŵyr o lefein a dodi eu taryaneu ar eu bronnoed ac yn deissyfyt kyrchu y Rufeinwyr ac yn y lle eu kymell ar ffo, ac o vn vryt eu herlit, a bŵrŵ rei onadunt yr llaŵr, a dala ereiŵ, 10 a llad ereiŵ.

42. A gŵedy menegi hynny y Petrius senedŵr, ef a gymerth degmil y gyt ac ef, a bryssyaŵ yn ganhorthŵy y gedymdeithon,¹ ac yn y lle kymell y Brytanyeit ar fo yr coet y dathoedynt ohonaŵ. Ac eissoes nyt heb 15 wneuthur diruaŵr gollet yr Rufeinwyr. Kanys y Brytanyeit, kyt foynt, pan geffynt adŵyeu kyfig a lleoed dyrys, aerua uaŵr a ōneynt or Rufeinwyr. Ac ual yd yttoedynt hŵy yn ymladar y wed honno, nachaf Hydeir uab Mut a phump mil y gyt ac ef yn dyuot yn ganhorthŵy 20 yr Brytanyeit. Ac yn y lle ymchoelut a wnaethant; ar rei a oedynt yn dangos eu kefneu ar ffo yr aŵr honno, yn y lle yd oedynt yn dangos eu bronnoed ac yn rodi gŵrolyon dyrnodeu bop eilwers yr Rufeinwyr, ar Brytanyeit oc eu holl dihwyt yn damunaŵ milŵryaeth. 25 Ac ny didorynt py damŵein y dygŵydynt yndaŵ, hyt tra gynhelynt eu clot ym milŵryaeth, megys y dechreuysynt. Ar Rufeinŵyr kymhennach y gŵneynt ōy; kanys Petrius megys tyŵyssaŵc da ae dysgei ōynt yn doeth gŵers y gyrchu gŵers araŵ y ffo, megys y gŵelei yn dygrynoi 30 udunt. Ac uelly y gŵneynt golledeu maŵr yr Brytanyeit.

43. A phan welas Boso o Ryt Ychen hynny, galŵ a oruc attaŵ laŵer or Brytanyeit gleŵaf a ōydat ar neiŵtu,

1. MS. gedymdeithon

- a dyédut ŵrthunt ual hyn : “ Dioer,” heb ef, “ kanys heb wybot y an brenhin y dechreuassam ni yr ymlad hŵnn, reit oed yn ninheu ymoglyt rac an dygŵydaŵ yn y¹ ran waethaf or ymlad. Ac os uelly y dygŵydŵn, 5 kollet maŵr oc an marchogyon a gollŵn, ac y gyt a hynny an brenhin a dygŵn ar gyffro ac irlloned ŵrthym. Ac ŵrth hynny gelŵch aŵch gleŵder attaŵch, a chanlynŵch vinheu drŵy vydinoed y Rufeinwyr. Ac o kanhorthŵya an tyghetuenneu ni, ae llad Petrius ae dala ni a orvydŵn.”
- 10 44. Ac ar hynny dangos yr ysparduneu yr meiry ch a orugant, a thrŵy vydinoed y marchogyon o ebrŵyd ruthur mynet drostunt hyt y lle yd oed Petrius yn dysgu y gedymdeithon. Ac yn gyflym Boso a gyrchaŵd Petrius a meglyt yndaŵ herŵyd y vynŵgyl a, megys y 15 racdyŵedassei, dygŵydaŵ y gyt ac ef yr llaŵr. Ac ŵrth hynny ymgynullaŵ a ŵneynt y Rufeinwyr y geissaŵ y ellŵg y gan y elynyon. Ac or parth arall yd ympentyrrynt y Brytanyeit yn borth y Voso o Ryt Ychen. Ac yna y clyŵit y lleuein ar gorderi; yna yd oed yr aerua diruaŵr 20 o bop parth, hyt tra ytoedynt y Rufeinwyr yn keissaŵ rydhau eu tyŵyssaŵc, ar Brytanyeit yn y attal. Ac yna y gellit gŵybot pŵy oreu a digonei a gŵayŵ, pŵy oreu a saetheu, pŵy oreu a chledyf. Ac or diwed y Brytanyeit gan teŵhau eu bydinoed a dugant eu ruthur ar 25 karcharoryon gantunt drŵy vydinoed y Rufeinŵyr, hyt pan vydynt ym perued kedernit eu hymlad ehunein a Phetriusgantunt. Ac yn y lle ymchoelut ar yr Rufeinwyr ymdieuit oc eu tywyssaŵc ac or ran vŵyaf yn ŵanach ac yn ŵasgaredigach dangos eu kefnau a orugant ŵrth ffo. 30 Ac ŵrth hynny estŵg gantunt a ŵnaeth y Brytanyeit, ac eu llad ac eu hyspeilaŵ, ac erlit y rei a ffoynt, a dala llaŵer or rei a damunynt y eu dangos yr brenhin. Ac or

diwed gŵedy gŵneuthur llaber o berigleu a drŵc onadunt, y Brytanyeit ŷynt[eu] a ymchoelassant y eu pebylleu ar karcharoryon ac ar yspeileu gantunt. A chan leŷenyd ŷynt a dangossant Petrius ar karcharoryon ereill y gyt ac ef y Arthur. Ac ynteu a diolches udunt gan diruaŵr 5 leŷenyd eu llafur ac eu gŵassanaeth yn y aŵssen ef, gan adaŵ achŵaneckau eu henryded ac eu kyuoeth am eu milŵryaeth ac eu molyant. Ac yna yd erchis Arthur mynet ar carcharoryon hyt ym Paris y eu kadŵ, tra gymerit kyghor amdanunt. Ac yd erchis Arthur y 10 Gadŵr iarll Kernyŵ a Bedwyr a Rickart a Bosel ac eu teuluoed y gyt ac ŷynteu eu hebrŵg, hyt pan elhynt yn diogel, rac ofyn tŵyll y Rufeinwyr.

45. Ar Rufeinwyr y nos hono, gŵedy caffel onadunt gŵybot y darpar hŵnnŵ, a etholassant pymtheg mil o wyr 15 aruaŵc ac ae gellygassant hyt nos y ragot y fford y tebygynt eu mynet trannoeth, y geissaŵ rydhau eu karcharoryon. Ac yn tyŵyssogyon ar yr rei hynny y gossodet Ultei a Chadell a Chwintus senedŵr ac Evander vrenhin Siria a Sertor vrenhin Libia. Ar rei hynny 20 oll a gymerasant eu hynt, hyt pan gaŵssant y lle a vei adas gantunt y lechu, ac yno aros y dyd arnadunt.

46. Ar bore drannoeth kymryt eu fford a wnaeth y Brytanyeit ac eu karcharoryon parth a Pharis. Ac val yd oedynt yn dyuot yn agos yr lle yd oed y pyt y gan 25 eu gelynyon arnadunt, ac ŷynteu heb wybot dim or vrat nae thybyaŵ, yn dirybud eu kyrchu a oruc y Rufeinwyr, a dechreu eu gŵaskaru a mynet drostunt. Ac eissoes, kyt kyrchit y Brytanyeit yn dirybud, ny chahat yn diaruot, namyn yn ŵraŵl gŵrthŵynebu y eu gelynyon. 30 A rei a dodassant y gadŵ y karcharoryon, ac ereill yn vydinoed y ymlad. Ar vydin a ossodassant y gadŵ y carcharoryon a orchmynnassant y Rickert a Bedwyr. A thywyssogaeth y rei ereill a orchmynnŵyt y Gadŵr

iarll Kernyó, a Borel yn gyttywyssaó idaó. Ar Rufeinwyr kyrchu a wneynt heb geissaó na llunyeithaó eu góyr nae bydinaó, namyn oc eu ho llafur keissaó góneuthur aerua or Brytanyeit, hyt tra yttoedynt óynteu
 5 yn bydinaó eu góyr ac yn eu hamdiffyn ehunein. Ac órth hynny gan eu góanhau yn ormod óynt yn dybryt a gollassynt eu karcharoryon, pei na danuonei eu tyghetuen vdunt damunedic ganhorthóy ar vrys. Kanys Góittart iarll Peittaó, góedy góybot y túyll hónnó, a deuth a their
 10 mil gantaó. Ac or diwed gan nerth Duó ar kanhorthóy hónnó y Brytanyeit a oruant, ac a talyssant eu haerua yr túyllwyr. Ac eissoes yn y gyfranc kyntaf y collasant lawer. Kanys yna y collasant yr arderchaó tywyssaó Borel o Cenoman; yn kyuaruot ac Euander vrenhin Siria
 15 yn vrathedic gan y waé y dygóydóys. Yna y kollasant hefyt petóar góyr bonhedigyon, nyt amgen, Hirlas o Pirón a Meuruc o Gaer Geint ac Alidó o Dindagól a Hir uab Hydeir. Nyt oed haó kaffel góyr leóach nor rei hynny. Ac yr hynny ny cho llasant y Brytanyeit
 20 eu glewder,¹ namyn oc eu llauur kadó eu karcharoryon. Ac or diwed ny allyssant y Rufeinwyr diodef eu ruthur, namyn yn gyflym adaó y maes a ffo parth ac eu pebylleu, ar Brytanyeit yn eu herlit ac yn góneuthur aerua onadunt. Ac ny pheidassant yn eu dala ac yn eu llad,
 25 hyt pan ladassant Vltei a Chadell senedór ac Evander vrenhin Siria. A góedy caffel or Brytanyeit y vudugolyaeth honno, óynt a anuonassant y karcharoryon hyt ym Paris. Ar rei a dalyassant o newyd, óynt ae hym[ch]oelassant ar Arthur eu brenhin oe dangos, gan
 30 adaó gobeith ho ll uudugolyaeth idaó; kanys nifer mor vychan a hónnó a geóssynt uudugolyaeth ar y saól elynyon hynny.

1. MS. gleuder

47. A gŵedy gŵelet o Les amheraŵtyr Rufein meint y gollet ar dechreu y ryfel, trŵm a thrist uu gantaŵ. A medylŷaŵ a oruc peidaŵ ae darpar am ymlad ac Arthur a mynet y dinas Aŵuarn y aros porth o newyd attaŵ y gan Leo amheraŵdyr. A gwedy caffel o honaŵ hynny 5 yn y gyghor, y nos honno ef a aeth hyt yn Legris. A gŵedy menegi hynny y Arthur, ynteu a raculaenŵys y fford ef. Ar nos honno, gan adaŵ y dinas ar y llaŵ asseu idaŵ, ef a aeth hyt y myŵn dyffryn y fford y kerdei Les amheraŵdyr ae lu. Ac yno y mynŵys ef bydinaŵ y 10 wyr. Ac ef a erchis y Vorud iarll Kaer Loyŵ kymryt attaŵ lleg o wyr a mynet ar neilltu yg gŵersyll, a phan welei uot yn reit ŵrthunt, dyfot yn ganhorthŵy. Ac odyna y nifer oŵl y am hynny a ranŵys yn naŵ bydin, ac ym pob bydin or naŵ chwe gŵyr a chwe ugeint a chwe 15 chant a chwe mil, ar rei hynny yn gyweir o bop arueu, ar rann o bop bydin yn uarchogyon ar rann araŵl yn bedyt, a thywyssogyon y dyscu pob bydin yn y blaen. Ac yr vydingyntaf y rodet Araŵn uab Kynuarch a Chadŵr iarll Kernyŵ, vn yn yr anher deheu ar llaŵl yn yr anher 20 asseu. Ac yr vydin araŵl y rodet Gereint Garanŵys a Boso o Ryt Ychen. Ac yr dryded y rodet Echel vrenhin Denmarc a lLeu uab Kynuarch brenhin lLychlyn. Ac yr bedwared y rodet Howel uab Emyr lLydaŵ a Gŵalchmei uab Gŵyar, deu nei y Arthur. Ac yn ol y pedeir hynny 25 y gossodet pedeir bydin ereill drae kefyn ŵynteu. Ac yr gyntaf or rei hynny y rodet Kei bensŵydwr a Bedwyr bentrullyat. Ac yr nessaf idi y rodet Hodlyn iarll Ruthyn a Gŵittart iarll Peittaŵ; ac yr tryded Owein o Gaer Leon a Ionathal o Gaer Weir; ac yr petwared 30 Vryen Vadon a Chursalem o Gaer Geint. Ac Arthur ehun a etholes¹ lleg idaŵ o varchogyon aruaŵc o

1. MS. ae otholes

chwe gŷyr a chwe ugeint a chwe chant a chŷe mil. A rac
bron Arthur sefyll y dreic eureit, yr honn a oed yn lle arŷyd
idaŷ, megys y gellynt y gŷyr blin ar rei brathedic, pan
gymhellei eu hagen¹ udunt, ffo dan yr arŷyd honno
5 megys y gastell diogel.

48. A gŷedy llunyaethu paŷb yn y ansaŷd, Arthur a
dywaŷt val hynn ŷrth y varchogyon: "Vyg kytuar-
chogyon kytdiodeuedic ymi,² chŷi a ŷnaethaŷch ynys
Prydein yn arglŷydes ar dec teyrnas ar hugeint; y aŷch
10 deŷred chŷi ac y aŷch molyant y kytdiolchaf ynheu
hynny, y molyant nyt yttyŷ yn pallu nac yn dyffygyaŷ,
namyn yn kynydu. Kyt ry foch chŷi ys pump mlyned
yn arueru o seguryt heb arueru o arueu a milŷryaeth, yr
hynny eissoes ny chollyssaŷch aŷch anyanaŷl dayoni,
15 namyn yn wastat parhau yn ach bonhedic dayoni.
Kanys y Rufeinwyr a gymellassaŷch ar ffo, y rei a oed
oc eu syberŷyt yn keissaŷ dŷyn aŷch rydit y gennŷch,
ac yn vŷy eu nifer nor einym ni. Ac ny allasant sefyll
yn aŷch erbyn, namyn yn dybryt ffo gan achub y dinas
20 hŷnn. Ac yr aŷr honn y doant o hŷnnŷ drŷy y dyffryn
hŷnn y gyrchu Aŷuarn. Ac y am hynn yma y gellŷch
chŷitheu eu kaffel ŷynt yn dirybud ac eu llad megys
deueit. Kanys gŷyr y dŷyrein a debygant³ bot llesked
ynaŷch chŷi, pan geissynt gŷneuthur aŷch gŷlat yn
25 trethaŷl udunt a chwitheu yn geith udunt. Pony
wybuant ŷy py ryŷ ymladeu a dyborthassaŷch chŷi y wyr
Lychlyn a Denmarc ac y tywyssogyon Freinc, y rei
a oreskynassaŷch chŷi, ac a rydhayssaŷch y ŷrth eu
harglŷydiaeth waratŷydus ŷy? Ac ŷrth hynny, kan
30 gorfuam ni yn yr ymladeu kadarnaf hynny, heb amheu
ni a orfydŷn yn yr ymladeu yscaŷn hynn, os o vn
dihewyt ac o vn vryt y llafuryŷn y gyŷarsagu yr hanner

1. MS. hagen

2 MS. yni

3 leg. debygnt

gŷyr hynn. Py veint o enryded a medyant a chyfoeth a geiff paŷb ohonaŷch chŷi, os megys kytvarchogyon ffydlaŷn yd ufudheŷch chŷi ym gorchymynn ynheu? Kanys gŷedy gorffom ni arnadunt, ni a gyrchŷn Rufein, a ni a gaffŷn y medu hi. Ac velly keffŷch yr eur ar aryant 5 ar llysoed ar tired ar keŷtyll ar dinassoed; ac eu holl gyuoeth a geffŷch.” Ac val yd oed yn dyŷedut hynny ŷrthunt, paŷb o vn eir a gadarnassant bot yn gynt y diodefynt ageu noc yd ymedeŷynt ac ef, tra vei ef vyŷb or blaen. 10

49. A gŷedy gŷybot or amheraŷdyr y vrat yd oedit yn y darparu idaŷ, nyt ffo a oruc ef megys y darparyssei, namyn galŷ y leŷder attaŷ a chyrchu y dyffryn hŷnnŷ ar eu tor. A galŷ y tyŷyssogyon attaŷ a dywedut ŷrthunt val hyn: “Tadeu enrydedus o arglŷydiaeth, or rei y 15 dylyir kynal teyrnassoed y dŷyrein¹ ar gorlleŷin yn darestygedic vdunt, koffeŷch ych hendadeu, y rei yr gorescyn eu gelynyon ny ochelynt ellŷg eu priaŷt waet ehunein, namyn adaŷ agreiff molyant yr rei a delei gŷedy ŷynt. Ac velly yn vynyeh y goruydynt. A chan 20 oruot y gochelynt agheu, kanys ny daŷ y neb namyn yr neb y gŷelho Duŷ, ar ansaŷd y mynho Duŷ, ar amser y mynho. Ac ŷrth hynny yd achŷaneckeynt hŷy gyfoeth Rufein ac eu molyant hŷy ac eu clot ac eu hadfŷynder ac eu haelder. Ac o hynny y dyrchefynt ŷynt ac eu 25 harglŷydiaeth ac eu hetuedyon ar yr holl vyt. Ac ŷrth hynny gan damunaŷ kyffroi ynaŷch chwitheu y kyfryŷ hŷnnŷ yd anogaf i hyt pan alŷoch chŷi attaŷch aŷch anyanaŷl dayoni, a hyt pan safoch yndi gan gyrchu aŷch gelynyon yssyd yn aŷch aros yn y dyffryn hŷnn 30 gan deissyfyt y gennŷch aŷch dylyet. Ac na thebygŷch y mae rac eu hofyn ŷy y kyrcheis i y dinas hŷnn, namyn

1. MS. dŷyfrein

o tebygu an herlit ni ohonunt hŷy, ac yn deissyfyt kaffel ohonam aerua diruaŵr eu meint ohonunt. A chanys yn amgen y gŷnaethant hŷy noc y tebygassŷn i, gŷnaŷn ninheu yn amgen noc y tebygant ŷynteu. Deisyfŷn 5 ŷynt, ac yn leŷ kyrchŷn ŷynt. A chyt gorffont, diodefŷn ni yn da y rythur gyntaf y gantunt; a velly heb amheu ni a oruydŷn. Kanys y neb a safo yn da yn y rythur gyntaf, mynych yŷ y vynet gan uudugolyaeth yn llaber o ymladeu."

- 10 50. A gŷedy daruot idaŷ teruynu yr ymadraŷd hŷnnŷ a llaber o rei ereill, paŷb o vn dihewyt a rodassant eu dŷylaŷ gan tygu nat ymedewynt ac ef; ac ar vrys gwisgaŷ amdanunt eu harueu ac adaŷ Legrys a chyrchu y dyffryn, y lle yd oed Arthur gŷedy llunyaethu y 15 vydinoed. Ac yna gossot a ŷnaethant hŷynteu drŷy deudec bydin o varchogyon a phedyt yn herŷyd Rufeinaŷl deuaŷt o chwe gŷyr a thrugeint a chwe chant a chŷe mil ym pop bydin; ac ym pop vn ohonunt llyŷodyr, hyt pan vei o dysc hŷnnŷ y kyrchynt ac y 20 kilynt, pan vei dylyedus udunt, ac y gŷrthŷyneynt y eu gelynyon. Ac y vn or bydinoed y rodes¹ Les. Kadell senedŷr o Rufein ac Aliphantina brenhin yr Yspaen, ac yr eil Hirtacus brenhin Parth a Meuruc senedŷr, ac yr tryded Bocus brenhin Nidif a Ganis 25 senedŷr, yr bedwared Qŷintus a Myrr senedŷr. Ar pedeir hynny a rodet yn y blaen. Ac yn ol y pedeir hynny y dodet pedeir ereill. Ac y vn or rei hynny y rodet Serx brenhin Ituri, ac yr eil Polites duc Ffrigia, yr tryded Pandrasius brenhin yr Eift, yr pedŷared duc 30 Bitinia. Ac yn ol y rei hynny pedeir bydin ereill. Ac y vn ohonunt y rodet Qŷintus Carucius, ac yr eil iarll Lelli Hosti, yr tryded Sulpius, yr pedŷared Marius

senedŵr. Ac ynteu yr amheraŵtyr hŵnt ac yma, yn annoc y wyr ac yn eu dysgu py wed yd ymledynt. Ac ym perued y llu yd erchis ef sefyll yn gadarn eryr eureit, yr hŵnn a oed yn lle arŵyd idaŵ, ac erchi y baŵp or a ōehenit y ōrth y vydin, gyrchu yno.

5

51. Ac or diŵed gŵedy sefyll paŵb yn erbyn y gilyd onadunt y Brytanyeit or ne[i]ll parth ar Rufeinwyr or parth araŵ, pan glyŵssant sein yr arŵydon, y vydin, yd oed brenhin yr Yspaen ae gedymdeith yny llywyaŵ, ymgyuarfot a orugant a bydin Araŵn uab Kynuarch a Chadŵr 10 iarŵ Kernyŵ, a hynny yn wychyr ac yn leŵ. Ac eissoes ny allyssant nae thorri nae gŵasgaru. Ac ual yd oedynt uelly yn ymlad yn dywal ac yn wychyr, nachaf Gereint Garanŵys a Boso o Ryt Ychen ac eu bydin yn eu kyrchu yn deissyfyt o rydec eu meirych, ac yn tyllu eu gelynyon 15 ac yn mynet drostunt, hyt pan gyfarfuant a bydin brenhin Parth, yr honn a yttoed yn kyrchu yn erbyn bydin Echel brenhin Denmarc a Leu vab Kynuarch brenhin Lychlyn. Ac yna heb vn gohir o bop parth ymgymysgu a ōnaethant y bydinoed, a mynet paŵb dros 20 y gilyd onadunt; ac aerua diruaŵr y meint o bop parth, ar lleuein ar gorderi yn llanŵ yr aŵyr o son; ar rei brathedic yn maedu y dayar ac ae penneu ac eu sodleu, a thrŵy eu gŵaet yn terfynu eu buched. Ac eissoes y kollet kyntaf a deuth yr Brytanyeit. Kanys Bedwyr a 25 las, a Chei a vrathŵyt yn agheuaŵl. Kanys pan ymgyfarvu Vedwyr a brenhin Nidif, y brathŵyt a gleif yny dygŵydŵys. A hyt tra yttoed Gei yn keissaŵ dial Bedwyr, ym perued kat brenhin Nidif y brathŵyt ynteu. Ac eissoes o defawt ¹ marchaŵc da, ar ystondard a oed 30 yn y laŵ gan lad a gŵasgaru y elynyon, agori fford idaŵ a oruc; ac ae vydin gantaŵ yn gyfan ef a doeth hyt ym

- plith y wyr ehunan, pei nar gyfarffei ac ef vydin brenhin Libia. Honno a gasgaróys y vydin ef yn hollaól, ac ynteu a ffoes a chorff Bedóyr gantaól hyt y dan y dragon eureit. Ac yna py veint o góynuan a oed gan wyr Normandi,
- 5 pan welsant gorff eu tyóyssaólc yn vrióedic or saól welioed hynny? Py veint góynuan a óneynt wyr yr Angió órth welet góelieu Kei eu tyóyssaólc, pei kaffei neb enkyt y góynaól y gilyd gan y amdiffyn ehunan yg kyfróg y bydinoed góætlyt?
- 10 52. Ac órth hynny Hirlas nei Bedwyr yn gyffroedic o agheu Bedwyr a gymerth a gyt ac ef trychant marchaólc, a megys baed koet tróy blith lláser o gón kyrchu dróy blith y elynaól vydinoed yr lle y góelei aróyd brenhin Nidif, heb didarbot py beth a damóeinei idaól gan gaffel
- 15 dial y eóythy ohonaól. Ac or díóed ef a gafas dyuot hyt y lle yd oed vrenhin Nidif, ac ae kymerth o blith y vydin, ac ae duc gantaól hyt y lle yd oed gorff Bedwyr, ac yno y dryllyaól yn drylleu man. Ac odynd goraló ar y gedymdeithon, a chan eu hannoc kyrchu eu
- 20 ge ynyon yn vynyach, megys gan atnewydu eu nerth, hyt pan yttoedynt eu gelynyon yn ofnaólc ac eu callonoed yn crynu. Ac y gyt a hynny kyóreinach y kyrchynt y Brytanyeit oe dysc ynteu, a chreulonach y góneynt aerua. Ac órth hynny grym ac angerd oe annoc ef a
- 25 gymerassant y Brytanyeit, a dóyn ruthur y eu gelynyon; ac o bop parth udunt diruaólc aerua a orucpóyt. Y Rufeinwyr yna y gyt ac anciryf o vilyoed y syrthassant. Yna y llas Aliphant vrenhi[n] yr Yspæen, a Misipia vrenhin Babilon, a Chóintus Miluius, a Marius Lepidus
- 30 senedór. Ac o parth y Brytanyeit y syrthóys Hodlyn iarll Ruthun, a Leodogar iarll Bolóyn, a thri thyóyssaólc ereill o ynys Prydein, nyt amgen, Cursalem o Gaer Geint, a Góallaólc vab Lywynaólc o Salsbri, a Vryen o Gaer Vadon. Ac órth hynny góahanu a ónaethant y bydinoed

yd oedynt yn y llywyaó, ac enkil drachefyn hyt ar y
 vydin yd oed Howel uab Emyr Lydaó a Góalchmei uab
 Góyar yn y llywyaó. A phan welas y góyr hynny eu
 kedymdeithon yn ffo, enynu o lit megys fflam yn enynu
 godeith, gan aló y rei a oedynt ar ffo a chyrchu eu 5
 gelynyon. A chymell ar ffo y rei a oedynt yn eu herlit
 óynteu kyn no hynny gan eu bóró ac eu llad, a góneuthur
 aerua heb orfoóys onadunt, hyt pan deuthant hyt ar
 vydin yr amheraódyr.

53. A phan welas yr amheraódyr yr aerua oe wyr, 10
 bryssyaó a oruc yn borth udunt. Ac yna y gónaethpóyt
 y Brytanyeit yn veiró; kanys Kynuarch tyóyssaó
 Trigeri a dóy vil y gyt ac ef a las yna. Ac yna y llas or
 parth araíl trywyr, nyt amgen, Rigyfarch a Bolconi a
 Laóin o Votlan. A pheí bydynt tywyssogyon teyrnassoed, 15
 yr oessoed a delhynt gof hyt vraót ac a enrydedynt
 eu molyant ac eu clot. Ac eissoes póy bynhac
 a gyfarffei a Hoóel neu a Góalchmei oc eu gelynyon,
 ny diagei ae eneit gantaó. A góedy eu dyuot, megys
 y dywespóyt uchot, hyt ym plith bydin yr amheraódyr, 20
 yn damgylchedic oc eu gelynyon y syrthassant y tryóyr
 hynny. Ac órth hynny Howel a Góalchmei, y rei ny
 magyssit yn yr oessoed kyn noc óynt neb well noc óynt,
 pan welsant yr aerua oc eu kedymdeithon, yn óychyr y
 kyrchassant hónt ac yman, vn o bop parth yn gyffredin 25
 yn dyóalhau ac yn blinaó bydin yr amheraódyr, ac
 megys llucheit yn llad a gyfarffei ac óynt, ac yn annoc
 eu kedymdeithon; a Góal[ch]mei yn damunaó oe hoíl
 dihewyt ymgaffel a Les amheraódyr y gymell arnaó
 peth a digonei ym milóryaeth. Ac nyt oed haóð barnu 30
 póy oreu, ae Hoóel ae Góalchmei.

54. Ac odyndy Góalchmei a gafas y damunedic hynt.
 Ac yn óychyr kyrchu yr amheraódyr a oruc, a gossot
 arnaó. Ac eissoes Les, megys yd oed yn dechreu

blodeuaŵ dewred y ieuencit ac yn vaŵr y ynni, nyt oed well dim gantaŵ ynteu noc ymgaffel ar ryŵ uarchaŵc clotuaŵr hŵnnŵ, yr hŵnn a gymellei y wybot beth vei y angerd ae deŵred. Ac ŵrth hynny diruaŵr leŵenyd a
 5 gymerth yndaŵ ŵrth ymgaffel ohonaŵ a gŵr kynglotuor-
 russet a Gŵalchmei. Ac ymerbynyeit yn galet a ŵnaeth pob vn ae gilid, megys na ŵelat rŵg deu vilŵr ymlad a gyffelypit y hŵnnŵ. A phan yttoedynt ŵy yn neŵidyaŵ kaledyon dyrnodeu, a phob vn yn llafuryaŵ agheu y
 10 gilyd, nachaf y Rufeinwyr ynn ympentyryaŵ yn eukylch, hyt pan vu reit y Walchmei a Howel ac eu bydinoed enkilyaŵ hyt ar vydin Arthur, gan eu llad or Rufeinwyr yn drut.

55. A phan welas Arthur yr aerua yd oedit yn y
 15 wneuthur oe wyr ef, tynu Caletuŵlch y gledyf goreu a ŵnaeth, ac yn vchel dyŵedut val hynn: "Py achaŵs y gedŵch chŵi y gŵreicolyon wyr hynn y genŵch? Nac aet vn yn vyŵ onadunt, nac aet. Koffeŵch aŵch deheuoed, y rei yn gyfrŵys yn y saŵl ymladeu kyn no
 20 hynn a darestygassant dec teyrnas ar hugeint ŵrth vym medyant. Koffeŵch aŵch hendadeu, y rei, pan oedynt gadarnach gŵyr Rufein no hediŵ, ae gŵnaethant yn drethaŵl udunt. Koffeŵch aŵch rydit, yr honn y mae yr hanher gŵyr hynn yn keissaŵ y dŵyn y genŵch. Ac ŵrth
 25 hynny nac aet vn yn vyŵ onadunt, nac aet." A chan dywedut yr ymadrodyon hynny, kyrchu y elynyon ac eu bŵrŵ dan y draet ac eu llad. A phŵy bynnac a gyfarffei ac ef, o vn dyrnaŵt y lladei ac ef ae varch. Ac ŵrth hynny paŵb a foynt racdaŵ, megys y foynt anieueileit rac
 30 lleŵ creulaŵn, pan vei neŵyn maŵr arnaŵ ac ynteu yn keissaŵ bŵyt. A phŵy bynhac o damŵein a gyfarffei ac ef, nys differei y arueu ef rac Caletuŵlch, hyt pan vei reit idaŵ talu y eneit y gyt ae ŵaet. Deu urenhin oc eu drycdamŵein a gyfaruuant ac ef, Sertor brenhin Libia

a Pholites brenhin Bitinia. Ar deu hynny gŵedy llad eu penneu a anuones Arthur y Rufein.

56. A gŵedy gŵelet or Brytanyeit eu brenhin yn ymlad uelly,¹ gleŵder ac ehofynder a gymerassant, a chan teŵhau eu bydinoed o vn vryt kyrchu y Rufeinwyr gan darparu 5 mynet drostunt. Ac eissoes gŵrthŵynebu yn wychyr a oruc y Rufeinwyr udunt, ac o dysc Les amheraŵdyr llafuryaŵ y talu aerua yr Brytanyeit. Achymeint uu yr ymlad yna o bop parth a chyt pei² yr aŵr honno y dechreuynt yr ymlad. Or neiŵ parth yd oed yr arderchaŵc vrenhin 10 Arthur yn llad y elynyon, ac yn annoc y wyr y sefyŵ yn ŵraŵl. Ac or parth araŵl yd oed Les amheraŵdyr yn annoc y Rufeinwyr ac yn eu dysgu ac yn eu moli. Ac ny orfoŵyssei ynteu yn llad ac yn bŵrŵ y elynyon ac yn kylchynu y vydinoed ehun. A phy elyn bynac a 15 gyfarffei ac ef, a gŵayŵ neu a chledyf y lladei. Ac uelly o bop parth y bydei Arthur yn gŵneuthur aerua. Kanys gŵeitheu y bydynt trechaf³ y Brytanyeit, gŵeitheu ereiŵ y bydynt⁴ trechaf³ y Rufeinwyr. A phan yttoedynt hŵy⁵ yn yr ymfust hŵnnŵ, heb wybot py diŵ y damŵeinei 20 y vudugolyaeth, nachaf Morud iarŵl Caer Loyŵ yn dyuot ar lŵeg a dyŵedassam ni y hadaŵ uchot yg gŵersyŵl, ac yn deissyfyt⁶ yn kyrchu eu gelynyon yn dirybud or tu yn eu⁷ hol ac yn mynet drostunt, gan eu gŵasgaru a gŵneuthur aerua diruaŵr y meint. Ac yna y syrthassant⁸ 25 llaber o vilyoed or Rufeinwyr. Ac yna y dygŵydŵys Les amheraŵdyr yn vrathedic gan leif neb vn, ac y bu varŵ. Ac yna, kyt bei drŵy diruaŵr lafur, y Brytanyeit a gaŵssant y maes.⁹

57. Ac yna y gŵasgarassant¹ y Rufeinwyr² yr diffeithŵch 30 ac yr coedyd, ac ofyn yn eu kymell. Ereiŵ yr dinassoed

(Ch. 56). 1 y velly? *the initial letters are illegible*, 2 chyn bei, 3 drechaf, 4 bydei, 5 ŵy, 6 deissyfydic, 7 y, 8 syrthysant, 9 ar goruot *add*.
(Ch. 57). 1 gvasgaryssant, 2 rei *add*.

ar kestyll ac yr lleoed kadarn y ffoynt; ar Brytanyeit oc eu hol yn³ eu hymlit, ac o druanaf aerua⁴ yn eu llad ac yn eu dala ac yn eu hyspeilaó. Ac uelly megys y rodynt y ran vóyaf⁵ onadunt eu dóylaó yn wreigaól y eu 5 rúymaó ac y eu karcharu, y geissaó ystynu ychydic y⁶ eu hoedel. A hynny⁷ o jaón vraót⁸ Duó. Kanys eu hendadeu óynteu kyn no hynny yn andlyydedus a ónathoedynt⁹ y Brytanyeit yn drethaól udunt; ar Brytanyeit yna yn nackau udunt y dreth yd oedynt yn 10 andlyydedus yn y cheissaó gantunt.¹⁰

58. A góedy caffel o Arthur y vudugolyaeth, ef a erchis góahanu ar neilltu¹ kalaned y wyrda ef y órth y elynaól galaned ac eu kyóeiryaó o vrenhinaól defaót, ac eu dóyn yr² manachlogoed a vei yn eu gólat yn ansodedic, 15 ac yno eu cladu yn enrydedus. Ac yna y ducpóyt corff Bedwyr hyt y dinas ehun yn Normandi gan diruaór góynuan y³ gan y Normanyeit. Ac yno y myón mynóent ar deheu y dinas y cladóyt yn enrydedus gyr⁴ llaó y mur. Kei a ducpóyt yn urathedic hyt yg Kam, y kastell⁵ a 20 ónathoed⁶ ehun. Ac yno ny bu bell góedy hynny yny vu⁷ uaró Kei⁸ or brath hónnó. Ac yn y fforest a oed yn agos yno y myón manachlaóc ermitwyr or enryded a dyliei iarll yr Angió y cladóyt. Hodlyn tyóyssaóc a ducpóyt hyt y⁹ dinas ehun, yr hón a elóir y Tyruan, ac 25 yno y cladóyt. Y góyrda ereill a erchis Arthur eu dóyn yr manachlogoed nessaf udunt ar hyt y gólatoed.¹⁰ Ac yna¹¹ yd erchis ef y óyr y wlat honno cladu y elynyon,¹² ac anuon corff lles amheraódyr hyt yn sened Rufein. Ac erchi menegi udunt na dilyynt hóy^{13 14} teyrnget o ynys 30 Prydein amgen no hónnó. Ac yno y bu Arthur y gayaf

(Ch. 57). 3 oc eu holl ynni yn, 4 aghen, 5 vvyaff, 6 *om.*, 7 ac uelly, 8 varn, 9 wnaethoedynt, 10 yn y cheissav yn andlyydedus y ganthunt

(Ch. 58). 1 gvahanu a neilltua, 2 yr, 3 *om.*, 4 ger, 5 hyt—kastell: hyt y kastell, 6 wnaethoed, 7 yny vu: y bu, 8 *om.*, 9 yn y, 10 gvladoed, 11 odyna, 12 gelynyon, 13 vy, 14 tremygu y brytanyeit nac erchi *add.*

hónnó yn goresgyn y dinassoed y Mórgóin.¹⁵ A phan
yttoed yr haf yn dechreu dyuot, ac Arthur yn ysgynu
mynyd Mynheeu¹⁶ órth vynet parth a Rufein, nachaf
genadeu o ynys Prydein yn menegi y Arthur ry daruot¹⁷
y Vedraót y nei, uab y chóær, goresgyn¹⁸ ynys Prydein a 5
góisgaó¹⁹ coron y teyrnas am y pen²⁰ ehun²¹ dróy
greulonder a brat, a thynu²² Góenhóyfar vrenhines oe
rieingadeir a ry gysgu²³ genti, gan lygru kyfreith
dóywaól y neithoreu.²⁴

59. A góedy menegi hynny y Arthur, yn y lle peidyaó¹ 10
a oruc ae darpar am vynet y Rufein, ac ymchoelut parth
ac ynys Prydein, a brenhined yr ynyssed y gyt ac ef.
A gellóg Howel uab² Emyr llydaó a llu gantaó y
tagnefedu ac y hedychu y góladoed.³ Kanys yr
yscymunedickaf⁴ vradór gan Vedraót a anuonassei 15
Cheldric⁵ tyóyssaó y Saeson hyt yn Germania y gynullaó
y llu móyaf a gallei yn borth idaó. A rodi udunt a oruc o
Humyr hyt yn Yscotlont, ac yn achóanec kymeint ac a
uuassei y⁶ Hors a Heingyst⁷ kyn no hynny yg Kent.⁸ Ac
órth hynny y deuth Cheldric ac óyth cant⁹ llóg yn lláon 20
o wyr aruaó gantaó¹⁰ o baganyeit,¹¹ a górhau y Vedraót
ac ufudhau megys y vrenhin. Ac neur daroed idaó
gedymdeithockau ataó yr Yscotlyeit ar Ffichteit, a phaóbb
or a óypei ef idaó gassau y ewythy,¹² hyt pan yttoedynt
oñ petwar¹³ ugein mil róg Cristonogyon a phaganyeit. 25

60. Ac a hynny o nifer gantaó y deuth Medraót¹ hyt yn
aber Temys, y lle yd oedynt llogau Arthur yn disgynnu.
A góedy dechreu ymlad, ef a² wnaeth aerua diruaó

(Ch. 58). 15 gvrescyn dinassoed bórgóyn, 16 mynheu, 17 darvot?
18 gverescyn, 19 arwisgaó? 20 ben, 21 *om.*, 22 thynhu, 23 chysgu, ry *om.*
24 neithoryeu

(Ch. 59). 1 peidaó, 2 ac ellvg hvel m., 3 gvledi, 4 yscymunediccaf.
5 chledric, 6 *om.*, 7 hengist, 8 ygkeint, 9 can, 10 *om.*, 11 paganyeit,
12 *The word before hyt is (a)rthur; between pav(b) and this there is a
hole in the MS., 13 The initial letters seem to be deu, what follows is
illegible*

(Ch. 60). 1 *om.*

onadunt yn dyuot yr tir. Kanys yna y dygŷydassant Araŷn uab Kynuarh, brenhin Yscotlont, a Gŷalchme[i]³ uab⁴ Gŷyar. Ac yn ol Araŷn y deuth Owein vab⁴ Vryen yn vrenhin yn Reget, y gŷr gŷedy hynny a vu clotuaŷr
 5 yn llaŷer o gynhenneu. Ac or diwed, kyt⁵ bei drŷy diruaŷr lafur a thrŷy eu llad,⁶ Arthur ae lu a gafas y tir. A chan talu yr aerua ŷynt a gymellasant Vedraŷt⁷ ae lu ar ffo. A chyn bei mwy eiryf llu Medraŷt no llu Arthur, eissoes kywreinach a doethach yd ymledynt o beunydiaŷl
 10 ymladeu.⁸ Ac ŷrth hynny y bu dir yr anudonaŷl⁹ gan Vedraŷt gymryt y ffo. Ar nos honno, gŷedy ymgynullaŷ y wascaredic¹⁰ lu y gyt, yd aeth hyt yg Kaer Wynt. A gŷedy clybot o Wenhŷyuar¹¹ hynny, diobeithaŷ a oruc, a mynet o Gaer Efraŷc hyt yg Kaer¹² Lion ar Wyc.
 15 Ac¹³ y myŷn manachlaŷc gŷraged a¹⁴ oed yno gŷisgaŷ yr abit ymdanei ac adaŷ cadŷ y diŷeirdeb yn eu plith o hynny allan. Ar abit honno a vu ymdanei hyt agheu.

61. Ac ody na Arthur a gymerth lliŷt maŷr yndaŷ am golli¹ ohonaŷ y saŷl vilioed hynny, a pheri cladu y wyr.
 20 Ar trydyd dyd kyrehu Caer Wynt a oruc ac yn diannot y chylchynu. Ac yr hynny ny pheidŷys Medraŷt ar hynn a dechreuassei, namyn, gan annoc y wyr, eu gossot yn vydinoed a mynet allan or dinas y ymlad ac Arthur y ewythyŷr. A gŷedy dechreu ymlad, aerua vaŷr o pob
 25 parth a wnaethant. Ac eissoes mŷyaf vu yr aerua o wyr Medraŷt; ac yn dybryt kymell arnaŷ adaŷ y maes. Ac ny hanbŷyllŷys² Medraŷt yna gohir ŷrth gladu y ladedigyon, namyn ffo a oruc parth a Chernyŷ.

62. Ac ŷrth hynny Arthur, yn bryderus ac yn lliidiaŷc

(Ch. 60). 2 aeth ac a *add.*, 3 gŷalchmei, 4 uab, 5 *only* ky is legible, 6 a thrŷy eu llad *om.*, 7 medraŷt, 8 o beunydiaŷl ymladen: wyr arthur, kanys kyfrŷys oedynt o beunydiaŷl ymlad, 9 kelwydaŷc *add.*, 10 gŷasgaredigyon, 11 vrenhines *add.*, 12 ygkaer, 13 yno *add.*, 14 *om.*

(Ch. 61). 1 rygolli, 2 handenŷys

a achawd dianc y túyllŵr¹ y gantaŵ, yn y lle² ae hymlynŵys
 hyt y wlat honno hyt ar lan Kamlan, y lle yd oed
 Vedraŵt yn y aros.³ Ac ŵrth hynny megys yd oed
 Vedraŵt gleŵaf a gŵychraf yn cyrchu, yn y lle gossot y
 varchogyon yn vydinoed a oruc. Kanys gŵeŵl oed 5
 gantaŵ y lad neu ynteu a orffei, no ffo yn hŵy no hynny.
 Kanys yd oed ettwa gantaŵ o eiryf trugein mil. Ac o
 hynny y gŵnaeth ef whech⁴ bydin, a whech⁵ gŵyr a
 thrugeint a chwe⁶ chant a chwe⁶ mil ym pob bydin o wyr
 aruaŵc. Ac or rei nyt aed⁷ yn y chwech⁴ bydin ef a 10
 wnaeth bydin idaŵ ehun, a rodi llywodron y bop vn or
 rei ereill oll.⁸ A dyscu paŵb onadunt ac eu hannoc y
 ymlad a oruc, gan adaŵ udunt enryded a chyfoeth, os ef
 a orffei. Ac or parth arall Arthur a ossodes y wyr⁹
 ynteu drŵy naŵ bydin; a gorchymyn y baŵp onadunt¹⁰ 15
 ac annoc llad y lladron túyllwyr yskymyn,¹¹ a dathoedynt
 o wladoed ereill o dysc y bratŵr¹² y geissaŵ y digyfoethi
 ynteu. “Ar bobyl a ŵelŵch¹³ racko,” heb Arthur, “a¹⁴
 gynullŵyt o wlatoed¹⁵ amryfaelon, ac aghyfyeith ynt a
 llesc ag aghyfrŵys ar ymlad. Ac ny allant gŵrthŵynebu 20
 yŵch, kanys kyfrŵys yŵch chŵi.”¹⁶ Ac velly paŵb onadunt
 yn annoc y wyr or parth arall.¹⁷ Ac yn deissyfyt ym-
 gyfaruot a ŵnaeth y bydinoed yghyt,¹⁸ a dechreu ymlad a
 newidyaŵ dyrnodeu yn vynyach. A chymeint vu yr
 aerua yna o bop parth ac megys yd oed gŵynfan¹⁹ y rei 25
 meirŵ yn kyffroi y rei byŵ ar lit ac ymlad, ac megys yd
 oed blin a llafuryus²⁰ y yscriuenu nae datkanu. Kanys
 o bop parth y brethynt ac y brethit ŵynteu; ŵynt a ledynt
 ac ŵynteu a ledit.

63. Ac or diwed gŵedy treulaŵ llaber or dyd yn y mod

(Ch. 62). 1 y mynychet hŵnnŵ *add.*, 2 ef. *add.*, 3 arhos, 4 whech, 5 ŵhe,
 6 whe, 7 aeth, 8 rodi llywodraeth y pop bydin oll, 9 lu, 10 ohonunt,
 11 ysgymun, 12 bratŵr, 13 welhŵchi, 14 ar, 15 wladoed, 16 yŵchi, 17 or
 parth arall : o pop parth, 18 gyt, 19 kŵynuan, 20 llafurus

hónnó, Arthur ae vydin a gyrchóys y vydin y góydat¹
 bot y tóyllór gan Vedraót yndi,² ac agori ffyrd udunt ar
 clefydeu,³ ac yn diannot mynet drostunt, a góneuthur⁴
 aerua diruaór⁵ onadunt. Kanys yn y lle y dygóydwys
 5 yr yscymunedickaf⁶ vradór hónnó gan Vedraót, a llaßer o
 vilioed y gyt ac ef. Ac eissoes yr hynny ny ffoyssant⁷
 y rei ereill, namyn ymgynullaó y gyt⁸ or maes oll, ac
 yn heróyd eu gleóder keissaó ymgynhal a góρθýnebu
 y Arthur. Ac óρθ hynny góychraf a girattaf⁹ a
 10 chreulonaf aerua a vu y rydunt yna o bop parth, ac eu
 bydinoed yn syrthaó. Ac yna o bop¹⁰ parth y¹⁰ Vedraót y
 syrthassant¹¹ Cheldric¹² ac Elafyós,¹³ Egberinc¹⁰ brenhin
 or Saeson; or Góydyl Gilapadric,¹⁴ Gillamóri, Gillasel,
 Gillamor.¹⁵ Yr Yscotteit ar Ffichteit ac óynt ac eu
 15 harglóydi oll hayach a las. Ac o bleit¹⁶ Arthur y llas
 Osbrinc brenhin Lychlyn, Echel brenhin Denmarc,¹⁷
 Kadór Lemenic¹⁸ iarll Kernyó, Kasóallaón, a llaßer o
 vililioed¹⁹ y gyt ac óynteu,²⁰ róg y Brytanyeit a chenedloed
 ereill a ducsynt y gyt ac óynt. Ac ynteu yr arderchaóc
 20 vrenhin Arthur a vrathóyt yn agheuaól, ac a ducpóyt
 odynd hyt yn ynys Avallach y iachau y welieu. Coron
 y²¹ teyrnas o ynys Prydein a gymynnóys ynteu y
 Gustenin²² vab Kadór iarll Kernyó y gar. Dóy vlyned a
 deugeint²³ a phump kant góedy dyfot Crist yg knaót
 25 dyn oed hynny yna.

(Ch. 63). 1 góydyat, 2 yndianc, 3 cledyfeu, 4 tristaf, 5 *om.*,
 6 ysgymunediccaf, 7 foassant, 8 yghyt, 9 girattaff, 10 *om.*, 11 syrthyssant,
 12 chledric, 13 cledfóys, 14 gillapadric, 15 gillamor gillasel gillamóri,
 16 pleit, 17 denmarch, 18 llymenic, 19 vilioed, 20 óynt, 21 *om.*,
 22 gustenhin, 23 deu vgeint

III. THE HUNTING OF TWRCH TRWYTH.

1. Kerdet a orugant 6y y dŷd h6nn6 educher. Hŷnŷ¹ vŷd
 kaer uae² gŷmr6t a welasit,³ u6ŷhaf ar keŷrŷd y bŷt⁴. Nachaf
 g6r⁵ du m6ŷ⁶ no thrŷ6ŷr⁷ y bŷt h6nn a welant⁸ ŷn dŷuot or
 gaer. Amkeudant⁹ 6rtha6 : "Pan doŷ ti,¹⁰ 6r?" "Or gaer a
 wel6ch ch6i ŷna."¹¹ "Pieu ŷ gaer?"¹² "Meric a wŷr 5
 ŷ6chi.¹³ Nŷt oes ŷn y bŷt nŷ 6ŷppo pieu ŷ gaer honn.
 Wrnach Ga6r pieu."¹⁴ "Pŷ uoes ŷssŷd y osp a phellenhic y
 diskŷnnu ŷn y gaer honn?" "Ha vnben, Du6 ach notho!¹⁵
 Nŷ dodŷ6¹⁶ neb guestei eiroet oheni¹⁷ ae uŷ6¹⁸ gantha6.¹⁹
 Nŷ edir neb idi namyn a dŷcc6ŷ²⁰ y gerd."²¹ 10

2. Kŷrchu y porth a orugant. Amka6d¹ G6rhŷr Gual-
 sta6t Ieithoet: "A oes portha6r?"² "Oes. A titheu³ nŷ bo
 teu dŷ penn,⁴ pŷr⁵ y kŷuerchŷ dŷ?" "Agor y porth!"
 "Nac agoraf." "P6ŷstŷr⁶ nas agorŷ ti?" "Kŷllell a edŷ6
 ŷm m6ŷt⁷ a llŷnn y mual,⁸ ac amsathŷr ŷn neuad Vrnach.⁹ 15
 Namŷn y gerda6r a dŷcc6ŷ¹⁰ y gerd nŷt agorir."¹¹ Amka6d
 Kei:¹² "ŷ portha6r, y mae kerd genhŷf i." "Pa gerd ŷssŷd
 genhŷt ti?" "ŷslipan6r cledŷueu goreu ŷn y bŷt 6ŷf ui."
 "Mi a af y dŷwedut hŷnnŷ y Vrnach¹³ Ga6r, ac a dŷgaf
 atteb ŷt." 20

VARIANTS H=RED BOOK OF HERGEST, P=PENIARTH MS. IV.

(Ch. 1). 1 yny H, 2 na6r H, 3 welŷnt H, 4 v6ŷhaf or byt H, 5 6r
 H, 6 oed *add.* H, 7 ŷn *add.* H, 8 a welant *om.* H, 9 ac y dŷwedassant
 6ynteu H, 10 deuŷ di H, 11 racco H, 12 heb 6ynt *add.* H, 13 ŷ6ch ch6i H,
 14 bieu H, 15 nodho H, 16 deuth H, 17 eiryoet ohonei H, 18 vywyt H,
 19 ganta6 H, 20 dŷco H, 21 ganta6 *add.* H.

(Ch. 2). 1 heb y H, 2 bortha6r H, 3 thitheu H, 4 dŷ daua6t yth benn
 H, 5 py rac H, 6 Py ystyr H, 7 b6ŷt H, 8 ŷm bual H, 9 6rnach ga6r H,
 10 dŷco H, 11 yma heno bellach *add.* H, 12 Heb y kei ŷna H,
 13 6rnach H

3. Dýuot a oruc y porthaŵr y mýŵn. Dýwaŵt¹ Wrnach Gaŵr:² "Whedleu³ porth genhýt?"⁴ "Ýssýdynt genhýf. Kýweithýd ýssýd yn drŵs y porth, ac⁵ a uýnnýnt dýuot y mýŵn." "A ouýnneist ti⁶ a oed gerd ganthunt?"⁷ "Gouýnneis.⁸
5 Ac vn onadunt a dýwaŵt gallel⁹ ýslipanu cledýueu."¹⁰ "Oed¹¹ reit y mi¹² ŵrth hŵnnŵ. Ýs guers ýd ŵýf yn keissaŵ a olchei výg cledýf; nýs rýgeueis.¹³ Gat hŵnnŵ y mýŵn, cans oed¹⁴ gerd ganthaŵ."

4. Dýuot¹ y porthaŵr ac agori y porth. A dýuot Kei y
10 mýŵn ehun. A chýuarch guell a oruc ef y Wrnach Gaŵr. Kadeir a dodet y danaŵ.² Dýwaŵt³ Wrnach⁴: "Ha ŵr, ae gŵir a dýwedir arnat gallel⁵ ýslipanu cledýueu?" "Mi ae digonaf."⁶ Dýdŵyn⁷ y cledýf attaŵ⁸ a orucpŵýt.⁹ Kýmryt agalen gleis a oruc Kei y dan y geffeil. "Pŵý well genhýt
15 arnaŵ,¹⁰ ae guýnseit ae grŵmseit?" "Ýr hŵnn a uo da genhýt ti, malpei teu uei, gŵna arnaŵ." Glanhau a oruc hanher y lleill gýllell idaŵ, ae rodi yn y laŵ a oruc. "A reinc dý uod di hýnný?" "Oed well genhýf noc ýssýd ým gŵlat, bei oll ýt uei¹¹ val hýnn. Dýhed a beth bot gŵr kýstal
20 a thi heb gedýmdeith." "Oia ŵrda, mae¹² imi gedýmdeith kýny dýgo[n]ho¹³ y gerd honn." "Pwý ýŵ hŵnnŵ?" "Aet y porthaŵr allan, a mi a dýwedaf ar arŵydon idaŵ.¹⁴ Penn y wayŵ a daŵ y ar y baladýr. Ac ýssef a dýgýrch y guaet y ar y guýnt ac a diskýn ar y baladýr."¹⁵ Agori y porth a
25 wnaethpŵýt, a dýuot Bedwýr y mýŵn. Dýwaŵt¹⁶ Kei: "Budugaŵl ýŵ Bedwýr, kýn ný digonho¹⁷ y gerd hon."

(Ch. 3). 1 ac y dywaŵt H, 2 ŵrthaŵ H, 3 chwedleu H, 4 y gennyt H, in P, y has been added over the line, 5 om. H, 6 ouynneist di H, 7 gantunt hóy H, 8 heb ef add. H, 9 gŵybot H, 10 ohonaŵ yn da add. H, 11 as oed H, 12 ynni H, 13 ac nys keueis H, 14 kan oes H

(Ch. 4). 1 a oruc H, 2 geyr bron gŵrnach add. H, 3 ac y dywaŵt H, 4 ŵrthaŵ add. H, 5 arnat ti y gŵdost H, 6 Mi a ŵnn hynn yn da heb y kei H, 7 Dŵyn H, 8 ŵrnach H, 9 wnaethpŵýt attaŵ H, 10 a gouyn or deu pŵý oed oreu gantaŵ H, 11 pei bei oll uaf H, 12 y mae ymi H, 13 dycko H, 14 idaŵ y arwydon H, 15 eilweith add. H, 16 ac y dywaŵt H, 17 wypo H

5. A¹ dadleu maôr a uu ar y gôyr hynnŷ allan. Dyuot² Kei a Bedwyr y mŷon. A guas ieuanc a doeth gyt³ ac ôynt y mŷon, vn mab Custennhin heussaôr. Sef a ônaeth ef ae gedŷmdeithon a glŷn⁴ ôrthaô mal nat oed vŷy no dim ganthunt⁵ mŷnet⁶ dros y teir catlŷs a wnaethant⁷ hŷt pan 5 dŷuuant⁸ y mŷon y gaer. Amkeudant⁹ y gedŷmdeithon ôrth vab Custenhin: "Goreu dŷn yô."¹⁰ O¹¹ hynnŷ allan y gelwit Goreu mab Custenhin. Guascaru a orugant ôy y eu lletŷyeu, mal y keffŷynt llad eu lletŷwyr heb ôybot yr caôr.

6. Y cledŷf a daruu y ôrteith. Ae rodi a oruc Kei yn llaô 10 Wrnach Kaôr,¹ y malphei y edrŷch a ranghei y uod idaô y weith.² Dŷwaôt³ y kaôr: "Da yô y gueith, a ranc bod yô genhŷf." Amkaôd⁴ Kei: "Dŷ wein⁵ a lŷgrôys dŷ gledŷf. Dŷro di imi y diot y kellellprenneu⁶ oheni,⁷ a chaffôŷf inheu gôneuthur rei newŷd⁸ idaô." A chŷmryt y wein ohonaô, ar 15 cledŷf⁹ yn y llaô arall. Dŷuot¹⁰ ohonaô vch pen y kaôr, malphei¹¹ y cledŷf a dottei yn y wein. Y ossot a oruc ym phen¹² y kaôr, a llad y penn y ergŷt y arnaô. Diffeithaô y gaer, a dôyn a vŷnnassant o tlŷsseu.¹³ Yg kŷuenô yr vn dŷd ym phen¹⁴ y vlôydŷn y deuthant¹⁵ y lys Arthur, a 20 chledŷf Wrnach Gaôr gantunt.

7. Dywedut a ônaethant y Arthur y ual y daruu udunt. Arthur a dŷwaôt: "Pa beth yssyd iaônaf y geissaô gyntaf or annoetheu hynny?" "Iaônaf yô," heb ôynteu, "keissaô Mabon uab Modron. Ac nyt kaffel arnaô nes kaffel Eidoel 25 uab Aer y gar yn gyntaf." Kyuodi a oruc Arthur a milwyr ynys Prydein gantaô y geissaô Eidoel. A dyuot a orugant hyt yn rac Kaer Glini, yn y lle yd oed Eidoel yg

(Ch. 5). 1 *om.* H, 2 gan y gôyr a oed allan am dyuot Bedwyr a Chei H, 3 A dyuot gŷas ieuanc oed H, 4 yg glŷn H, 5 mal—ganthunt *om.* H, 6 dyuot H, 7 a wnaethant *om.* H, 8 yttoed H, 9 Y dywedassant H, 10 ti a orugost hynn goreu dŷn ôyt H, 11 Ac o H

(Ch. 6). 1 gaôr H, 2 gŷeith H, 3 ac y dŷwaôt H, 4 Y dŷwaôt H, 5 wein di H, 6 kŷllellbrenneu H, 7 ohonei H, 8 ac y wneuthur ereill o newŷd H, 9 chedyf P, 10 a dyuot H, 11 mal pei H, 12 ynteu ym pennH, 13 or da ar tlŷsseu H, 14 penn H, 15 P *ends*

karchar. Seuyll a oruc Glini ar vann y gaer; ac y dywaôt: "Arthur, py holy di y mi, pryt nam gedy yn y tarren honn, nyt da im yndi, ac nyt digrif, nyt gŕenith, nyt keirch im, kyn ny cheissych ditheu wneuthur cam im?"

- 5 Arthur a dywaôt: "Nyt yr drŕc itti y deuthum i yma, namyn y geissaô y karcharaôr yssyd gennyt." "Mi a rodaf y carcharaôr itti, ac ny darparysswn y rodi y neb. Ac y gyt a hynny vy nerth am porth a geffy di." Y gŕyr a dywaôt ôrth Arthur: "Arglŕyd, dos di adref. Ny elly
10 di uynet ath lu y geissaô peth mor uan ar rei hynn."

- Arthur a dywaôt: "Gŕrhyr Gŕalstaôt Ieithoed, itti y mae iaôn mynet yr neges honn. Yr holl ieithoed yssyd gennyt, a chyfyeth ôyt ar rei or adar ar anniueileit. Eidoel, itti y mae iaôn mynet y geissaô dy geuynderô yô gyt am gŕyr i. Kei
15 a Bedwyr, gobeith yô gennyf y neges yd eloch ymdanei y chaffel. Eôch im yr neges honn."

8. Kerdet a orugant racdunt hyt att vŕyalch Gilgŕri. Gouyn a oruc Gŕrhyr idi: "Yr Duô, a ôdost ti dim y ôrth Uabon uab Modron, a ducpŕyt yn teirnossic ody rông y vam
20 ar paret?" Y uŕyalch a dywaôt: "Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, eingon gof a oed yma, a minneu ederyn ieuanc oedôn. Ny wnaethpŕyt gŕeith arnei, namyn tra uu vyg geluin arnei bob ucher. Hediô nyt oes kymmeint kneuen ohonei heb dreulaô. Dial Duô arnaf, o chigleu i dim y ôrth
25 y gŕr a ovynnŕch chŕi. Peth yssyd iaôn hagen a dylyet y mi y wneuthur y gennadeu Arthur, mi ae gŕnaf. Kenedlaeth vileit yssyd gynt rithŕys Duô no mi; mi a af yn gyuarwyd ragoch yno."

9. Dyuot a orugant hyt yn lle yd oed karô Redynure.
30 "Karô Redynure, yma y doetham ni attat kennadeu Arthur, kany ôdam aniueil hyn no thi. Dywet, a wdost di dim y ôrth Uabon uab Modron, a ducpŕyt yn deirnossic y ôrth y uam?" Y karô a dywaôt: "Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, nyt

oed namyn vn reit o bop tu ym penn. Ac nyt oed yma goet namyn un o gollen derwen. Ac y tyfwys honno yn dar can keing. Ac y dygŷdyŷys y dar gŷedy hynny. A hediŷ nyt oes namyn ŷystyn coch ohonei. Yr hynny hyt hediŷ yd ŷyf i yma; ny chigleu i dim or neb a ouynnŷch chŷi. 5 Miui hagen a uydaŷ gyfaŷdyd yŷch, kanys kennadeu Arthur yŷch, hyt lle y mae aniuail gynt a rithŷys Duŷ no mi."

10. Dyuot a orugant hyt lle yd oed cuan Cum Kaŷŷyt. "Cuan Cŷm Caŷŷyt, yma y mae kennadeu Arthur. A ŷdost di dim y ŷrth Vabon vab Modron a ducŷyt?" *et cetera*. 10 "Pei as gŷypŷn, mi ae dywedŷn. Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, y cŷm maŷr a welŷch glynn coet oed. Ac y deuth kenedlaeth o dynyon idaŷ, ac y diuaŷyt. Ac y tyuŷys yr eil coet yndaŷ. Ar trydyd coet yŷ hŷnn. A minneu neut ydynt yn gynyon boneu vy esgyll. Yr hynny hyt hediŷ ny chiglef i dim or 15 gŷr a ouynnŷch chŷi. Mi hagen a uydaŷ gyuarwyd y genadeu Arthur, yny deloch hyt lle y mae yr anniuail hynaf yssyd yn y byt hŷnn, a mŷyaf a dreigyl, eryr Gŷern Abŷy.

11. Gŷrhyr a dywaŷt: "Eryr Gwern Abŷy, ni a doetham gennadeu Arthur attat y ouyn itt a ŷdost dim y ŷrth Vabon 20 uab Modron a duc" *et cetera*. Yr eryr a dywaŷt: "Mi a deuthum yma yr ys pell o amser. A phann deuthum yma gyntaf, maen a oed ym, ac y ar y benn ef y pigŷn y syr bob ucher; weithon nyt oes dyrnued yn y uchet. Yr hynny hyt hediŷ yd ŷyf i yma. Ac ny chiglef i dim y ŷrth y gŷr a 25 ouynnŷch chŷi, onyt un treigyl yd euthum y geissaŷ uym bŷyt hyt yn Lynn Llyŷ. A phann deuthum i yno, y lledeis uyg cryuangheu y myŷn ehaŷc o debygu bot vym bŷyt yndaŷ wers vaŷr. Ac y tynnŷys ynteu ui hyt yr affŷys, hyt pann uu abreid im ymdianc y gantaŷ. Sef a ŷneuthum inheu, mi 30 am holl garant, mynet yg gŷrys ŷrthaŷ y geissaŷ y diuetha. Kennadeu a yrrŷys ynteu y gymot a mi. A dyuot a oruc ynteu attaf i y diot dec tryuer a deugeint oe geuyn. Onyt

ef a wyr peth or hynn a geissŏch chŏi, ny ŏnn i neb ae gŏypo. Mi hagen a uydaf gyuarŏyd yŏch hyt lle y mae."

12. Dyuot a orugant hyt lle yr oed. Dywedut a oruc yr eryr: "Ehaŏc Lyn Lyŏ, mi a deuthum attat gan gennadeu
- 5 Arthur y ouyn a ŏdost dim y ŏrth Vabon uab Modron, a ducŏyt yn teirnossic y ŏrth y uam." "Y gymeint a wypŏyf i, mi ae dywedaf. Gan bob llanŏ yd af i ar hyt yr auon uchot, hyt pan delŏyf hyt y mach mur Kaer Loyŏ. Ac yno y keueis i ny cheueis eirmoet o drŏc y gymeint. Ac mal y
- 10 crettoch, doet un ar uyn dŏy ysgŏyd i yma ohonaŏch." Ac ysef yd aeth ar dŏy ysgŏyd yr ehaŏc. Kei a Gŏrh yr Gŏalstaŏt Ieithoed. Ac y kerdassant hyt pann deuthant am y uagŏyr ar karcharaŏr. Yny uyd kŏynuan a griduan a glywynt am y uagŏyr ac ŏy. Gŏrh yr a dywaŏt: "Pa dyn a gŏyn yn y
- 15 maendy hŏnn?" "Oia ŏr, yssit le idaŏ y gŏynaŏ y neb yssyd yma. Mabon uab Modron yssyd yma yg carchar; ac ny charcharaŏyt neb kyndostet yn llŏrŏ carchar a mi, na charchar Lud Laŏ Ereint neu garchar Greit mab Eri." "Oes obeith gennyt ti ar gaffel dy eilŏng ae yr eur ae yr aryant ae
- 20 yr golut pressennaŏl, ae yr catwent ac ymlad?" "Y gymeint ohonof i a gaffer a geffir drŏy ymlad." Ymchoelut ohonunt ŏy odyo, a dyuot hyt lle yd oed Arthur. Dywedut ohonunt y lle yd oed Mabon uab Modron yg karchar. Gŏyssyaŏ a oruc Arthur milwyr yr ynys honn, a mynet hyt
- 25 yg Kaer Loyŏ, y lle yd oed Mabon yg karchar. Mynet a oruc Kei a Bedwyr ar dŏy yscŏyd y pysc. Tra yttoed vilwyr Arthur yn ymlad ar gaer, rŏygaŏ o Gei y uagŏyr a chymryt y carcharaŏr ar y geuyn. Ac ymlad ar gŏyr ual kynt ar gŏyr. Atref y doeth Arthur a Mabon gantaŏ yn ryd.
- 30 13. Dywedut a oruc Arthur: "Beth iaŏnhaf weithon y geissaŏ yn gyntaf or annoethau?" "Iaŏnhaf yŏ keissaŏ deu geneu gast Rymhi." "A wys," heb yr Arthur, "pa du y mae hi?" "Y mae," heb yr un, "yn Aber Deugledyf."

Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt yn ty Tringat yn Aber Cledyf. A gouyn a oruc  rtha  : "A glyweist ti y  rthi hi yma? Py rith y mae hi?" "Yn rith bleidast," heb ynteu, "ae deu geneu genthi yd ymda. Hi a lada d vy ysgrybul yn vynyach. Ac y mae hi issot yn Aber Cledyf y my n gogof." Sef a 5 oruc Arthur gyrru ym Prytwenn y long ar uor ac ereill ar y tir y hela yr ast; ae chylchynu uelly hi ae deu geneu. Ac eu datritha  o Du  y Arthur yn eu rith ehunein. G ascaru a oruc Ilu Arthur bob un bob deu.

14. Ac ual yd oed G ythyr mab Greida l dydg eith yn 10 kerdet dros vynydd, y clywei leuein a gridua[n] girat; a garscon oed eu clybot. Achub a oruc ynteu parth ac yno. Ac mal y deuth yno, dispeila  cledyf a wnaeth, a llad y t ynpath  rth y dayar, ac ev diffryt uelly rac y tan. Ac y dywedassant  ynteu  rtha  : "D c uendyth Du  ar einym 15 gennyt. Ar hynn ny allo dyn vyth y waret, ni a do n y waret itt." H ynt y wedy hynny a doethant ar na  hesta r llinat, a nodes Yspadaden Pennka r ar Culh ch, yn uessuredic oll heb dim yn eisseu ohonunt eithyr un llinhedyn; ar morgrugyn cloff a doeth a h nn  kynn y nos. 20

15. Pan yttoed Gei a Bedwyr yn eisted ar benn Pumlumon ar Garn G ylathyr ar wynt m yaf yn y byt, edrych a  naethant yn eu kylch. Ac  ynt a  elynt v c ma r parth ar deheu ym pell y  rthunt heb drossi dim gan y g ynt. Ac yna y dywa t Kei : "Myn lla  vyng kyueillt, 25 syll dy racco tan ryss r." Bryssya  a orugant parth ar m c, a dynessau parth ac yno dan ymardisg yl o bell. Yny uyd Dillus Uaru c yn deiua  baed coet. Llyna hagen y ryss r m yaf a ochela d Arthur eiryoet. Heb y Bedwyr yna  rth Gei : "Ae hatwaenost di ef?" "Atwen," heb y 30 Kei; "Ilyna Dillus Uarru c. Nyt oes yn y byt kynllyuan a dalyo Drutwyn keneu Greit uab Eri, namyn kynllyuan o uaryf y g r a wely di racko; ac ny m ynhaa heuyt, onyt yn

vyô y tynnir a chylllellprenneu oe uaraf, kanys breu uyd yn uarô." "Mae an kynghor ninneu ôrth hynny?" heb y Bedwyr. "Gadôn ef," heb y Kei, "y yssu y wala or kic; a gôedy hynny kyscu a ôna." Tra yttoed ef yn hynny, 5 y buant ôynteu yn gôneuthur kylllellbrenneu. Pan ôybu Gei yn diheu y uot ef yn kyscu, gôneuthur pôll a oruc dan y draet môyhaf yn y byt. A tharaô dyrnaôt arnaô anueitraôl y ueint a oruc, ae wascu yn y pôll, hyt pan daroed udunt y gnithiaô yn llôyr ar kylllellbrenneu y uaryf; a gôedy 10 hynny y lad yn gôbyl. Ac odynd yd aethant eil deu hyt yg Kelli Wic yg Kernyô, a chynlluyann o uaryf Dillus Uaruâc gantunt. Ae rodi a oruc Kei yn llâô Arthur. Ac yna y kanei Arthur yg egl yn hôn :

15 "Kynlluyann a oruc Kei
o uaryf Dillus uab Eurei;
pei iach, dy angheu uydei."

Ac am hynny y sorres Kei, hyt pan uu abreid y uilwyr yr ynys honn tangneuedu y rông Kei ac Arthur. Ac eissoes nac yr anghyfnherth ar Arthur nac yr llad y wyr nyt 20 ymyrrôys Kei yn reit gyt ac ef o hynny allan.

16. Ac yna y dywaôt Arthur: "Beth iaônaf weithon y geissaô or annoetheu?" "Iaônaf yô keissaô Drutwyn keneu Greit uab Eri." Kyn no hynny ychydic yd aeth Creidylat uerch Lud Laô Ereint gan Wythyr mab Greidaôl. A chynn 25 kyscu genthi dyuot Gôynn uab Nud ae dôyn y treis. Kynnullaô ll u o Wythyr uab Greidaôl a dyuot y ymlad a Gôynn mab Nud. A goruot o Wyn, a dala Greit mab Eri a Glinneu eil Taran a Gôrgôst Letlôm a Dyfnarth y uab; a dala o Penn uab Nethaôc a Nôythôn a Chyledyr Wylt y 30 uab. A llad Nôythôn a oruc, a diot y gallon, a chymhell ar Kyledyr yssu callon y dat; ac am hynny yd aeth Kyledyr yg gôyllt. Clybot o Arthur hynny, a dyuot hyt y Gogled.

A dyuynnv a oruc ef Góynn uab Nud attaó, a gellóng y wyrda y gantaó oe garchar, a góneuthur tangneued y róng Góynn mab Nud a Góythyr mab Greidaól. Sef tangneued a wnaethpóyt, gadu y uoróyn yn ty y that yn diuóyn or dóy barth; ac ymlad bob duó kalan Mei uyth hyt dyd braót or 5 dyd hónnó allan y róng Góynn a Góythyr; ar un a orffo onadunt dyd braót, kymeret y uoróyn. A góedy kymot y góyrda hynny uelly, y kauas Arthur Mygdón march Góedó a chynnlluan Cór Cant Ewin.

17. Góedy hynny yd aeth Arthur hyt yn Lydaó, a 10 Mabon uab Meilt gantaó a Góare Góallt Euryn, y geissaó deu gi Glythmyr L[ed]ewic. A góedy eu kaffel yd aeth Arthur hyt yg gorllewin Iwerdon y geissaó Górgi Seueri, ac Odgar uab Aed brenhin Iwerdon gyt ac ef. Ac odynd yd aeth Arthur yr Gogled, ac y delis Kyledyr Wyllt. Ac yd 15 aeth Yskithyrwynn Pennbeid; ac yd aeth Mabon mab Meilt, a deu gi Glythuyr Ledewic yn y laó a Drutwyn geneu Greit mab Eri. Ac yd aeth Arthur ehun yr erhyl, a Chauall ki Arthur yn y laó. Ac yd esgynnóys Kaó o Brydein ar Lamrei kassek Arthur, ac achub yr kyfuarch. Ac yna 20 y kymerth Kaó o Brydein nerth bóyelllic, ac yn wychyr trebelit y doeth ef yr baed, ac y hollides y benn yn deu hanner. A chymryt a oruc Kaó yr ysgithyr. Nyt y kón a nottayssei Yspaden ar Gólhóch a ladaód y baed, namyn Kauall ki Arthur ehun. 25

18. A góedy llad Ysgithyrwyn Bennbeid, yd aeth Arthurae niuer hyt yng Kelli Wic yng Kernyó. Ac odynd y gyrróys Menó mab Teirgóaed y edrych a uei y tlysseu y róng deu glust Tórch Tróyth, rac salwen oed uynet y ymdaraó ac ef, ony¹ bei y tlysseu gantaó. Diheu hagen oed y uot ef 30 yno; neur daroed idaó diffeithaó traean Iwerdon. Mynet a oruc Menó y ymgeis ac óynt. Sef y góelas óynt yn Esgeir Oeruel yn Iwerdon. Ac ymrithaó a oruc Menó yn rith

1. MS. ac ony, *corr. Loth.*

ederyn ; a disgynnu a ōnaeth uch penn y gŵal, a cheissaŵ
ysglyffyaŵ un or tlysseu y gantaŵ ; ac yn chauas dim hagen
namyn un oe wrych. Kyuodi a oruc ynteu yn wychyr da
ac ymysgytyaŵ, hyt pan ymordiweadaŵd peth or gŵenŵyn ac
5 ef ; ody na ny bu dianaf Menŵ uyth.

19. Gyrru o Arthur gennat gŵedy hynny ar Odgar uab
Aed, brenhin Iwerdon, y erchi peir Diŵrnach Wydel, maer
idaŵ. Erchi o Otgar idaŵ y rodi. Y dywaŵt Diŵrnach :
“ Duŵ a wyr, pei hanffei well o welet un olŵc arnaŵ, nas
10 kaffei.” A dyuot o gennat Arthur a nac genthi o Iwerdon.
Kychŵynnu a oruc Arthur ac ysgaŵn niuer ganthaŵ, a mynet
ym Prytwen y long, a dyuot y Ywerdon ; a dygyrchu ty
Diŵrnach Wydel a orugant. Gŵelsant niuer Otgar eu meint.
A gŵedy bŵyta onadunt ac yuet eu dogyn, erchi y peir a
15 oruc Arthur. Y dywaŵt ynteu, pei as rodei y neb, y rodei
ŵrth eir Odgar brenhin Iwerdon. Gŵedy lleueryd nac udunt,
kyuodi a oruc Bedwyr ac ymauael yn y peir, ae dod i ar
geuyn Hygŵyd gŵas Arthur ; braŵt oed hŵnnŵ unuam y
Gachamŵri gŵas Arthur. Sef oed y sŵyd ef yn wastat
20 ymdŵyn peir Arthur a dod i tan y danaŵ. Meglyt o
Lenlleaŵc Wydel yg Kaletŵlch, ae ellŵng ar y rot, a llad
Diŵrnach Wydel ae niuer ach[1]an. Dyuot lluoed Iwerdon
ac ymlad ac ŵy. A gŵedy ffo y lluoed achlan, mynet Arthur
ae wyr yn eu gŵyd yn y llong, ar peir yn llaŵn o sŵllt
25 lŵrdon gantunt ; a diskynnu yn ty Llŵydeu mab Kelcoet
ym Porth Kerdin yn Dyuet. Ac yno y mae messur y peir.

20. Ac yna y kynnulŵys Arthur a oed o gynifyŵr yn
teir ynys Prydein ae their racynys, ac a oed yn Freinc
a Llydaŵ a Normandi a Gŵlat yr Haf, ac a oed o gicŵr dethol
30 a march clotuaŵr. Ac yd aeth ar niuerod hynny oll hyt yn
lŵrdon. Ac y bu ouyn maŵr ac ergryn racdaŵ yn Iwerdon.
A gŵedy disgynnu Arthur yr tir, dyuot seint Iwerdon attaŵ
y erchi naŵd idaŵ. Ac y rodes ynteu naŵd udunt hŵy, ac y

rodassant bynteu eu bendyth idaó ef. Dyuo^t a oruc góyr Iwerdon hyt att Arthur a rodi bóyttal idaó. Dyuo^t a oruc Arthur hyt yn Esgeir Oeruel yn Iwerdon, yn y lle yd oed Tórch Tróyth ae seithlydyn moch gantaó. Gelló^{ng} kón arnaó o bop parth. Y dyd hónnó educer yd ymladaó^d y 5 Góydyl ac ef; yr hynny pymhet ran Iwerdon¹ a ónaeth yn diffeith. A thrannoeth yd ymladaó^d teulu Arthur ac ef; namyn a gaóssant o dróc y gantaó, ny chaóssant dim o da. Y trydyd dyd yd ymladaó^d Arthur ehun ac ef naó nos a naó nieu; ny ladaó^d namyn un parchell oe uoch. Gouynnóys 10 y góyr y Arthur peth oed ystyr yr hóch hónnó. Y dywaó^t ynteu: "Brenhin uu, ac am y bechaó^t y rithóys Duó ef yn hóch."

21. Gyrru a ónaeth Arthur Górh^{yr} Góalstaó^t Ieithoed y geissaó ymadraó^d ac ef. Mynet a oruc Górh^{yr} yn rith ederyn, a disgyn^{nv} a ónaeth vch benn y wal ef ae seithlydyn 15 moch. A gouyn a oruc Górh^{yr} Góalstaó^t Ieithoed idaó: "Yr y gó^r ath wnaeth ar y deló honn, or gelló^{ch} dywedut, y harchaf dyuo^t un ohonaó^{ch} y ymdidan ac Arthur." Gó^rtheb a ónaeth Grugyn Górych Ereint (mal adaned aryant oed y wrych o^{ll}; y fford y kerdei ar goet ac ar uaes y gó^{el}it, ual y llithrei y 20 wrych). Sef at^{teb} a rodes Grugyn: "Myn y gó^r an gó^{na}eth ni ar y deló honn, ny wnaóⁿ, ac ny dywedóⁿ dim yr Arthur. Oed digaóⁿ o dróc a ó^{na}thoed Duó ynⁿⁱ, an gó^{ne}uthur ar y deló hon, kynny deleó^{ch} chóⁱtheu y ymlad a ni." "Mi a dywedaf yó^{ch} yd ymlad Arthur am y grib ar ellyn ar 25 gó^{el}leu yssyd ró^{ng} deu glust Tórch Tróyth." Heb y Grugyn: "Hyt pann gaffer y eneit ef yn gyntaf, ny cheffir y tlysseu hynny. Ar bore auory y kychó^{yn}nóⁿ ni odyma; ac yd aóⁿ y wlat Arthur, ar meint mó^yhaf a allom ni o dróc a ó^{na}óⁿ yno." Kychó^{yn} a orugant hó^y ar y mor parth a 30 Chymry. Ac yd aeth Arthur ae luoed ae ueirch ae góⁿ ym Prytwen, a tharaó^l lygat ymwelet ac bynt. Disgyn^{nu} a ó^{na}eth

1. MS. y iwerdon.

Tôrch Trôyth ym Porth Cleis yn Dyuet. Dyuot a oruc
 Arthur hyt ym Mynyó y nos honno. Trannoeth dywedut
 y Arthur eu mynet heibaó. Ac ymordiwes a oruc ac ef yn
 llad góarthec Kynnwas Kórr y Uagyl. A góedy llad a oed yn
 5 Deugledyf o dyn a mil kynn dyuot Arthur, or pan deuth
 Arthur, y kychóynnóys Tôrch Trôyth odyo hyt ym Presseleu.
 Dyuot Arthur a lluoed y byt hyt yno. Gyrru a oruc
 Arthur y wyr yr erhyl, Ely a Thrachmyr, a Drutwyn keneu
 Greit mab Eri yn y laó ehun; a Góarthegyt uab Kaó yghongyl
 10 arall, a deu gi Glythmyr Letewic yn y laó ynteu; a Bedwyr
 a Chauall ki Arthur yn y laó ynteu. A restru a oruc y
 milwyr oll o deu tu Nyuer. Dyuot tri meib Cledyf Divólch,
 góyr a gauas clot maór yn llad Ysgithyrwyn Pennbeid. Ac
 yna y kychóynnóys ynteu o Lynn Nyuer, ac y doeth y
 15 Góm Keróyn, ac y rodes kyuarth yno. Ac yna y lladaóð ef
 bedwar ryssór y Arthur, Góarthegyd mab Kaó, a Tharaóc
 Allt Clóyt, a Reidón uab Eli Atuer, ac Iscouan Hael.
 A góedy llad y góyr hynny, y rodes yr eil kyuarth udunt
 yn y lle, ac y lladaóð Góydre uab Arthur, a Garselit Wydel,
 20 a Gleó uab Yscaót, ac Iscaóyn uab Panon; ae doluryaó
 ynteu yna a ónaethpóyt.

22. Ar bore ym bronn y dyd drannoeth yd ymordiweðaóð
 rei or góyr ac ef. Ac yna y lladaóð Huandaó a Gogigór a
 Phenn Pingon, tri góeis Gleólóyt Gauaeluaór, hyt nas góydyat
 25 Duó was yn y byt ar y heló ynteu, eithyr Laesgenym
 ehunan, gór ny hanoed well neb ohonaó. Ac y gyt a hynny
 y lladaóð lláer o wyr y ólat, a Gólydyn saer, pensaer y
 Arthur. Ac yna yd ymordiweðaóð Arthur ym Pelumyaóc ac
 ef. Ac yna y lladaóð ynteu Madaóc mab Teithyon, a Góyn
 30 mab Tringat mab Neuét, ac Eiryaón Pennlloran. Ac odyo
 yd aeth ef hyt yn Aber Tyóí. Ac yno y rodes kyuarth
 udunt. Ac yna y lladaóð ef Kynlas mab Kynan, a
 Góilenhin bre[nh]in Freinc. Odyo yd aeth hyt yg

Glynn Ystu. Ac yna yd ymgollasant y góyr ar cón ac ef. Dyuynnu a oruc Arthur Góyn uab Nud attaó, a gouyn idaó a ódyatef dim yórth Tórch Tróyth. Ydywaótynteunasgódyat.

23. Y hela y moch yd aeth y kynnydyon yna oll hyt yn Dyffryn Lychór. Ac y digribyóys Grugyn Góallt Ereint 5 udunt a Lóydaó Gouynnyat; ac y lladass[ant] y kynnydyon, hyt na diengis dyn yn vyó onadunt namyn un góyr. Sef a oruc Arthur dyuot ae luoed hyt lle yd oed Grugyn a Lóydaó, a gellóng yna arnadunt a oed o gi rynodydoed yn llóyr. Ac órth yr aór a dodet yna ar kyuarth, 10 y doeth Tórch Tróyth ac y diffyrth óynt. Ac yr pan dathoedynt dros uor Iwerdon, nyt ymwelsei ac óynt hyt yna. Dygóydaó a ónaethpóyt yna a góyr a chón arnaó. Ymrodi y gerdet ohonaó ynteu hyt ym Mynydd Amanó. Ac yna y llas banó oe uoch ef. Ac yna yd aethpóyt eneít 15 dros eneít ac ef. Ac y lladóyt yna Tórch Llaóin. Ac yna y llas arall oe voch; Góys oed y enó. Ac ody na yd aeth hyt yn Dyffrynn Amanó. Ac yno y llas banó a bennwic. Nyt aeth ody no gantaó oe uoch yn vyó namyn Grugyn Góallt Ereint a Lóydaó Gouynnyat. 20 Or lle hónnó yd aethant hyt yn llóch Eóin. Ac yd ymordiweadaó Arthur ac ef yno. Rodi kyuarth a ónaeth ynteu yna. Ac yna y lladaó ef Echel Uordóyt Tóll, ac Aróyli eil Góydaó Góyr, a lláber o wyr a chón heuyt. Ac yd aethant ody na hyt yn llóch Taóy. Yscar a ónaeth 25 Grugyn Górych Ereint ac óynt yna. Ac yd aeth Grugyn ody na hyt yn Dintywi. Ac ody na yd aeth hyt yg Keredigyaón, ac Eil a Thrachmyr gantaó, a llábs gyt ac óynt heuyt. Ac y doeth hyt yg Garth Gregyn. Ac yno y¹ llas llóydaó Gouynnyat yn y mysc. Ac y lladaó 30 Ruduyó Rys, a lláber gyt ac ef. Ac yna yd aeth llóytaó hyt yn Ystrat Yó. Ac yno y kyuaruu góyr Lydaó ac ef.

Ac yna y lladaŵd ef Hir Peissaŵc brenhin Lydaŵ, a Lygatrud Emys a Gôrbothu, eŷythred Arthur, vrodyr y uam. Ac yna y llas ynteu.

24. Tôrch Trôyth a aeth yna y rông Taŷy ac Euyas.
- 5 Gôysŷyab Kernyb a Dyfneint o Arthur yn y erbyn hyt yn aber Hafren. A dywedut a oruc Arthur ôrth vilôyr yr ynys honn : "Tôrch Trôyth a ladaŵd llaŵer om gôyr. Myn gôrhyt gôyr, nyt a mi yn uyŵ yd aho ef y Gernyb. Nys ymlityaf i ef bellach, namyn mynet eneit dros eneit ac ef a
- 10 wnaŵ. Gôneŵch chŷi a ŵnelhoch." Sef a daruu o gyghor gantaŵ cllŵng kat o uarchogyon, a chŵn yr ynys gantunt, hyt yn Euyas, ac ymchoelut odyo hyt yn Hafren, ae ragot yno ac a oed o vilwyr prouedic yn yr ynys honn, ae yrru anghen yn anghen yn Hafren. A mynet a ŵnaeth Mabon
- 15 uab Modron gantaŵ ar Wynn mygdŵn march Gŵedŵ yn Hafren, a Goreu mab Custennin, a Menŵ mab Teirgŵaed y rông Lynn Liŵan ac aber Gôy. A dygôydaŵ o Arthur arnaŵ, a ryssôyr Prydein gyt ac ef. Dynessau a oruc Osla Gyllelluaŵr a Manaŷydan uab Llyr a
- 20 Chacmôri gŵas Arthur a Gôyn Gelli, a dygrynnyaŵ yndaŵ, ac ymauael yn gyntaf yn y traet, ae gleicaŵ ohonunt yn Hafren, yny yttoed yn llenŵi odyuchtaŵ. Brathu amŵs o Uabon uab Modron or neil[1] parth, a chael yr ellyn y gantaŵ. Ac or parth arall y dygyrchŵys Kyledyr Wylt y
- 25 ar amŵs arall gantaŵ yn Hafren, ac y duc y gŵelleu y gantaŵ. Kynn kaffel diot y grib, kaffel dayar ohonaŵ ynteu ae draet. Ac or pan gauas y tir, ny allŵys na chi na dyn na march y ganhymdeith, hyt pan aeth y Gernyb. Noc a gaffat o drŵc yn keissaŵ y tlysseu hynny y gantaŵ, gŵaeth a gaffat
- 30 yn keissaŵ diffryt y deu ôr rac eu bodi. Kacmôri ual y tynnit ef y uynyd, y tynnei deu uaen ureuan ynteu yr affŵys. Osla Gyllelluaŵr yn redec yn ol y tôrch, y dygôydŵys y gyllell oe wein ac y kolles ; ae wein ynteu

gŵedy hynny yn llawn or dŵfyr, ual y tynnit ef y uynyd, y tynnei hitheu ef yr affŵys. Odyna yd aeth Arthur a lluoed, hyt pan ymordiweadaŵd ac ef yg Kernyb. Gŵare oed a gafat o drŵc gantaŵ kyn no hynny y ŵrth a gaffat yna gantaŵ yn keissaŵ y grib. O drŵc y gilyd y kaffat y grib y gantaŵ. 5 Ac odyna y holet ynteu o Gernyb, ac y gyrrŵyt yr mor yn y gyueir. Ny wybuŵyt vyth o hynny allan pa le yd aeth, ac Anet ac Aethlem gantaŵ. Ac odyno yd aeth Arthur y ymeneinaŵ ac y uŵrŵ y ludet y arnaŵ hytyg Kelli Wic yg Kernyb.

25. Dywedut o Arthur: "A oes dim weithon or anoetheu 10 heb gaffel?" Y dywaŵt vn or gŵyr: "Oes. Gŵaet y widon Ordu merch y widon Orwen o penn Nant Gouut yg gŵrthtir Uffern." Kychŵyn a oruc Arthur parth ar Gogled, a dyuot hyt lle yd oed gogof y wrach. A chynghori o Wynn uab Nud a Gŵythyr uab Greidaŵl gellŵng Kacmŵri a 15 Hygŵyd y uraŵt y ymlad ar wrach. Ac ual yd euthant y myŵn yr ogof, y hachub a oruc y wrach; ac ymauael yn Hygŵyd herŵyd gŵallt y benn, ae daraŵ yr llawr deni. Ac ymauel o Gacmŵri yndi hitheu herŵyd gŵallt y phenn, ae thynnu y ar Hygŵyd yr llawr. Ac ymchoelut a 20 oruc hitheu ar Kacmŵri, ac eu dygaboli yll deu, ac eu diaruu, ae gyrru allan dan eu hub ac eu hob. A llidyaŵ a oruc Arthur o welet y deu was hayachen wedy eu llad, a cheissaŵ achub yr ogof. Ac yna y dywedassant Gŵynn a Gŵythyr ŵrthaŵ: "Nyt dec ac nyt digrif genhym dy welet yn ymgribyaŵ a 25 gŵrach. Gellŵng Hir Amren a Hir Eidyl yr ogof." A mynet a orugant. Ac or bu drŵc trafferth y deu gynt, gŵaeth uu drafferth y deu hynny, hyt nas gŵypei Duŵ y vn ohonunt ell pedwar allu mynet or lle, namyn mal y dodet ell pedwar ar Lamrei kassec Arthur. Ac yna achub a oruc Arthur 30 drŵs yr ogof, ac y ar y drŵs a uyryei y wrach a Charnwennan y gyllell, ae tharaŵ am y hanner, yny uu yn deu gelŵrn hi. A chymryt a oruc Kaŵ o Brydein gŵaet y widon ae gadŵ ganthaŵ.

IV. THE PROCEDURE IN A SUIT FOR LANDED PROPERTY.

Puipenac auenno kefroÿ
haul am tir a dayar.¹ Kefroet
panuenno o nauuethid ka-
langayaf allan. Neu onauu-
5 ethid meÿ. Kanis² eram-
seroyd henny ybit agoredic
keureith am tir ay dayar.

Oderuit yr haulur mennu
10 holi tir en eramseroyt hinni
deuhet¹ ar er argluit yerchi
did y guarandau y haul
a hinni aretir. In edid
hunnu datkanet y haul. Ni
15 dele y dithun² kaifail ateb
edithun. Kanis haul dissuiut
yu ar³ guercheidveith ac
wrth hinni yguercheidveith
a deleant oyt urth porth.
20 Yaun yu irhalur y ludyas
udunt onit ekeureyth ay
deweyt ydeleu. Ac ena
emay⁴ ereneyt ev guarandau.
A gouin pale emay eu porth.
25 Odeweduuant pot eu porth
eneu kemmut euhun. Roy
oyt trideu udunt. Obit en

1. Pwy bynnac a uynno
kyffroi hawl am dir a dayar,
kyffroet pan uynno o nawvet
dyd kalan gayaf allan, neu
o nawvet dyd Mei. Kanys
yn yr amseroed hynny y
byd agoredic kyvreith am
dir a dayar.

2. O deruyd yr hawlwr
mynnu holi tir yn yr
amseroed hynny deueth ar yr
arglwyd y erchi dyd y
warandaw y hawl, a hynny
ar y tir. Yn y dyd hwnnw
dadganet y hawl. Ny dyly
kaffael ateb y dyd hwnn.
Kanys hawl dysseivyt yw ar
y gwercheidweit. Ac wrth
hynny y gwercheidweit a
dylyant oet wrth borth. Iawn
yw yr hawlwr y ludyas udunt,
onyt y gyvreith a dyweit y
dylyu. Ac yna y mae iawn
yr yneith eu gwarandaw, a
govyn pa le y mae eu porth.
O dywedant bot eu porth yn
eu kymmwt eu hun, roi oet

(Ch. 1). 1 the second *a* is added over the line, 2 *add yn with several MSS.*

(Ch. 2). 1 *h* over the line, 2 omit, 3 *add y with many MSS.*, 4 *add iaun with many MSS.*

eli⁵ kemut naunieu. Obit en etredit neu uot llanu a trey eregthun ac eu porth. Os kin han~~ner~~ did ebernir eroyt petheunos or did hunnu ebit eroyt. Os guedi han~~ner~~ did petheunos otrannoyth. Ac essev achaus yu hen~~ne~~. Kanydoy~~s~~ did kubil ac nat yaun talu drill did en lle did. Ac en eroyt barnedic hunnu emay yaun deuod ar etir⁶ ac vynt ac eu porth.

Ac ena ymay yaun guneythur¹ du² pleit ac eiste en³ keureithiaul. Esseu ual etestedyr en keureythiaul. Eiste orbrenhin neu or neb a uo enile. ay keuen ar er eul⁴ neu ar er⁵ hin. Rac aulonidu er hin oyuyneb ef. Ar enat llis neu egnat ekemut erhun henau auo en eiste rac euron ef. Ac ar⁶ llau assu y hunnu er egnat arall auo enemays neu er eneid.⁷ Ac ar ellau

tridieu udunt. O byd yn yr eil gymmwt, naw nieu. O byd yn y trydyd neu vot llanw a threi yryngthunt ac eu porth, os kyn hanner dyd 5 y bernir yr oet, pythewnos or dyd hwnnw y byd yr oet; os gwedy hanner dyd, pythewnos o drannoeth. Ac yssef achaws yw hynny; 10 kanyt oes dyd kwbyl, ac nat iawn talu dryll dyd yn lle dyd. Ac yn yr oet barnedic hwnnw y mae iawn dyvot ar y tir ac wynt ac eu porth. 15

3. Ac yna y mae iawn gwneuthur dwy bleit ac eisted yn gyfreithiawl. Sef ual yd eistedir yn gyfreithyawl. Eisted or brenhin neu or neb 20 a uo yn y le ae gevyn ar yr heul neu ar yr hin, rac avlonydu yr hin oe wyneb ef. Ar ynat llys neu ynat y kymmwt, yr hwn hynaf a uo, 25 yn eisted rac y uron ef. Ac ar y llaw assw y hwnnw yr ynat arall a vo yn y maes. Ac ar y llaw deheu idaw yr

(Ch. 2). 5 leg. ereil, 6 *e* over the line

(Ch. 3). 1 *n* and *y* over the line, 2 leg. dui, 3 MS. eneu, 4 the *e* over the line, 5 added over the line, 6 *add y with many MSS.*, 7 *after neu some letters cancelled; er eneid added over the line*

deheu ydau ereferiat neu er eferieit.⁸ Ac egkell⁹ er argluid edeu heneuid. Ay gairda o hinny allan o pop-
 5 thu ydau. Odena ford yr eneyt keuarvyneb· ac eu¹⁰ darimret yeubraudle. Keghaus er haulur ar ellau assu ydau ar eford· ar haulur
 10 enessav· ydau· en eperued¹¹ ar kanllau ar ellau arall ydau. Ar¹² rigyll en seuill trakeuen ekeghaus¹³· er amdiffinur ar ellau deheu ar
 15 eforth· ar amdiffinhur enessau· ydau· eneperued· ay kanllau or tu arall ydau· arigill traigeuen entheu. Gwedi darvo eiste euelly·
 20 Kemerer¹⁴ mach ar keureith. Esseau meychyeu auid ar¹⁵ tir ay dayar. Guystlon¹⁶ o dynyon· deu¹⁷ dyn neu auo muy· o popleit· arey¹⁸ hinni
 25 emedyant er argluid edant.

effeiryat neu yr effeiryait. Ac yg kylch yr arglwyd y deu hynueid ; ae wyrda o hynny allan o bob tu idau. Odyna fford yr yneit gyvarwyneb ac wynt y darymret y eu brawdle. Kynghaws yr hawlwr ar y llaw assw idaw ar y fford, ar hawlwr yn nessaf idaw yn y perved, ar kanllaw ar y llaw arall idaw; ar ringyll yn sevyll tracheuyn y kynghaws. Ar bleit arall y tu arall yr fford ; yn nessaf yr fford kynghaws yr amdiffynnwr ar y llaw deheu ar y fford, ar amdiffynnwr yn nessaf idaw yn y perued, ae ganllaw or tu arall idaw; ar rhingyll traegevyn ynteu. Gwedy darvo eisted yvelly, kymerer mach ar gyvreith. Sef meichyeu a vyd ar dir a dayar, gwystlon o dynyon, deu dyn neu a vo mwy o bob pleit. Ar rei hynny yn medyant yr arglwyd yd ant.

(Ch. 3). 8 in marg., where it has been written twice, the first entry having been mutilated by the cutting of the margin, 9 on p. 103 the phrase is *yný gylch*, 10 *leg. uy y or the like*, 11 after this ydau with a stroke beneath it, 12 after this some letters cancelled, 13 some words omitted which in the text of the Laws are : ar bleit arall y tu arall yr ford yn nessat yr fford kyglaos, 14 MS. Kemeret, 15 MS. art, 16 some letters cancelled, 17 e over the line, 18 h after a cancelled and r written above it.

Odena guedi henne e dodir tellued.¹ essev yu hene.² Gostec ar emays. Puipenac a thorro etelleued honno teyr biu³ camluru a tal ne nau ugeint. Ar geyr adeweter guedi er ostec bot hunnu⁴ en diuunyant er neb ay deweto ac yr keghaus edevether irporth ydau.

Guedi daruo eyste¹ en keureithaul mal y redewes-sam ny vchot ena e may yaun yr egnat deueduit wrth e dupleit ymdeveduch o keureith weithion. Ac ena may yaun iregnat gouin yr² haulur puy de keghaus³ di a puy de kanllau ac ena e may yaun⁴ yr haulur ev henwi. Ac ena may yaun eregnat gouin ir haulur a dodycolli a kaffayl eneu pen vinteu. Ac ena ema yaun yr haulur.⁵ dodav heb eff. Ac ena may yaun eregnat⁶ ac yr kanllau a sauant huy ydau ef en erenmay ef enidody arnadunthuy.⁷ Ac

4. Odyna gwedy hynny y dodir tyllwed. Sefyw hynny, gostec ar y maes. Pwy bynnac a dorro y dyllwed honno, teir buw camlwrw a 5 dal neu naw ugeint. Ar geir a dywetter gwedy yr ostec, bot hwnnw yn divwyn-yant yr neb ae dywetto, ac yr kynghaws y dywetter yr 10 porth idaw.

5. Gwedy darvo eisted yn gyvreithiawl, val y rydywed-assam ni uchot, yna y mae iawn yr ynat dyvedut wrth y 15 dwy bleit: "ymdywedwch o gyvreith weithyon." Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "pwy dy gynghaws di a phwy dy 20 ganllaw?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr eu henwi. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "a dody colli a chaffael yn eu pen 25 wynteu?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr dywedut, "dodaf," heb ef. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr kynghaws ac yr kanllaw, a 30

(Ch. 4). 1 *u* over the line, 2 *h* over the line, 3 *i* over the line, 4 *after this* did *cancelled*

(Ch. 5). 1 *y* over the line, 2 MS. *h*yr, 3 *ke* over the line, 4 *after this* eregnat *cancelled*, 5 *leg.* haulur deueduyt, 6 *add* gouin yr kyghaus, 7 *h* over the line

ena emay yaun⁸ udunt huin-
theu dewedvyt sauun.

5.

Ac guedi hinny emay yaun
eregnat gouin eramdiffenr¹
puy dekeghaus ditheu apuy
de kanllau. Ac ena emay
10 yaun ydau entehu eu henwi.
Ac ena emay yaun² yr egn-
at gouin ydau entehu · a did
ev kolli a kaffayl en eu pen
Ac ena may yaun ydau
15 entheu dewetuyt dodau heb
ef. Ac ena emay iaun³
eregnat devetvit wrth er-
haulur · haul di weython de
haul. Ac ena emay⁴ yaun
20 yhaulur⁵ decreu.

Llema essit yaun yr haulur
edewetuyd¹ menegi · yuot
ef en briodaur ar etir hun-
25 ema ardayar. Ac obit
aameuho ydau ef yuot en
briodaur · bot kanthau entheu
a kathuo ybriodolder · o · ach
ac edriu · hit emay digaun
30 en ekeureyth. Ay reerru en

savant hwy idaw ef yn yr
hyn y mae ef yn y dodi
arnadunt hwy. Ac yna y
mae iawn udunt hwynteu
dywedut : “savun.”

6. A gwedy hynny y mae
iawn yr ynat ouyn yr
amdiffynnwr : “pwy dy
gynghaws ditheu, a phwy dy
ganllaw?” Ac yna y mae
iawn ydau ynteu eu henwi.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat
ovyn idaw ynteu, a dyd ef
golli a chaffael en eu pen.
Ac yna y mae iawn idaw
ynteu dywedut : “dodaf,” heb
ef. Ac yna y mae iawn
yr ynat dywedut wrth yr
hawlwr : “hawl di weithon
dy hawl.” Ac yna y mae
iawn yr hawlwr dechreu.

7. Llyma yssyd iawn yr
hawlwr y dywedut, menegi y
vot ef yn briodawr ar y tir
hwnn yma ar dayar. Ac o
byt a amheuo idaw ef y vot
yn briodawr, bot ganthaw
ynteu a gatwo y briodolder
o ach ac edrif, hyt y mae
digawn yn y gyvreith, ae

(Ch. 5). 8 *after this yregnat cancelled*

(Ch. 6). 1 *e over a cancelled i*, 2 *over the line*, 3 *over the line*; *after this irhaulur cancelled*, 4 *e over the line*, 5 *leg. yrhaulur*

(Ch. 7). 1 MS. edewetduyd

agkeureithiaul yar ybriodol-
der· ac osid ay hammehuo²
emay ydau ef³ ay guyr·
yreherru enagkeureithiaul.
Ac essev emayentehu⁴endodi
ar ekeureith deleu deuot en
keureythaul traykeuen er lle
ereherruyd en agkeureith-
yaul⁵ ohonau.

Oderuit bot rey adewetho
dodi keythveid ac guybed-
yeid or un pleyt Ninni
adewedun egellir ene war-
handawer atdeb er amdiffen-
hur.

Heb amdiffenhur¹ myuy
essit briodaur o acch² ac
edriu· ac esseu eduyf en
guarchadu empriodolder³ val
emay goreu edeleauvy y-
guarchadu· ac osid ay
hamehuo y· am⁴ henni
emay ymy ageidu digau⁵
bot en guir adewedau. A
thitheu obuosty ema ty hay-
thost en keureythaul odema.
Ac osid a hamehuo hinni·
emay ymy digau⁵ ayguyr.

ryrru yn anghyvreithyawl
y ar y briodolder. Ac osit
ae hamheuo, y mae idaw ef
digawn ae gwyr y ryyrru yn
anghyvreithyawl. Ac yssef 5
y mae ynteu yn doddi ar y
gyvreith, dylu dyvot yn
gyvreithyawl traegevyn yr lle
y ryyrrwyd yn anghyvreith-
yawl ohonaw.

10

8. O dervyd bot rei a
dywetto doddi ceidweid a
gwybydeid or un bleit,
Ninni a dywedwn y gellir,
yny warandawer atdeb y 15
amdiffynnwr.

9. Heb yr amdiffynnwr:
“Mivi yssyd briodawr o ach
ac edrif. A sef yd wyf yn
gwarchadw vym priodolder, 20
val y mae goreu y dylyaf y
warchadw. Ac osit ae ham-
heuo imi hynny, y mae imi
ageidw digawn bot yn wir a
dywedaf. A thitheu, o buost 25
ti yma, ti a aethost yn
gyvreithyawl odyma. Ac osit
a hamheuo hynny y mae imi
digawn ae gwyr.”

(Ch. 7). 2 the third *h* over the line, 3 digawn *has probably been omitted*, 4 *h* over the line, 5 *r* over the line

(Ch. 9). 1 *leg.* eramdiffenhur, 2 there is something like an *h* over the second *e*, 3 the third letter seems to have been altered to *p*, 4 *y* am; *leg.* y mi? 5 *leg.* digau ageidu

Ninni adewedun ket darfo
 eramdiffenur rohi atheb kin
 oyholý ev or haulur bot en
 anolo er ateb· eny warandao
 5 ef· er haul ac odena atebet.

Ac guedy darfo vduent
 euduy kegheussayth mal ede-
 wedassam ni vchot. Gouenet
 10 er egnat uduent aydygaun hyn
 adewedassant. Ac gouenet
 uduent auennant guellau eu
 kykeussayth.¹ Ac obit ay
 menno gather² ydau. Ac
 15 onibit ay menno kyemeret
 eregnat euduy kegheussayth³
 a dadkanet huy. A guedy
 estadkano aynt eregneyt
 allan. ar effeyryhet y gyt
 20 ac vy· a. Righyll ygyt aguy·
 hy eu kadv. Rac douot
 dynyon ywarandu⁴ arnadunt.
 Oderuit idyn deuot ywaran-
 dau arnadunt huntheu⁵ ev
 25 adely talu teyrbuy kamluru
 hir brenhin. Ac o bit ebrenin
 enemays· ev adele talu kam-
 luru deudeplic am hinny.
 Ac ena guedy edeystedont
 30 huy emay iaun· yr effeyryat·
 guedya duy ydangos oduy

10. Ninni a dywedwn, kyt
 darffo yr amdiffynnwr roi
 atteb kyn noe holi ef or
 hawlwr, bot yn anolo yr
 atteb, yny warandao ef yr
 hawl, ac odyne attebet.

11. A gwedy darffo uduent
 eu dwy gyngheussaeth, val y
 dywedassam ni uchot, gov-
 ynet yr ynat uduent, ae
 digawn yr hyn a dywedas-
 sant, a gouynet uduent a
 vynnant gwellau eu kyng-
 heussaeth. Ac o byd ae
 mynno, gatter idaw. Ac ony
 byd ae mynno, kymeret yr
 ynat eu dwy gyngheussaeth,
 a dadganet hwy. A gwedy
 as dadgano, aent yr yneit
 allan, ar effeyryet y gyt ac
 wy, ar ringhyll y gyt ac wy
 y eu kadw, rac dyvot dynyon
 y warandaw arnadunt. O
 dervyd y dyn dyvot y waran-
 daw arnadunt wynteu, ef a
 dyly talu teirbuw kamlwrw
 yr brenhin. Ac o byd y
 brenhin yn y maes, ef a dyly
 talu kamlwrw deudyplic am
 hynny. Ac yna gwedy yd
 eistedont hwy y mae iawn

(Ch. 11). 1 *ky* over the line, 2 *h* over the line, 3 *ssa* over the line, 4 *leg.*
 ywarandaw, 5 the second *h* over the line

er yaun⁶ udunt. Akanu onadunt huyntheu eu pader. Ac guedy epader emay yaun yr egnat dadkanu eduykeg-hessaith eylweyth.

Ac o deruit bot enreyt¹ egeyr keuarch. Elleger deu oy ouyn. Ac obit reyt yr bleyt egoueneregeyr keuarhc ydy vrth kemyrit keghor² aynt tuy kan kanyat³ yr egypt hyeu keghor. ac essev edant ynŷuer ebuant en eukehussayth. heb auo muy. aguas yr argluyd ygyt aguy. yeu kadu Rac deuod neb yeu keghor. ygyt ac huy. ac odau neb atadunt ay keghoro talet ef kamluru er brenin a bot en anolo ekeghor. Ac guedy edarfo ekeghor deuent edeu hinny ar eregneyt⁴ adatkanent egeyð⁵ ekeghor.

Oderuit nabo reyð urth eyr keuarch yaun yu gadayl udunt vintheu eu ardelu.

yr effeiryat gwediaw Duw y dangos o Duw yr iawn udunt. A chanu onadunt wynteu eu pader. A gwedy y pader y mae iaun yr 5 ynat dadganu y dwy gyngheussaeth eilweith.

12. Ac o dervyd bot yn reit y geir kyvarch, ellynger deu oe ovyn. Ac o byd reit 10 yr bleit y govyner y geir kyvarch idi wrth gymryt kynghor, aent wy gan ganyat yr yneit y eu kynghor. Ac yssev yd ant, y niver y buant 15 yn eu kynghheussaeth, heb a vo muy, a gwas yr arglwyd y gyt ac wy y eu kadw rac dyvot neb y eu kynghor y gyt ac wy. Ac o daw neb 20 attadunt ae kynghoro, talet ef gamlwrw yr brenhin, a bot yn anolo y kynghor. A gwedy y darffo y kynghor, deuent y deu hynny ar yr 25 yneit a dadganent yr yneit y kynghor.

13. Odervyd naboreit wrth eyr kyvarch, iawn yw gadael udunt wynteu eu hardelw, a 30

(Ch. 11). 6 *u* over the line

(Ch. 12). 1 *some* MSS. *adl* wrth, 2 *h* over the line, 3 *y* over the line, 4 the second *e* over the line, 5 *n* over the line; *leg.* eregneyt

agerru deu youyn puy eu-
gubideyt · ac eu kedweyt · a
phale emaynt · odewedant eu
bot ene mays · munaher vynt ·
5 odewedant¹ eubot en² un ke-
mut ac vy rodher oyd trideu³
udunt. Odewedant eubot en
ereil kemud rodher oyd
naunyeu udunt. Odewetant
10 eubot egulat arall vynt⁴ neu
lanu neu trey eregthunt ac
vy · oyt petheunos or did
hunnu · os kin hanner did
vit · os guedy hanner did
15 petheonos odranoyth · ar did
hennu endyd kolli akaffayal.
Abot eguystlon egkarch⁵
brenin · hit edid hunnu · ac
erchi y paup deuot ay devni-
20 dev kanthau edid hynnu ·
hit ar etir. Kenebo duun
kan edu bleyd · hinny. Neu⁵
edyu endid keureit bar-
nedic.

25
En etrededet guedi edele-
her vyneb¹ iaun yu i paup
eistet enelle mal ereystedus
edid kint · ac obetant meiru
30 rey or guir auu en ekeg-

gyrru deu y ovyn pwy eu
guibydyeit ac eu keidweit, a
pha le y maent. O dywedant
eu bot yn y maes, mwynhaer
wynt. O dywedant eu bot
yn un kymwt ac wy, rodher
oet tridieu udunt. O dywe-
dant eu bot yn yr eil gymwt,
rodher oet naw nieu udunt.
O dywedant eu bot yg gwlat
arall neu lanw neu drei
yryngthunt ac wy, oet
pythewnos or dyd hwnnw,
os kyn hannerdyd y byd.
Os gwedy hannerdyd,
pythewnos o dranoeth, ar
dyd hwnnw yn dyd kolli a
chaffael. A bot y gwystlon
yg karchar y brenhin hyt y
dyd hwnnw. Ac erchi y
bawp dyvot ae devnydeu
ganhaw y dyd hwnnw hyt
ar y tir. Kynnybo duungan y
dwy bleit hinny, neud ydiw
yn dyd kyvreith barnedic.

14. Ynytrydyd dyd guedy
y delher wyneb yn wyneb
iawn yw y bawb eisted yn y
lle, val y ryeistedws y dyd
kynt. Ac o bydant meirw

(Ch. 13). 1 *ed* over the line, 2 over the line, 3 *e* over the line, 4 omitted in several MSS., 5 *leg.* karchar e, 6 *written twice over*; *leg.* neud

(Ch. 14). 1 *leg.* vyneb en vyneþ; *there are remains of the missing words on the margin*

kussaeith dodder ereill en eu lle · a guedi er² eisteter ena emae yaunt yr haulur · kenic y devnidieu iam etestion ay keidveit³ adeueduit evot ef en *paraut*. Ac ena emay yaun ir⁴ amdifinnur gurtheb ac esev ateb a dere · deueduit yvot ef en *paraut* · ay defnetyeu kanhau val y hedeuis ac ena emae yaun yr brenin hercki dankos eguestelon en emays · kanys vint essit vechieu.⁵ ⁶Ac ena emay yaun ir egnat deuedut kosb er anostec · esseu eu hene teir biu camluru abot en anolo egeir adeueter.

Ac ena emae yaun ir haulur doddi em pen er eneyt pan niu effo adedeuis¹ en kentaf testion · akeitueit · a deleu ohonau enteu² muenhau en kentaf Ac ena emay yaun yr eneit erchi ydau enteu duyn y keditveit³ ay testion

rei or gwyr a vu yn y gyn-gheussaeth, dotter ereill yn eu lle. A gwedy yr eistether, yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr kynnic y devnydyeu y am y 5 dystyon ae geidweit, a dyuedut y vot ef yn barawt. Ac yna y mae iawn yr amdiffynnwr gwrtheb. Ac yssef ateb a dyry, dyuedut 10 y vot ef yn barawt, ae devnydyeu ganthaw, val y hedewis. Ac yna y mae iawn yr brenhin erchi dangos y gwystlon yn y maes; 15 kanys wynt yssyd veichieu. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat dywedut kosb yr anostec. Sef yw hynny teir buw kamlwrw a bot yn anolo y 20 geir a dywetter.

15. Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr doddi ym pen yr yneit panyw efo a edewis yn gyntaf dystyon a cheidweit, 25 a dylyu ohonaw ynteu eu mwynhau yn gyntaf. Ac yna y mae iawn yr yneit erchi idaw ynteu dwyn y

(Ch. 14). 2 *some MSS.* yd, 3 the second *i* over the line, 4 *after this brenin cancelled*, 5 *kanis—vechieu* interlined, in part on the margin and illegible, 6 *there seems to be a lacuna here; some MSS.* have: Ac ena gŵedy dangosser y gŵystlon y mae iaŵn yr brenhin erchi yr righyll doddi gostec ar y maes

(Ch. 15). 1 *leg.* aedeuis, 2 *leg.* enteu eu, 3 *leg.* keidveit

y eu muinahu. Ac ena
 emae yaun idau enteu eu
 duin huy ene keuil⁴ ef ac
 eudangos· esseu eu rei
 5 aedeueis⁵ ef erei a enguis
 en edit kyntaf Ny dele er
 amdifennwr llessu yrun ona-
 dunt kanivir⁶ nabo da idau
 adeueduit.⁷ Ar hun a llesso
 10 onatuunt kin guibot bet
 aduedoent·⁸ bit sauedc⁹
 hunu· er amdifenur aeil
 gouin¹⁰ aoes breint yr rei-
 hinny. Ac obit doent rac-
 15 dunt· esseu pa achaus¹¹
 egeill ef gouin hinny vrth na
 eill alldut bot en vybitiat ar
 trefladauc. Ac na eill
 gureic· ar gur. Ac ekit
 20 ahene ni heill llauer o
 deneon bot yn vibetiet nac
 en kedueit heruit breint ar
 amdifenur ni lluger arnau
 deueduit hinny.

25

Oderuit ir amdifenur
 readau testion auo gwell no
 rei aedeuis er haulur· ae ouot
 en guell yu breint ay o bot
 30 en amlach Amennu ohonau

geidweit ae dystyon y eu
 mwynhau. Ac yna y mae
 iawn idaw ynteu eu dwyn
 hwy yny kyvyl (?) ef ac eu
 dangos. Sef yw rei a edewis
 ef y rei a enwis yn y dyd
 kyntaf. Ny dyly yr am-
 diffynnwr llyssu yr un on-
 adunt, kany wyr na bo da
 idaw a dywettont. Ar hwn
 a llyssu onadunt cyn gwybot
 beth a dywettont, bit savedic
 hwnnw. Yr amdiffynnwr a
 eill ovyn a oes breint yr rei
 hynny. Ac o byd, doent
 racdunt. Sef pa achaws y
 geill ef ovyn hynny, wrth
 na eill alltut vot yn wyby-
 dyat ar drevtadawc, ac na
 eill gwreic ar wr. Ac y gyt
 a hynny ny eill llawer o
 dynyon vot yn wybydyet
 nac yn geidweit herwyd
 breint. Ar amdiffynnwr ny
 lwgyr arnaw dywedut hynny.

16. O deruyd yr amdiffyn-
 nwr ryadaw tystyon a uo
 gwell nor rei a edewis yr
 hawlwr—ae o vot yn well eu
 breint ae oe bot yn amlach—

(Ch. 15). 4 *some MSS. have kyleh*, 5 the second *e* over the line; *leg.* aedewis, 6 the second *i* over the line, 7 *leg.* adeneduint, 8 *o* over the line, 9 *leg.* sauedic, 10 *i* over the line, 11 the second *a* over the line

kannal hinny. Iaun eu¹ dangos aguedi dangosso ef etestion nityaun² yr haulur eu llessu vyntheu. Ena emai iaun yr enat gouin yr haulur may breint de destion dŷ. Ac ena emay yaunt yr haulur deueduit breint y testion³ ae vntoe en veirri neu en kegheoron³ ae vnteu en veneich⁴ neu en ahtraon ae vnteu en efferiet neu en escoleicion ae vnteu en lleecion breinaul Guedi daruo ir enat gouen ir haulur breint etestion iaun eu yr enat gouin yr amdifenur breint y testion Ac ena emay yaunt yr amdifennur deuedut ebreint goreu avo oy testion Ac ena emay yaunt yr enat datkanu deubrein yreduedasant eduypleit yeu testion.

Ena emay yaun yr enat gouin ir duipleit¹ a sauant huy hen erhen ededis en y dodi en eu pen¹ llema paup or guebethit en deueduit

a mynnu ohonaw gynnal hynny, iawn yw eu dangos. A gwedi dangosso ef y dystion, nyt iawn yr hawlwr eu llyssu wynteu. Yna y 5 mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "Mae breint dy dystyon di?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr dywedut breint y dystyon, ae wynteu 10 yn veiri neu yn gynghelloryon, ae wynteu yn veneich neu yn athrawon, ae wynteu yn effeiryet neu ysgoleigyon, ae wynteu yn lleygion brein- 15 niawl. Gwedy darvo yr ynat govyn yr hawlwr breint y dystyon, iawn yw yr ynat govyn yr amdiffynnur vreint y dystyon. Ac yna y mae 20 iawn yr amdiffynnwr dywedut y breint goreu a vo oe dystyon. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat dadganu deu vreint y rydywedassant y 25 dwy bleit y eu tystyon.

17. Yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr dwy bleit a savant hwy yn yr hyn yd ydys yn y dodi yn eu pen. 30 Llyma bawb or gwybydyeit

(Ch. 16). 1 *leg.* eu eu, 2 *t* over the line, 3 *leg.* keghelloron, 4 MS. venich

Ch. 17). 1 There is a smudge between *p* and *l*

esauahant · llema popun or
 duipleit yn amheu guibytied
 y kilit nasdegant yr degin ·
 ket as deuetoent ar eutauaut
 5 leuerit jaun eu yr eneit ena
 ev kreirhau · ac guedi askreir-
 hauont emay yaun vddunt
 menet allan. Ac edrych² er
 hyn jaunaf aueloent vrth a
 10 gluassant. Ac oguelhant bot
 en vell testion eneill rei noe
 gilit · diuarnent huy eguae-
 thafe testion. Ode^ruit bot en
 kestal eutestion · diuarner er
 15 amdifennur · kanys etheuis
 ef testion a vey guell noc
 aoet kan ellall. Ac nis
 cauas. Ac ena emay jaun
 yr egneit barnu deuot er
 20 haulur ar etir · ar e breint
 edoet pan kechuinuus³ en
 agkaefreithiaul yrnau

25 Ac guediheni emay¹ yr
 eneit proui ekedueit² y edric
 a duc pop rey onadunt huy
 bot en priodaur ebleit emaint
 enikanhelu a deueduit o
 30 keituueit pop rey eu bot
 en priodaur Ac odamheuir

yn dywedut y savant. Llyma
 bob un or dwy bleit yn
 amheu gwybydieit y gilyd
 nas dygant yr dygyn, kyt as
 dywettont ar eu tavawt
 leveryd. Iawn yw yr yneit
 yna eu kreirhau. A gwedy
 askreirhaont y mae iawn
 udunt vynet allan, ac edrych
 yr hyn iawnaf a welont wrth
 a glywassant. Ac o gwelant
 bot yn well testyon eneill rei
 noe gilyd, divarnent hwy y
 gwaethaf y dystyon. O
 dervyd bot yn gystal eu
 tystyon, divarner yr amdif-
 ynnwr; kanys edewis ef
 tystyon a vei well noc a oed
 gan y llall, ac nys kauas. Ac
 yna y mae iawn yr ygneit
 barnu dyvot yr hawlwr ar y
 tir, ar y breint yd oed pan
 gychwynws yn aghyvreithy-
 awl y arnaw.

18. A gwedy hynny y
 mae iawn yr yneit provi y
 keidweit, y edrych a dwng
 pob rei onadunt hwy bot yn
 briodawr y bleit y maent yn
 y chynhelu; a dywedut o
 geidweit pob rei eu bot yn

(Ch. 17). 2 *h* over *c*, 3 *h* over the line

(Ch. 18). 1 *leg.* emay iawn, 4 MS. ekeuit^{due}

vntheu yaun eu eucereirhau
ar nep akellio y kedueit
onaduunt y vrht ellu kollet
etir· o seif ekeitueit or due-
pleit kehedet yv· ar lle ebo
kehedet deuhanner vit.

Ked barner ydau deuod
yr tir· nikecuuin egur aoet
ene mediant kynt erdau
okeill kaffael· tu· atal· ydau
en er un lle ac en kastal
edeudir vrth na burir odena
ef. Ac nideleir talu tir
ambreinaul en lle tir abreint
ohonau val kegkalloraith
neu vaerony neu redit.

Ac ena emay yaun er
egneit deuot traceukeuen y
eu braudle ac ena emay
yaun vdunt kemrit keder-
nit a¹ bot vrth ebraut a
kamrit mach areugober. Ac
ena edeleant er eneit datcanu
eduy kegheusaeh· a guedi
hene datcanu eu uaraut² ac
ena ebrenin adele redhau
eguestelon· oeu carcar.

(Ch. 20). 1 *leg.* ar, 2 *leg.* braut

briodawr. Ac ot amheuir
wynteu, iawn yw eu kreir-
hau. Ar neb a gilio y geid-
weit onadunt y wrth y llw,
kollet y dir. O seif y keidweit 5
or dwy bleit, kyhyded yw.
Ar lle y bo kyhyded deu-
hanner vyd.

19. Kyt barner idaw dyvot
yr tir, ny chychwyn y gwr a 10
oed yn y medyant gynt
yrdaw, o geill gaffael tu a
thal idaw yn yr un lle ac yn
gystal y deu dir, wrth na
vwryr odyne ef. Ac ny 15
dylyir talu tir ammreiniawl
yn lle tir a breint ohonaw,
val kynghelloraeth neu vae-
roni neu rydit.

20. Ac yna y mae iawn yr 20
yneit dyvot tracheukevyn y
eu brawdle. Ac yna y mae
iawn udunt kymryt kedernit
ar vot wrth y vrawt, a
chymryt mach ar eu gobyr. 25
Ac yna y dylyant yr yneit
dadganu y dwy gyngheu-
saeth, a gwedy hynny dad-
ganu eu brawt. Ac yna y
brenhin a dyly rydhau y 30
gwystlon o eu karchar.

V. THE PRIVILEGE OF ST. TEILIO.

The following Latin Charter (Lib. Land., page 118) deals with the same subject, and illustrates the Welsh :

Privilegium Sancti Teliai est et ecclesiae suae Landaniae, datum sibi et omnibus successoribus suis in perpetuo a regibus istis et principibus Britannie, confirmatum apostolica auctoritate, cum omnibus legibus suis in se plenariis sibi et terris suis, libera ab omni regali servitio, sine consule, sine proconsule, sine conuentu intus nec extra, sine expeditione, sine uigilanda regione. Et cum omni iustitia sua ; de fure et furto, de rapina, de homicidio, de arsione, de rixa, de sanguine, de refugio uiolato ubique in terra sancti, de assaltu uiarum et extra uias, de faciendo iudicio et patiendo, de omni populo Sancti Teliai in curia Landaniae ; de communione aquae et herbae, campi et siluae populo ecclesiae Sancti Teliai ; cum mercato et moneta in Landania ; cum applicatione nauium ubique per terras Sancti Teliai libera pro regibus et omnibus nisi ecclesiae Landaniae et episcopis eius. De opprobrio et omni iniuria quod rex Morcanhuc et sui homines fecerint episcopo Sancti Teliai et suis hominibus, idem rex Morcanhuc et sui homines rectum faciant episcopo et suis hominibus, et iudicium patiantur in curia Landaniae. Omnis lex quae fuerit regali, omnis etiam et in curia plenarie episcopali Landauensi.

Lŷmma y cŷmreith ha
 bryein eccluyŷ Teliau o
 lanntaf arodes breenhined
 hinn ha touyŷssocion Cŷmrŷ
 5 yntrŷcŷguidaul dŷ eccluyŷ
 teliau hac dir escip oll gueti
 ef amcŷtarnedic o audurdaut
 papou rumein y holl cŷfreith
 didi hac dŷ thir hac di dair
 10 ryd o pop guasanaith bre-
 ennin bydaul heb mair
 heb cŷghellaur heb cŷhoith
 dadlma ymeun gulat hac nŷ
 dieithŷr heb luyd heb
 15 gauayl heb guylma ycyf-
 reith idi ynholldaul o leitŷr
 o latrat o treis odŷnnŷorn

Llyma y gyvreith a breint
 eglwys Deilaw o Lanndaf, a
 rodes y brenhined hynn a
 thywysogyon Cymry yn dra-
 gywydawl y eglwys Deilaw
 ac yr escyp oll gwedy ef,
 amgadarnedic o awdurdawt
 pabeu Ruvein. Y holl
 gyvreith idi ac y thir ac y
 dayar ; ryd o bob gwasanaeth
 brenhin bydawl ; heb vaer,
 heb gynghellawr, heb gyhoed
 dadylva y mewngwlat ac yn
 y dieithyr ; heb luyd, heb
 avel, heb wylva. Y chyv-
 reith idi yn hollawl o leidy,
 o ladrat, o dreis, o dynyorn,

o cýnluŷn hac o losc· o
 amrýson canguaýt aheb-
 guaýt· ý diruýt haýt camcul
 ýndi didi yn hollaul· o dorri
 naud ýnn lann hac ýn-
 dieýthýr lann· orachot ýnn
 luhýn hac dieithýr luhýn·
 o cýrch ý popmýnnic artir
 teliau haýt guir· haýt braut
 dý lýtu ýr ecluýs ygundý
 teliau ýnn lantaf· hac ný lýt·
 dufýr ha guell· hac choýt ha
 maýt ýncýfrytin dý lýtu
 teliau· cýfnofut habathori-
 aýt ýnn lanntaf hac aperua
 ardir teliau dýr loggou adis-
 cýnno nýthir ý pop mýnnic
 ýt uoýt rýd rac brennin arac
 paup namýn dý teliau aýt
 eccluýt lantam· ha dý escýp·
 har mefýl har sarhaýt har cam
 har ennuet a gunech¹ brenn-
 hin morcannhuc hay gur haýt
 guas dý escop teliau hac dý
 gur hac dý guas· dýuot
 brennhin morcannhuc ý-
 gundý teliau ýn lanntaf· dý
 gunethur guir ha cýfreith·
 ha diguadef braut diam
 ý cam a diconher dý escop
 teliau ha dý gur ha dý guas·
 ýthir haýt dayr dý luyd
 dý uuner digauaýt· ha pop

o gynllwyn ac o losc, o amry-
 son gan waet ac heb waet.
 Y dirwy ae chamgwyl yndi
 idi yn hollowl o dorri nawd
 yn llann ac yn diethyr llann, 5
 o ragot yn llwyn ac diethyr
 llwyn, o gyrch []
 ar dir Teilaw. Ae gwir ae
 brawt y deulu yr eglwys yg
 Gwndy Teilaw yn Llandaf 10
 ac yny llys. Dwvyr a gwellt
 a choet a maes yn gyffredin
 ý deulu Teilaw. Cyvnewit
 a bathoriaeth yn Llandaf, ac
 aberva ar dir Teilaw yr 15
 llongeu a discynno yny thir
 pa le bynnac y bo, ryd
 rac brenhin a rac pawb
 namyn y Deilaw ac eglwys
 Landaf ac y hescyp. Ar 20
 mevyl ar sarhaet ar cam ar
 enywet a wnel brenhin Mor-
 gannuc ae wr ae was y escop
 Teilaw ac y wr ac y was,
 dyvot brenhin Morgannuc y 25
 Wndy Teilaw yn Llandaf y
 wneuthur gwir a chyvreith a
 diodef brawt yam y cam a
 a digonher y escop Teilaw
 ac y wr ac y was. Y thir ae 30
 dayar di luyd divuner
 diavael. A pob cyvreith a
 vo y vrenhin Morgannuc yn

cyfreith auo dŷ brennin
 morcannuc yn lŷs · ou bot
 oll yn hollaul dŷ escop teliau
 nŷ lŷs yntou · haŷ bot
 5 ŷnemelldicetic hac yn ŷscu-
 mунetic ŷr neb aitorro hac
 aŷ dimanuo ŷ brŷeint hunn ·
 hac ef haŷ plant guetŷ ef.
 Hŷnn bendicetic hac ef haŷ
 10 plant aŷ enrydedocao ŷ-
 breint hunn hac aŷ cat(ŷo).²
 Amen.

[y] lys, eu bot yn hollawl y
 escop Teilaw yn y lys ynteu.
 Ae vot yn emelldigedic ac
 yn yscumunedic y neb ae
 torro ac ae divanwo y breint
 hwnn, ac ef ae blant wedy
 ef. Yn vendigedic ac ef ae
 blant ae enrydedockao y
 breint hwnn ac ae katwo,
 Amen.

1. leg. gunel. 2. ŷo added in later hand.

VI. MORAL VERSES.

Kalan gaeaf, kalet graŵn,
 deil ar gychŵyn, llynnwynn llawn:
 y bore gynn noe vynet
 gwae a ymdiret y estraŵn.

Kalan gayaf, kein gyfrin;
 kyfret awel a drykin:
 gŵeith keluyd yŵ kelu rin.

5

Kalan gayaf, cul hydod,
 melyn blaen bedŵ, gŵedŵ hauot:
 gŵae a haed meuyt yr bychot.

10

Kalan gayaf, crŵm blaen gŵrysc,
 gnaŵt o benn dirieit teruysc:
 lle ny bo daŵn ny byd dysc.

Kalan gaeaf, garŵ hin,
 anhebic y gynteuin:
 namwyn Duŵ nyt oes dewin.

15

Kalan gaeaf, kein gyfreu
 adar, byrr dyd, ban cogeu:
 trugar daffar Duŵ goreu.

Kalan gayaf, kalet cras,
 purdu bran, buan o vras:
 am gŵymp hen chwerdit gŵen gŵas.

20

Kalan gaeaf, cul kerwyt,
gwae wann pan syrr; byrr vyd byt:
gŵir gŵell hegarŵch no phryt.

5

Kalan gayaf, llŵm godeith,
aradyr yn rych, ych yg gweith:
or kant odit kedymdeith.

VII. DOOMSDAY.

Deus Duó delwat,
 Góledic, góaed neirthyat.
 Crist Jessu góyliat,
 Róysc rihyd amnat
 Aduelach kaffat. 5
 Nym gónel heb ranned
 Moli dy trugared.
 Ný dyfu yma,
 Góledic, dy gynna.
 Ny dyfu, ný dyfyd 10
 Neb kystal a Douyd.
 Ny ganet yn dyd plóyó
 Neb kystal a Duó.
 Nac nyt adef
 Neb kystal ac ef. 15
 Vch nef, is nef
 Nyt góledic namyn ef.
 Vch mor, is mor
 Ef an creóys.
 Pan dyffo Deós, 20
 Ef an gwnaho maór trós.
 Dyd braót yn echwrys.
 Kennadeu o drós
 Gwynt a mor a than,
 Luchet a tharyan, 25
 Eiryf ab¹ góengan.
 Lóyth byt yg griduan
 Ergelaór, dygetaór Ilaóhethan.
 Ergelhaór mor a syr²,

1. leg. *eiry fab?* 2. leg. *ser.*

- Pan discynho Pater
Y dadyl ae nifer,
A chyrn gopetror
Ac ennynnu mor.
- 5 Lloŷth byt Ioscetaŷr
Hyny uŷynt marwaŷr,
Loscaŷt ynyal ran
Rac y vaŷr varan.
Ef tynho aches
- 10 Rac y varanres.
Diffurn dyd reges
Gŷae ae harhoes.
Ef tardho talaŷr ;
Terdit nef y laŷr.
- 15 Gŷynt rud dygetaŷr
Ech y gadŷynaŷr.
Neu byt mor wastat
Mal pan great.
Seith Pedyr ae dywaŷt,
- 20 Dayar diwarnaŷt.
Dywaŷt duŷ Sadŷrn
Dayar yn vn flŷrn.
Sadŷrn vore rŷyd
In gŷnaho ny Culŷyd.
- 25 Tir bydaŷt tywyd,
Gŷynt y todo gŷyd.
Ebryn pop dyhed,
Pan losco mynyded.
Atuyd triganed
- 30 A chyrn rac rihed.
Kyfoethaŷc ae henuyn,
Mor a tir a llyn.
Atuyd cryn dygryn

A dayar gychwyn.
 Ac uch pop mehyn
 A maró mein uudyn.
 Eryf argelóch
 Ac enynnu llóch. 5
 Ton aghyolóch,
 Taryan ymrythóch.
 Teithyaó a far
 Ac eryf tróy alar
 Ac enynnu tróy var 10
 Rwg nef a dayar.
 Pan dyffo Trindaót
 Y maes maestaót,
 Lu nef ymdanaót,
 Lóyth llydan attaót, 15
 Kyrd a cherdoryon,
 A chathleu egylyon.
 Drychafant o vedeu;
 Eirant o dechreu.
 Eirant kón coet, 20
 Ar gymeint adoet.
 A rewinýóys mor
 A wnant maór gaór,
 Pryt pan dyffo
 Ef ae góahano. 25
 “Y saól a uo meu,
 Ymchoelant o deheu.
 A digonóy kamwed,
 Ymchaelent y perthgled.
 Ponyt erlys dy gyfreu 30
 A lefeir dy eneu?
 Dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu
 Yn tywyll heb leuereu.

- Ac ym oed y ereu,
 Ac ym oed i ieitheu,
 Ac ym oed i ganwlat
 Ac eu cant lloneit.
 5 Canuet gólat pressent
 Ný bum heb gatwent.
 Oed mynych kyfar chweró
 Yrof am¹ kefynderó.
 Oed mynych kyrscóydat
 10 Yrof y am kywlat.
 Oed mynych kyflafan
 Yrof i ar truan.
 Am goryó hón vyth;
 Nym gónaei dyn byth.
 15 Am gyrróys yg croc,
 A wydón yn oc.
 Am gyrróys ym pren
 Dipynóys vym pen.
 Tafaó ti vyn deu troet,
 20 Mor tru eu hadoet.
 Tauaó dy 'r boenet,
 Escyrn vyn traet.
 Tauaó dy vyn dóy vreich;
 Ny ny dybyd eu beich.
 25 Tauaó dy vyn dóy yscóyd;
 Handit mor dyuyd.
 Tauaó dy 'r cethron
 Y myón vyg callon.
 Tauaó dy gethraót
 30 Yrwg vyn deu lygat.
 Tauaó yr da allat,
 Coron drein ym iat.
 Tauaó dy oestru,

1. MS. *eim*.

A wanpŷyt vyn tu.
 Teu yŷ chitheu
 Mal yr yŷch llaŷ deheu.
 Iŷch nŷ byd madeu
 Vy gwan a bereu." 5
 "A wledic, ny wydyem
 Pan oed ti a grogem.
 Gŷledic nef, gŷledic pop tut,
 Nŷ wydem ni, Grist, tut vyhut.
 Bei ath ŷybydem, 10
 Crist, ath athechem."
 "Nyt aruollir gŷat
 Gan lŷyth eissyfflat.
 Digonsaŷchi anuat
 Yn erbyn Dofydyat. 15
 Can mil egylyon
 Yssyd imi yn tyston,
 A doeth ym kyrchaŷ
 Gŷedy vŷg crogaŷ.
 Yg croc yn greulet 20
 Myhun ym gŷaret.
 Yn nefoed bu cryt,
 Pan ŷm crogysŷit.
 Pan orelwis Keli
 Dy Culŷyd vch keli. 25
 A chenŷch deu ieuan
 Ragof y deu gynran,
 A deu lyfyr yn ach llaŷ
 Yn eu darllleaŷ.
 Nys deubi ryrŷs 30
 Rygossŷy rygossŷs.
 Ac aŷch bi wynnyeith
 Gŷerth aŷch ynuyt areith.

- Kayator y dyleith
Arnaóch y vffern lleith.”
Crist Jessu uchel ry seilas trycha[n] mil
blóydyned,
5 Er pan yttyó ym buched.
Ac eil mil kyn croc
Yt lewychi Enoc.
Neu nyt atwen drut
Meint eu heissyllut.
10 Gólat pressent yth ermut,
A chyt aóch bei odit.
Trychan mil blóydyned namyn vn
Oric odit buched tragywyd.

VIII. TO GWENWYNWYN.

Ysym arglôyd gôrd, gordiûng y var,
 (gordôy neb nyô hystûng)
 glyô diwreid gôrdrleid¹ gorvlôg,
 gleô dywal, ny dal, ny dôg.

Yssit ym arglôyd aerglôyf ner nerthuaôr, 5
 aerlleô llaoôr,² llaoch niuer,
 ny oleith lleith yr llyfyrder,
 ny odef cam, nyw kymer.

Yssit ym arglôyd eurgledyfrud gaôr, 10
 breisc llafnaôr brôysc llofrud,
 ny daôl ôrth ae maôl maôruud,
 ny graôn golut, nyw golud.

Yssit ym arglôyd argledyr anaô beird, 15
 am bardeir yn eidaô,
 am karyat kadarn arnaô,
 am kerd, am kynnelô ohonaô.

Yssit ym arglôyd argledyr cat a tharyf, 20
 a theruyn ar gywlat,
 klotuaôr llaoôr, llao aghaeat,
 koryf toryf, teruysc oe anghat.

Yssit ym wledic wlat amdiffyn llary,
 (llawer dyn ae govyn)
 gwalchlan wosparth warth wrthryn,
 gôalpar gôanar Gôenwynwyn.

¹r over d ²r over ô

IX. CYNDDELW TO RHYS AB GRUFFUDD.

(*) BLACK BOOK, page 39b.

Assuýnaw naut Duv diamhev¹ y daun
 ae donýauc wifffinnhev.
 ar dý guir erir aerev.
 ar dý gulad guledic dehev.

5 Assuinaf archaf eirchad ýmgelwir.
 naut kýuir kýgwastad.
 ar dý drissev aer. drussad.
 ar di drissaur gvaur gwenvlad.

Assuinaw archaw arch vaur y periw.
 10 a peris new a llaur.
 naut rac dý uar car kertaur.
 ar dý pirth ar di porthaur.

Assuinaf naut haut haelon deheuparth
 diheuporth kertorion.
 15 ath turuf oth tarianogion.
 ath torýf oth teern meibon.

Assuinaf ých naut na cheluch ých porth.
 can perthin attreguch.
 gostecwir llis gosteguch.
 20 gostec beirt bart aglýwuch.

Assuinaf naut haut² haelvonet worsset.
 nýth orsseiw teernet.
 ar dý torif corýf kýwrisset
 ar dý teulu teilug met.

1. MS. diamehv. 2. MS. haut naut *with marks of transposition*.

Metcuin ev gwiraud metkirn ae gwallav.

ae gwellig in eurdirn.

a gloev y ved in edirn.

a gliv deur. a glev teeirn.

Teernweilch *Pridein* prýdaw ých priwgert. 5

ých *príwclod* a digaw.

ých bart ých beirnad výtaw.

ých porth *perthin* ýv ataf.

Attep a ganaw ar canhuýw vý argluit.

ergliv. wi. can dothuif.

10

Ileissaun Iliw Ilev gliv glevrvit.

Ilaessa di var di bart wif.

Viw kertaur im ruw. ruisc. morkimlaut gurt.

ruisfirt kirt kert. vahaut.

assuin asserv herv hirvlaut.

15

assuinaf ar wut naw. naut.

(b) RED BOOK.

Dadolóch Rys vab Gruffud. Kyndeló ae cant.

Assóynaf naód Duó (diamheu dy daón,

ath donyaóC úyf inneu)

ar dy wyr, eryr aereu,

20

ar dy wlat, wledic deheu.

Assóynaf, archaf arch vaór y beryf

a beris nef a Ilaór,

naód rac dy var, car kerdaór,

ar dy byrth, ar dy borthaór.

25

Assóynaf, archaf (eirchat ym gelwir)

naód kywir kyngwastat

ar dy drysseu, aer dróssyat,

ar dy dryssaór, góawr góenwlat.

Assóynaf aóch naóð, na chelóch aóch porth,
 can perthyn attregóch.
 Gostecwyr llys, gostegóch:
 "Gostec, beird ! bard a glywch."

5 Assóynaf naóð haóð haelon deheubarth,
 diheuborth kerdoryon,
 ath daryf oth duranogyon,
 ath doryf ath deyrnueibyon.

10 Assóynaf naóð haóð haeloned worsaf
 (nyth orseif teyrned)
 ar dy doryf, koryf kywryssed,
 ar dy deulu teilóng med.

Medgwyn eu góyn eu góiraót, medgryn ae góarchae,
 ae góercheidó yn eurdryn,
 15 a glóé yfet yn etryn,
 a glyó deór, a gléó deyrn.

Teyrnweilch Prydein, prydaf aóch prifgerd,
 aóch prifglot a dygaf,
 aóch bard, aóch beirnyat vydaf,
 20 aóch porth perthyn yó attaf.

Atteb a ganaf a ganóyf; arglóyd,
 erglyó vi, kan dothóyf.
 Leissaon llyó, lleó glyó gleó róyf,
 llaessa dy var, dy vard óyf.

25 Wyf kerdær ym róyf róyse morgymlaóð góyrd,
 róyse ffyrd, kyrd kerd wahaóð.
 Assóyn asseró heró hirvlaóð,
 assóynaf ar ud naf naóð.

X. A RELIGIOUS POEM.

BLACK BOOK.	RED BOOK.	
In enu domni meu ý. voli. maur ý uolaud.	Yn enó Dñi, meu y moli ; maór y molaót.	
Molawe douit. maur ý kinnit ar ý cardaud.	Molaf Douyd, maór y gynnyd ar y cardaót.	5
Duu an amuc. Duu an goruc. Duu an guaraud.	Duó an hamuc, Duw an goruc, Duó an góaraót.	10
Duu an gobeith. teilug pirfeith. tec ý purfaud.	Duó an gobeith, teilóng perffeith, tec y purffaót.	
Duu an dýli. Duu issi vrý. vrenhin trindaud.	Duó an dyly, Duó yssy bry, brenhin trindaót.	15
Duu a broued in ý truyted in ¹ ý trallaud.	Daó a prouet ynn yn dróydet dróy y drallaót.	
Duu a dýfu. oe garcharu gan vuilaud.	Duw a dyuu oe garcharu gan uvulldaót.	20
Guledic deduit an gunel in rit erbin dit braud.	Góledic detwyd an gónel ni yn ryd erbyn dyd braó[t].	25

	An duch ir gulet ir y varet. ae werindaud.	An dŏc yr wled yr y wared ae werindaŏt.
5	Ym paradis. im pur kŷnnuis rac puis pechaud.	Ym Paradŏys, ym pur gynnŏys rac pŏys pechaŏt.
	An gunel iechid ir y penid ae pimp dirnaud.	An gŏnel iechyt yr y penyt ae pym dyrnaŏt.
10	Dolur eghirith. Duu an diffirth ban kŷmirth cnaud.	Dolur eghyrth— Duŏ an diffirth, pan gymerth knaŏt.
15	Din a collei bei nas prinhei diuei devaud.	Dyn a gollei pei nas prynŷ— diuei deuaŏt.
	Or croc crevled y deuth guared ir vedissŷaud.	Or groc greulet y deuth gwaret yr vedissŷawt.
20	Kadarn bugeil Crist nid adweil. y teilygdaud	Cadarn ugeil Crist nyt adueil y teilyngdaŏt.

XI. A DIALOGUE BETWEEN UGNACH UAB
MYDNO AND TALIESSIN.

"Marchauc a girch y dinas,
ae cun gwinion ae cirn bras,
nŷth adwaen, mi ryth welas."

"Marchauc a kirch ir aber
y ar march cadarn kadfer, 5
dabre genhiw ; nŷm gwatter."

"Mi nŷd aw ina in aur,
gotev gueith y godriccaur :
elhid bendith new a llaur."

"Y gur nim guelas beunit 10
y¹ tebic y gur deduit,
ba hid ei dŷ? a phan doit?"

"Ban deuaw o Caer Seon
o imlat ac Itewon,
it aw Caer Lev a Gwidion." 15

"Dabre de genhiw ir dinas,
ath uit met ara phellas,
ac eur coeth ar di wanas."

"Mi nŷd adwaen y gur hŷ
a metev tan a gveli : 20
tec a chuec y diwedi."

1. leg. *vŷt*.

"Dabre genhiw im tino,
ath uit guin gorýsgelho,
Vgnach ýw v ý heno mab Mýdno."

5

"Vgnach, bendith ith orsset !
ath vo rad ac enrydet !
Taliessin viw inheu, talaw itti d ý
gulet."

10

"Taliessin, penhaw or guir,
beitad ýg kert kýuergir,
tric ima hid d ýv merchir,"²

"Vgnach, mvihaw ý alaw,
ath vo rad ý gulad pennhaw :
n ý haetaw kabil, ny thrigiaw."

2. *ir added in a later hand.*

XII. WINTER.

Llým awel, llum brin,
anhaut caffael clid :
llicrid rid, reuhid llin,
rý seiw gur ar vn conin.

Ton tra thon toid tu tir,
goruchel guaetev rac bron banev
bre : breit allan or seur.

5

Oer lle lluch rac brýthuch
gaeaw, crin caun, calaw truch,
kedic awel, coed in i bluch.

10

Oer guely pisscaud yg kisscaud
iaen, cul hit, caun barywhaud,
birr diuedit, guit gvýrhaud.

Ottid eirý, guin ý cnes,
nid a kedwir oe neges,
oer llinnev, eu llyu heb tes.

15

Ottid eirý, guin aren,
segur ýscuid ar iscuit hen,
rýuaur guint, reuhid dien.

Ottid eirý ar warthaw rev¹,
goscupid guint² blaen guit tev,
kadir ýscuid ar ýscuit glev.

20

1. In MS. **res** has been altered later to **reo**.

2. MS. **gint**

Ottid eirý, tohid istrad,
diurýssint vy keduir y cad,
mí nid aw, anaw nim gad.

5

Ottid eirý o dv riv,
karchaur goruit, cul biv,
nid annuýd hawdit hetiv.

Ottid eirý, guin goror
mýnit, llum guit llog ar mor :
meccid llwýr llauer kýghor.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

The paragraphs refer to the Grammar. voc. = causing vocalic mutation (lenation). nas. = causing nasal mutation. spir. = causing spirant mutation. coll. = collective. n.l. = nomen loci. chw follows c, ð follows d, ng follows g in the order of the alphabet.

1. **a** (voc.) rel. part. § 82 ff. With pers. pron. (§ 48 ff.) sg. 1 **am**, sg. 2 **ath** (voc.), sg. and pl. 3 **ae**, **ay**, **as**, pl. 1 **an**, pl. 2 **ach**.

2. **a** (voc.) interr. part. § 239. With pres. of copula **ae**. **ae**.. **ae** *whether*.. or.

3. **a** (voc.) interj. § 243.

4. **a** (spir.) prep. *with*, see 1. **ac**.

5. **a** (spir.) conj. *and*, see 2. **ac**.

6. **a** (voc.) prep., see 1. **o**.

7. **a-** used to infix pronoun. § 94. With pers. pron. sg. 1 **am**, sg. 2 **ath**, sg. and pl. 3 **as**.

abad m. *an abbot*; pl. -**eu**.

aballu *to perish*. 158, 15.

aber *a river-mouth, estuary*.

aber-fa f. *harbour, harbourage*.

aberth *sacrifice*. 150, 17.

abid f. *a habit, monastic dress*.

abreïð *scarcely, hardly*. 159, 10. 197, 20. 200, 17.

1. **ac**, **a** (spir.) prep. *with*, § 162. With art. **ar**; with poss. adj. sg. 1 **am**, sg. 2 **ath** (voc.), sg. 3 m. **ae** (voc.) f. **ae** (spir.), pl. 1 **an**, pl. 2 **ach**, pl. 3 **ae**.

2. **ac**, **a** (spir.) conj. *and, as*. § 198. With art. **ar**; with poss. adj. sg. 1 **am**, sg. 2 **ath** (voc.) etc. **ac**.. **ac** *both*.. *and*.

1. **ach** (**awch**, **ych**) *your*. §§ 57, 58.

2. **ach** *lineage, descent*; pl. -**oeð**.

3. **ach**, see 1. **a**, 1. **ac**, 2. **ac**.

achaws m. *cause, reason*. **pa a**. *why?* 218, 16. **o a**. *because* § 199. Cf. **achwysson**.

achenocid, see **anghenocid**.

aches (from Lat. *accessus*) *flood-tide*. 228, 9. See CZ. V, p. 566.

achlan *entire, all*. 202, 22. 23.

achub *to occupy, seize, precipitate oneself, snatch*. 151, 5. 180, 19. 199, 12. 201, 20 (see **cyfarth**). 207, 17.

achubeid *to seize*. 152, 8.

achwanecäu *to augment, increase*.

achwaneg *more*.

achwanegu *to increase*.

achwysson (pl.) *causes*. 161, 15.

achyfyeth, see **anghyfyeth**.

adan f. *a wing*; pl. -**eð**. 203, 19.

adar (coll.) *birds*; sg. **ederyn**.

adaw *to leave, allow*. pres. ind. pass. **edir**. 152, 4. 158, 8. 193, 10.

adeilad *to build, a building*; pl. -**eu**. 139, 3.

ad-feilaw *to decay, decline*. 238, 20.

ad-fod *to exist, be*. fut. ind. sg. 3

adfyð 228, 29. 33.

ad-libin *a wretched remnant*. 153, 28.

ad-na-bod *to recognise, know*. § 144.

pres. ind. act. sg. 1 **adwaen**.

ad-newyðu *to renew*. 155, 4.

adolwyn *to beseech*. 142, 31. pret.

pl. 3. **adologyssant**. 149, 10.

adref *homeward*. 196, 9. **atref** 198, 29.

adwaen, see **adnabod**.

adwy *a gap, opening*; pl. -**eu**. 175, 17.

aðas *fit, meet, suitable*.

aðassu *to fit, adjust*. 150, 26.

aðaw *to promise*. 170, 13. 177, 7.

218, 27. pres. ind. sg. 3 **eðew** 239, 20.

aðef *to acknowledge, admit, allow*. 227, 14.

aðfelach? 227, 5.

að-fwyn-der m. *gentleness, nobility, honour*. 181, 24.

að-oed m. *appointed time; destiny, fate*. 229, 21. 230, 20.

aðurn *adornment*. 163, 29.

aðurnaw *to adorn, decorate*. 155, 5.

1. **ae**, see 1. **a**. 2. **ae**, see 2. **a**.

3. **ae**, see 1. **ac**. 4. **ae**, see 2. **ac**.

aed, see **myned**.

Aeð (Ir. **Æd**) n. pr. m. 201, 14.

aedfed *ripe, mature*. 165, 20.

aer *slaughter*; pl. -**eu**.

Aer n. pr. m. 195, 26.

aer-fa f. *slaughter*; pl. -**eu**.

aer-glwylf *dealing wounds in battle.* 233, 5.
 aer-llew m. *lion of battle.* 233, 6.
 aeth, see myned.
 aeth-lym *keen and sharp.* Aeth-lem f. *the name of a sow.* 207, 8.
 af, see myned.
 Afallach n.l. *Avallon.*
 afar m. *grief.* 229, 8.
 af-lonyðu *to incommode.* 209, 23.
 aflonydwch *disturbance.* 148, 6.
 afon f. *a river;* pl. -oeð.
 aforý *to-morrow.* 203, 28.
 Affric *Africa.*
 affwys m. *an abyss, deep, bottom.* 197, 29. 206, 32. 207, 2.
 agalen f. *a whetstone.* 194, 14.
 agori *to open;* part. agoredig.
 agos *near;* comp. nes; sup. nessaf.
 angel *an angel;* pl. engylýon.
 angerð m. *vehemence, force.* 151, 17.
 184, 24. 186, 4.
 angeu, see angheu.
 anghad f. *hand.* 233, 20.
 anghaead *unclosed, open, liberal.* 233, 19.
 anghen (agen) m. *need, necessity;* a. yn a. *by sheer necessity* 206, 14; cf. Hg. II. 197, 25.
 anghenocid (achenocid) *want, indigence.* 142, 20. 146, 3.
 angheu (agheu, ageu) f. *death.* 150, 15.
 angheuawl *deadly; mortally wounded.* 159, 8. 18. 183, 26.
 anghlywedig *unheard of, unusual.*
 anghreiff (agreiff, agriff) *example.* 165, 12.
 anghyf-nerth *helplessness, impotence.* 143, 6.
 anghyf-reith *injustice, wrong.*
 anghyfreithiawl *unjust, wrongful.*
 anghyfrwys *untrained, unskilled.*
 anghyf-yeith *alien in speech, foreign.* 191, 19. pl. -yðyon. 153, 17.
 anghyolwch? 229, 6.
 aho, see myned.
 alaf *wealth;* pl. -oeð. 164, 9.
 Alban *Scotland.* yr A. 141, 7.
 allan *out, outwards, outside.* o hynny a. *thenceforth.*
 allt a cliff. A. Clwyd (wrongly, instead of Clud) *Dumbarton.*
 all-tud *a foreigner, alien; exile.*
 am (voc.) *prep. about, on account of.* § 164. am hynny *therefore.*
 am-blygu *to embrace.* 148, 12 v. l.

amcawð *said (he).* amkeuðant *said they.* § 133 (b).
 am-ðiffyn *to defend, protect; defence.*
 amðiffynwr m. *a defendant in a lawsuit.*
 am-gadarnedig *confirmed, ratified.*
 amgen *different.* nyd a. *namely.*
 amherawdryr m. *an emperor;* pl. amherodron.
 amherodraeth f. *empire, dominion.*
 amheu *to doubt, dispute, call in question.*
 amlach, amlaf, see amyl.
 amlwg *clear, manifest.*
 ammreiniawl (ambreinawl) *without privilege.* 221, 16.
 amnad? 227, 4.
 amod m. *a covenant, compact.* 149, 17. 150, 20. 153, 24. 159, 10.
 amryfael *various, different;* pl. -on.
 amryson *a quarrel.* 223, 2.
 am-ryw *various, divers.*
 am-sathyr *a treading, moving of feet.* 193, 15.
 amser m. *time;* pl. -oeð.
 amug, see amwyn.
 amws m. *a stallion;* pl. emys.
 am-wyn *to protect.* § 133 (b). pret. ind. act. sg. 3 amug.
 Amwythig *Shrewsbury.* 161, 31.
 amyl *frequent; numerous;* comp. amlach; sup. amlaf.
 amyllder *plenty, abundance, multitude.* 145, 23.
 amylhäu *to increase, augment.*
 1. an (yn) *our.* § 57.
 2. an, see 1. a.
 3. an, see 1. and 2. ac.
 anadyl *breath.*
 anaf m. *a blemish, wound.* 242, 3.
 anaw *poetry, muse.* 233, 13.
 anawð, see an-hawð.
 an-dyledus *illegal, wrong.* 167, 26.
 an-eiryf *innumerable, countless;* a countless number. 184, 27.
 an-fad *evil, crime.* 231, 14.
 an-feidrawl *immense.*
 anfon *to send, dispatch.* pres. ind. sg. 3 enfyn 228, 31.
 Angiw *Anjou.*
 an-hawð *not easy, difficult.* 241, 2.
 anhebig (y) *unlike, dissimilar (to).* 225, 15.
 anheilwng *unworthy.*
 anher, see hanher.
 anifeil m. *an animal, beast;* pl. -eid.

annerch to greet, address; pl. -eu greetings. 143, 8.

annobeithaw (o) to despair (of).

annod delay. 171, 27.

annoeth (anoeth) a precious thing;

pl. -eu. 165, 13. 187, 13. Cf. Arch. I, p. 453.

annog to urge, encourage, recommend,

annwyd nature, temper. 242, 6.

anolo void, worthless, nugatory.

an-osteg f. disturbance, disorder.

anreg f. a dish of meat; pl. -yon. 163, 31 (fercula).

anreithaw to plunder, ravage.

anreithwr m. a plunderer.

anrydeð, see enrydeð.

ansawð f. condition, nature, quality, state, station. 160, 10. 180, 6.

ansoðedig established, founded.

ant, see myned.

an-udonawl perjured, treacherous, wicked. 149, 31 v. 1.

an-uundeb (-dab) discord, disunion, conflict. 167, 30.

an-waethach no less. 145, 20 v. 1.

anwyl a friend; pl. -yd. 160, 26.

anyanawl natural, native, innate.

1. ar (voc.) prep. on, over, for, before. § 165. within 146, 25. ar hynt thereupon. About to, on the point of. ar gychwyn 225, 2.

2. ar, see 1. and 2. ac.

3. ar = a (rel. part.) + ry, see § 95 note.

4. ar, see 1. o.

aradyr a plough.

araf slow, gentle, mild. 155, 27.

arall another, other; pl. ereill.

§ 68. ereill . . ereill some . . others.

arbed to spare, save. 153, 23.

ar-benhig chief, principal.

arch f. a request. 153, 34. 234, 9.

arch-esgob m. an archbishop; pl.

archesgyb.

archesgobaeth an archbishopric; pl. -eu.

archesgobawd f. an archbishopric.

archesgob-dy m. an archbishop's palace.

archyssant, see erchi.

ar-dymheru to temper, warm. 143, 13.

ar-ðelw a voucher. 215, 30.

ar-ðerchawg exalted, noble, illustrious.

ar-ðerchocâu to exalt, honour,

ar-ðyrchafel to raise, exalt; part. ar-ðyrchafedig.

areith f. a speech. 231, 33.

aren (arien) hoarfrost. 241, 17.

arf m. a weapon; pl. -eu.

arfawg armed.

ar-fer to be wont, be accustomed; use, wont.

arferu (o) to use, employ, enjoy, be accustomed.

arfoll to entertain, receive. 148, 10; 231, 12.

ar-gelwch concealment, seclusion. 229, 4.

ar-gledyr m. a protector.

arglwyð m. a lord; pl. -i.

arglwyðes f. a lady, mistress.

arglwyðiaeth f. lordship.

ar-gyfreu a marriage portion. 140, 12. 24.

ar-gyweðu (y) to injure, hurt.

arnaf etc., see ar § 53.

aros to await, expect, wait. past subj. sg. 3 arhoei; pret. sg. 3 arhoes.

arth m. a bear. 172, 27.

aruthreð terror, fear. 172, 28.

aruthyr terrible, fearful. 172, 29.

ar-weðu to bear, wield. 159, 3.

arwein to carry, bear. 163, 3. 10.

arwyð f. a token, mark; a battle-standard; signal; pl. -on. 150, 26. 158, 32. 180, 4. 183, 8. 194, 22.

arwyðocâu to signify, imply.

aryant silver.

as (es), see 1. and 6. a.

asgell a wing; pl. esgyll.

asgell-wrych m. spray. 154, 18.

asgrifenu, see ysgrifenu.

asgwrn a bone; pl. esgyrn.

asserw bright, brilliant. 235, 15.

assw (asseu) left.

asswyn an invocation. 235, 15.

asswynaf I invoke, entreat.

at (voc.) prep. to. §§ 53, 166.

attal to restrain, withhold, hinder.

attek (at-heb) m. to answer; an answer, defence; pl. -yon. 167, 19. 169, 1.

attregwch a stopping, delay. 234, 18. 236, 2.

1. ath, see 1. and 6. a.

2. ath, see 1. and 2. ac.

athechem? 231, 11.

athoeð, see myned.

athraw a teacher; pl. -on. 145, 3. 161, 11. 219, 13.

awdurdawd m. authority. 222, 7.

awch, see ach.

- awel m. *a breeze, wind.* 241, 1.
 awn, see *myned*.
 awr f. *hour.* yn a. *now.* 239, 7.
 yr a. *hon now.* 142, 15.
 awssen *absence.* 177, 6.
 awst *August.* 166, 16.
 1. ay, see 1. a.
 2. ay, see 1. and 2. ac.
 ba, see pa.
 bach *a bend, angle.* 198, 8.
 baeð m. *a boar.* b. coed *a wild boar.* 184, 12; pl. beið. 201, 16.
 Baðon n. l. *Bath.* 177, 31.
 bagyl f. *a crook, crutch.* Cwrr y Fagyl n. l. 204, 4.
 1. ban loud. 227, 18.
 2. ban, see pan.
 bann *a height*; pl. baneu 241, 6.
 b. y gaer *battlement*; 196, 1.
 banw *a pigling.* porhell . . hyt tra uo en denu . . ac o henne eny el e moch yr coet bann vyt BCh. 92, 28.
 bar m. *wrath, anger.* 229, 10.
 233, 1.
 baraf, see baryf.
 baran *wrath, fury.* 280, 8.
 baran-res *rank of soldiers, host.* 228, 10.
 Barberfloi n. l. *Barfleur.*
 barð m. *a poet, bard*; pl. beirð.
 barð-eir *song, panegyric.* 235, 14.
 barfawg *bearded.* 199, 31.
 barn *judgment.* 188, 6 v. l.
 barnu *to judge, decide, fix, pass judgment, deem.* past. part. barnedig.
 barwn m. *a baron*; pl. -eid, -yeid.
 baryf (baraf) *a beard.*
 baryfhâu *to grow a beard.* 241, 12.
 Cf. baryf-lwyd rew FB. 244, 9.
 bathoriaeth f. *mintage, mint.* 223, 14.
 bedissyawd f. *the universe.* 238, 18.
 bedw f. (coll.) *birch-trees.* 225, 9.
 Bedwyr n. pr. m.
 beð m. *a grave*; pl. -eu.
 1. bei, bey, see bod.
 2. bei *a fault.*
 beich *a burden, load.* 230, 24.
 beiðad m. *a challenger.* 240, 9.
 beirnad (beirnyad) m. *a judge.* 235, 7. 236, 19.
 bendigedig *blessed.*
 bendyth (bendith) f. *a blessing.*
 bennwig f. *a young sow.* 205, 19.
 ber *a spike, lance*; pl. -eu. 231, 5.
 beth, see peth.
 beunyðyawl *daily.* 190, 9.
 biw f. *cattle.* 242, 5; *a standard of value.* teirbuw 211, 5.
 blaen m. *point, top, end, front.* or b. *in front,* oe f. *before him,* ym b. pawb *before any one else,* yn ol ac ym b. *behind and before.*
 blaen-weð *highest state, summit.* 169, 21. RB. 11. 41, 33.
 blawð *tumult, commotion.* 235, 15.
 bleið-ast f. *a she-wolf.*
 blin *weary, wearisome.*
 blinaw *to weary, molest, harass.*
 blinder *weariness.*
 blodeuaw *to flourish, prosper.* 186, 1.
 blwch? 241, 10.
 blwyðyn f. *a year*; pl. -eð.
 blynghâu *to become angry, to frown.* 140, 7. 172, 23.
 blyneð f. *years (after numerals).*
 bo, see bod.
 bocsch f. *a boasting, vaunting.* 174, 13.
 boch, see bod.
 bod *to be, state of being (verb subst. and copula)* § 152 ff.
 boð *goodwill, pleasure.* oc eu b. *of their own free will.* 156, 6. 12.
 boði *to drown.*
 bogel f. *the navel.* 174, 25.
 Bolwyn n. l. *Boulogne.* 184, 31.
 bon *stem, root, stump*; pl. -eu.
 boneð *lineage, noble birth.* 162, 1.
 bonheðig *hereditary, innate* 180, 15; *noble*; pl. -yon; superl. bonheðickaf.
 bore m. *morning.* y b. *in the morning.* 225, 3.
 brad m. and f. *treachery, plot.*
 bradwr m. *a traitor*; pl. bradwyr.
 bran m. and f. *a raven*; pl. brain.
 bras *stout, fat.* 241, 2. 227, 20.
 Cf. Gnawd buan o vain, gnawd buan o vras MA. 845^b 15.
 brath m. *a stab, wound.* 188, 21.
 brathu *to wound, stab, spur.* impf. ind. act. pl. 3 brethynt; impf. ind. pass. brethid; part. brathedig.
 1. brawd f. *judgment, day of judgment.* 185, 16.
 2. brawd m. *a brother*; pl. brodyr, broder.
 brawd-le m. *a judgment seat.*
 bre *hill, promontory*; 243, 7.
 Redyn-fre n. l.
 breich m. and f. *an arm.* 230, 23.
 breið *hardly, scarcely.* 241, 7.
 breiðwyd f. *a dream, vision.* 173, 6; v. l. ib. 14.

breiniawl *privileged*. 219, 14.
breint (bryein, brein) *m. privilege, prerogative; state, condition*. 220, 22.
breisg *stout*. 233, 10.
brenhin, (breenhin, brennhin, brennin) *a king; pl. -eð*.
brenhinawl *kingly, royal*.
brenhines *f. a queen*.
brenhin-wisg *royal robe; pl. -oeð*.

brenhinyaeth *f. kingdom*.
brethid, brethynt, *see brathu*.
breu *brittle*. 200, 1.
breuan *f. a handmill, quern*. 206, 31.
briwaw *to break in pieces, shatter, destroy. past part. briwedig*. 147, 3.
broder, brodyr, *see brawd*.
bron (bronn) *breast; pl. bronnoeð; dwy-fron breasts. rac b. before, in front of; ger b. before; ym b. y dyð towards day; cf. ymrou y gorflen Hg. II, 248, 17; dynyon ymron agheu, ib. 201, 34.*

brwysg *strong, impetuous, swift*. 233, 10.

bry *adv. above*. 237, 15.
bryd *mind, thought; o un f. with one accord*. 175, 10.

bryn (brin) *m. a hill, mount*.
brys *m. haste; ar f. in haste*.
bryssyaw *to hasten*.

Brytaen *f. Britain. B. Fechan Brittany. Brytanyeid Britons*.

brythwch *tumult, storm* 229, 7;
241, 8. brythwch gaeaf MA. 189a⁴⁶.
bu, *see bod*.

bual *a drinking-horn*.
buan *swift, rapid*. 151, 21. 225, 21.

buaned *swiftness, fleetness*. 158, 29.
bucheð *f. life, salvation*. 150, 15.
bucheðu *to live*. 165, 9.

buðugawl *victorious, gifted*. 164, 28.
buðugolyaeth *f. victory, triumph; pl. -eu*. 144, 5.

buðyn? 229, 3.
bugeil *m. a shepherd*. 238, 19.
bwlch *a gap; pl. bylcheu embraces*. 164, 22.

Bwlwyn *n. l. Boulogne*. 162, 14.
bwrð *m. a table; pl. byrðeu*.

Bwrgwyn *n. l. Burgundy*.
bwrw *to throw, cast, strike, hit, overthrow. impf. ind. act. sg. 3 byryei; pret. ind. sg. 3 byryawð*.

¹ See Rhys, *Celtic Heathendom*, p. 406.

² According to Holder, *Altkeitscher Sprachschatz* II, col. 192, *Lētoctum* is the old British name for Lichfield in Staffordshire.

³ On p. 239, l. 13 *Caer Seon* is confused with *C. Sion* 'Zion'; hence the mention of Jews in l. 14. Cf. Rhys, l.c., p. 272.

bwyell-ig *a small hatchet*. 201, 21.

bwyd *m. meat, food*.

bwyta *to eat, act of eating*.

bwyttal *viatuals*. 203, 2.

bychan *small*.

bychod *a trifle*. 227, 10.

1. byd *m. world. gwyn y f. happy he! 170, 18. goreu yn y b. best of all; gwas yn y b. any youth*.

2. byd, *see bod*.

bydawl *earthly*. 222, 11.

byðin *f. a troop, division of an army; pl. -oeð*.

byðinaw *to array in troops, to draw up in battle array*.

byhud? 233, 9.

bylchau, *see bwlich*.

byrr (birr) *short, brief*.

byryei, *see bwrw*.

byth (fyth) *ever*.

byw (1) *alive; (2) life*.

bywyd *life*. 193, 9 v. 1.

cabil *reproof*. 240, 13.

cad *f. (1) battle, roði c. ar faes to give battle; (2) a battalion*.

cadarn *strong, firm, powerful*.

cadarnhäu *to strengthen, fortify, confirm, ratify, affirm*.

cadeir *f. a chair, seat*.

Cadell *n. pr. m.*

cad-ffer *strong in battle*. 241, 5.

cad-lys *f. a fortified court*. 195, 5.

cadw *to keep, preserve, maintain*.

Cad-wallawn *n. pr. m.*

cadwent *f. battle, fight, contest*. 198, 20; 230, 6.

cad-wr *m. a warrior; pl. cedwyr*. 241, 15. 242, 2.—*n. pr. m.*

cadwyn *a chain; pl. -awr*. 228, 16.

cadyr *strong, firm*. 241, 22.

cae *m. an enclosure, fence*. 149, 6.

cael, *see caffel*.

caer *f. a citadel, fortress, city. pl. ceiryð* 156, 31. 193, 2. C. Alclud (Ir. Ail Cluaidhe) *Dumbarton, C. Efracg York, C. Faðon Bath, C. Fudei Silchester, C. Geint Canterbury, C. Idor Dorchester, C. Lew Dinas Dinlle¹, C. Loyw Gloucester, C. Lyr Leicester, C. Leon Chester, C. Llion ar Wysc Caerleon, C. Lwydcoed Lincoln², C. Seon Segontium³ C.*

Weir Warwick, C. Wynt Winchester, C. Wyrrangon Worcester.

caeth captive; pl. **ceith**.

caeu to shut, close. fut. ind. pass.

cayator. 232, 1.

Cafall the name of one of Arthur's hounds. Cabal, Nennius ed. Momm-sen, p. 217.

caffel (caffael, cael) to get, seize, obtain, succeed 184, 15. pres. ind. sg. 2 **ceffy**, pl. 2 **cefiwch**, pret. pass.

caffad (cahat), etc. § 145.

calaf (coll.) stalks, reeds; 241, 9.

calan m. Calends; c. **Awst** first of August; c. **gaeaf** All Saints' Day; c. **Mei** May-day.

calaned corpses, pl. of **celein**. 188, 12.

caled hard, severe; pl. **-yon**.

Caled-fwlch (Ir. **calad-bolg**) m. hard in making notches, the name of Arthur's sword.

calon (callon) heart; pl. **-eu**, **-oed**.

cam crooked, wrong; wrong, in-justice; **gan g.** wrongfully, unjustly.

camgwl a fine, penalty. 225, 3.

v. 1. for **camlwrw** Leg. Wall. 40b².

camlwrw a fine, penalty for the lesser offences.

cam-ryfygu to act arrogantly. 166, 10. Cp. Hg. I. 219, 28.

cam-weð sin, iniquity. 229, 28.

1. **can** (gan) (voc.) prep. with, by. § 167. With pron. end. § 53. **gellwng y eneit gan yr wybyr** spiritum in auras emisit 159, 25; **yr yseymunedickaf vradwr gan Vedrawt** that most accursed traitor of a Medrawd 189, 15.

2. **can** (gan) conj. since. § 202.

3. **can**, see 1. **cant**.

canal, see **cynhal**.

canfed hundredth, a hundredth part. 230, 5.

can-fod to perceive. § 160.

canhorthwy help, aid. 178, 8, 10.

canhorthwyaw to help. 176, 8.

canhwyf, see **canu**.

canhym-deith to accompany, keep up with. 208, 28.

cani, see **cany**.

can-lyn to follow.

can-llaw m. a supporter. 212, 11; 213, 21; 214, 10.

can-mawl to praise, commend.

canonwr m. a canon; pl. **-wyr**.

cans, see **cany**s.

1. **cant** (can) (nas.) m. a hundred.

2. **cant**, see **canu**.

canu to sing, celebrate in song, recite, play; pres. subj. act. sg. 1 **canwyf**; impf. ind. pl. 3 **cenynt**; pret. ind. sg. 3 **cant**.

can-wlad a hundred countries. 232, 3.

can-wr a hundred men 151, 25. 172, 15.

cany (cani), before vowels **canyd**, conj. since not. § 202.

canyad permission, consent. 217, 13.

canys (cans) i.e., **can** with the present of the copula, for, since. § 202.

caplan m. a chaplain. 155, 3.

car a friend, relative; pl. **-ant**.

Caranwys Carnotensis. 179, 21.

carchar m. a prison, gaol.

carcharawr m. a prisoner; pl.

carcharoryon.

carcharu to imprison. 242, 5.

cardawd charity, alms. 237, 7.

carn a cairn.

carreg a rock; pl. **cerrig**.

carn-wyn having a white hilt.

Hence **carnwennan** f., the name of Arthur's knife. 207, 31.

caru to love. impf. ind. act. pl. 3

cerynt; past part. **caedig**.

carw a stag. 196, 29.

caryad m. love, affection. 233, 15.

caryant 140, 4, either miswritten for **caryat** or formed like **mol-yant**, **med-yant**, &c.

cassau to hate.

casseg f. a mare.

castell m. a castle, fortress; pl.

cestyll.

cathyl f. a song, lay, poem; pl.

cathleu. 229, 17.

Catyneis n. 1. Caithness. 145, 11.

Caw n. pr. m. 201, 19.

cawn m. (coll.) reed grass, stalks, coarse grass; 241, 9; 12; sg. **conin**.

cawr m. a giant, mighty man; pl. **cewri**.

cawssei, see **caffel**.

cayator, see **caeu**.

cedernid strength, force, security, violence.

cedig battlesome, boisterous. 241, 10.

cedwyr, see **cadwr**.

cedymdeith, see **cydymdeith**.

cefeis, see **caffel**.

cefn (keuen) *back*; pl. *cefnau*; *dan-gos eu cefneu to flee, take to flight*. *drachefyn behind, back, again*; *trae-gefyn behind him*; *dyfod t. to return* 213, 8; *trach-eu-cefn* 221, 21; *drae-cefn wynteu behind them*. 179, 26.

cefynderw a cousin. *plant yr hen-vam a uyd keuyn-dyru* BCh. 75, 28. *cegin f. a kitchen*.

Cei n. pr. m. Caius.

ceidwad m. a witness; pl. *keidweid*.

ceing f. a branch. 165, 21. 197, 3.

cein beautiful, fair, delightful.

Ceint (Cent) Kent. 189, 19.

ceissaw to seek, fetch, endeavour.

ceirch oats. 196, 4.

ceith, see caeth.

celfyd skilful, ingenious; *an artist*.

celfydyd f. an art; pl. *celfydodeu*.

celi the heavens. 231, 25. *Celi God*. 231, 24.

celu to hide, conceal.

celwrn m. a piece? 207, 32.

celwydawg lying, false. 190, 10.

Celydon: llwyn C. 148, 25 = *coit Celidon, Nennius*, p. 199.

Celli-wig f. the name of Arthur's court in Cornwall, now Callington.

cenedaeth f. a race, kind.

cenedyd f. a race, kind; pl. *cened-loed*.

ceneu m. a whelp. 198, 32. 199, 4. 32. *Ceneu n. pr. m.* 162, 3.

cennad m. and f. a messenger, emissary, embassy; pl. *-eu*.

cennadwri f. a message, tidings.

cenfeint a convent; pl. *cenveinoed*.

cenwch, see l. can.

cerd craft, art, song; pl. *cyrð*.

cerdawr m. a craftsman, minstrel, bard; pl. *cerdoryon*.

cerded to walk, travel, journey, go.

cerdedyd a course, motion. 161, 11.

Ceredigyawn Cardigan. 205, 28.

cerenhyð relationship. 168, 20.

Cernyw Cornwall.

cerwyd a stag. 226, 1.

cerwyn f. a caldron. *Cwm C.*, n. l. 204, 15.

cesseil the armpit. 194, 14.

cethr a spike; pl. *-awd*. 230, 29.

cethron a spike. 230, 27.

cewilyd shame. 141, 8. 142, 31.

cewssynt, see caffel.

ci m. a hound; coll. 205, 9; pl.

cwn.

cicwr a footsoldier; coll. *infantry*. 202, 29.

cig m. flesh.

ciglef, see clybod.

cil a recess, nook.

Cil-gwri n.l.

cilyaw to retreat, desert, fail.

cilyd a mate, fellow. § 72.

ciwdawdwr m. a citizen, inhabitant.

cladu to bury.

claf sick. 143, 13. 149, 28.

cleðyf m. a sword; pl. *-eu*, per metathesis *clefyðeu*.

clefyd m. sickness, disease. 161, 27.

clefyðeu, see cleðyf.

cleigaw to plunge, immerse. 206, 21.

cleis a stripe. 194, 14. Cf. *maen*

cleis, marble. *Lhwyd*.—*Porth Cleis n. l.* 204, 1.

clid a shelter. 241, 2.

clod m. and f. fame, renown.

clod-fawr famous, celebrated.

clodfori to make illustrious, render famous. 165, 15.

cloff lame.

clomen (colomen) f. a dove. 163, 10.

clust m. an ear. 201, 29. 203, 26.

clwm a tune; pl. *clymeu moduli* 147, 14.

Clwyd a river-name. 204, 17.

clybod to hear. *impf. ind. act.* sg. 3. *clywei*; *impf. pass. clywid*;

pret. ind. sg. 1 ciglef; sg. 3 *cigleu*. § 133 b. *clybod ar to hear of*.

clymeu, see clwm.

cnawd flesh. 238, 12.

cnes skin. 241, 14.

cneuen a nut. 196, 23.

cnithiaw to pluck. 200, 9.

coch red.

cochi to redden, become red. 173, 16.

coðyant m. provocation, offence. 166, 4.

coed (coyt) m. (coll.) a wood, trees;

baed c. a wild boar. pl. *coydyd*.

coeth pure, fine. *eur c. refined gold*.

cof memory, recollection.

coffau to remember, to call to mind.

cog a cuckoo; pl. *-eu*.

congyf f. a corner, angle. 204, 9.

colled m. loss; pl. *-eu* 175, 31.

collen hazel. *c. derwen an oak sapling*. 197, 2.

colli to lose, be lost. 238, 13.

conin, see cawn.

corff a body, corpse.

corn *a horn, trumpet; a drinking horn.* pl. *cyrn, cirn.*

coron *f. a crown.*

coryf *pommel, saddle-bow; metaph. stay, support.* 233, 20; 234, 23. Arch. I, p. 487.

cosb *punishment, fine.* 217, 18.

craff *firm, steadfast.* 140, 5.

cras *hard, dry.* 225, 20.

crawn, *see cron.*

credu *to believe.* pres. subj. pl. 2 crettoch.

crefyðus *devout; a religious person.* pl. -son. 155, 5.

crefyðwr *m. a religious person.* 144, 13 (miswritten for crefftwyr = *operarii* Geoffrey II, 14).

Creidylad *n. pr. f.*

creir *m. a relic; pl. -eu.* 153, 26. creirhau *to cause to swear by relics.* 221, 2.

crettoch, *see credu.*

creu *to create.* 227, 19. 228, 18.

creu *gore, blood.*

creu-lawn *blood-thirsty, cruel; compar. creulonach.*

creulon-der *cruelty, tyranny, oppression.*

creu-lyd *blood-stained, gory; f. creuled.* 231, 20. 238, 16.

crib *f. a comb.* 203, 25.

crin *withered, brittle.* 241, 9.

Crist *Christ.*

cristawn *a Christian; pl. cristonog-yon.*

cristonogawl *Christian.*

crog *f. a cross.*

crogaw, crogî *to crucify, hang.*

croni *to hoard, amass, accumulate.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 crawn 233, 12.

crwm *bent.* 225, 11.

crychyd *a shake (in music); pl. -eu.* 147, 14 v.l.

cryd *a trembling, tremor.* 231, 22.

cryfang *a talon; pl. -heu* 197, 28.

cryn *a trembling, quaking.* 228, 33.

cryno *suitable.* 156, 32. compar. -ach. 169, 2.

crynu *to tremble, quake.* 184, 22.

past part. crynedig 152, 16.

cuan *an owl* 197, 8; 9; *a rock-owl, Lhwyd.*

cuðyaw *to cover, hide.* 154, 13.

cul *lean, thin, emaciated.*

Culwyð *God.* 228, 24. 231, 25.

Custenhin *n. pr. m. Constantine.*

cwbwl (cwbyl) *entire, whole.*

cweiraw, *see cyweiryaw.*

cwfeint (cwfent) *f. convent, assembly; pl. cwfenoed.*

cwm *m. a valley.* 197, 12.

cwnsli *m. counsel.* 148, 2.

cwrr *an edge, corner.* C. y Fagyl n.l. 204, 4.

cwypm *m. a fall.* 225, 22.

cwynaw *to lament.*

cwyn-fan *f. a lament, wailing.*

cychwyn, cychwynnu *to set out, move, start.* deil ar gychwyn = *dail yn syrthio* MA. 361 b, n. 8.

cyd (ced) *conj. though; § 205.*

cyd ac, y gyd ac *together with.*

y gyd yg cyd *together* 155, 2. § 171.

y gyd a hynny *likewise* 204, 26. 218, 20.

cyd-ðioðef *to suffer.* 142, 14. past. part. -edig (y) *suffering (with).*

cyd-ðiolch *to congratulate.* 180, 10.

cyd-farchawg *m. a knight-comrade.*

cyd-gynghor *joint counsel.* 155, 2.

cyd-synyedigaeth *f. consent.* 145, 4.

cyd-tywysawg *m. a joint leader.* 178, 1.

cyd-ym-deith *m. a companion, comrade; pl. -on.*

cydymdeithocâu *to accompany, associate with.* 146, 4.

cyf-agos *near.*

cyfan *whole, entire.* 183, 32.

cyfar *trouble, anger; § 230, 7.* Cf. Rhyfedd ym fyw llyw llawged gan gyfar o gwyn gofid MA. 301 a 17.

cyf-arch (keuarch) *to request, ask; c. gwell to greet; geir cyfarch a supplementary question asked after the trial, before the verdict is given.*

cyf-ar-fod *to meet, encounter, touch; § 160.*

cyfarth *to bark, bay; roði c. rendre les abois, to stand at bay.* achub yr c. (sic leg.) *to be first at the charge.*

cyf-arwyð *m. a guide.*

cyf-ar-wyneb(ac) *opposite(to)* 210, 5.

cyf-eillt *m. a friend.*

cyf-eir *f. yn y gyfeir straight before him, headlong.* 207, 6.

cyf-enw *a namesake.* yg kyuenw yr vn dyd ym phen y vlywyd yn that day a year. 195, 19.

cyf-ergir *m. and f. a conflict, contest.* 240, 9.

cyf-ing *narrow, strait.* 175, 17.

cyf-lawn *full, complete.*

cyflafan *f.* an outrage, slaughter.
cyf-le *m.* an opportunity. 159, 16.
cyflehau to dispose, arrange, place. 163, 27.

cyf-lym sharp, quick, speedy.
cyf-newid (O.W. **cyfnofud**) *f.* coin, merchandise. 223, 13. Cf. *ef* a holitir furyl y gyfnewit; haner crwn a vyd RB. 2. 146, 19.

cyfodi to arise.

cyf-oed having the same age, so old. 141, 28.

cyf-oeth *m.* power, dominion, kingdom, wealth; *pl.* -eu.

cyfoethawg powerful, wealthy.

cyfoethogi to enrich.

cyfranc *f.* an encounter, fight, combat. 178, 12.

cyf-red equally swift. 225, 6.

cyf-reith *f.* law, right; *pl.* -eu.

cyfreithiawl legal, lawful.

cyfreu plumage? 225, 17. action? 229, 30.

cyf-rin a confidant. 225, 5.

cyfrwch a meeting. 147, 5 (v.l.).

cyfrwng *m.* mean, interval. **yg c.** in the midst of 184, 9.

cyfrwys trained, expert. 186, 19. 190, 9 v.l. 191, 21.

cyf-ryw *m.* the same kind. 181, 27. a kind 161, 27. similar, like, such.

cyf-uch of equal height. **yn g.** ac on a level with. 174, 30.

cyf-un-deb unity, concord. 167, 23.

cyf-yawnhau to adjust, arrange. 163, 27 v.l.

cyf-yeith having the same language. 196, 13.

cyf-yl nearness, proximity. **yn y gyfyl** near him.

cyff *m.* stock, trunk, stem; *pl.* -yon.

cyffelybu to compare, imitate.

cyffredin common. **yn g.** in common 185, 25. 223, 12.

cyffro *m.* excitement. 164, 27. 176, 6. **F cyffroi** (kefroy) to excite, arouse, disturb; *c.* **cyfreith** (hawl) to institute a legal action (a claim). past part. **cyffroedig**. 184, 10.

cyffur occasion, opportunity. 147, 9.

cyngaws *m.* a counsel, advocate.

cynghellawr *m.* a chancellor, the king's principal steward or reeve.

cynghelloraeth *f.* chancellorship.

cyngheusaeth *f.* a pleading.

cynglhdforussed equally renowned. 186, 5.

cynghor (keghor) *m.* counsel, advice; **caffel yn y gyghor** to decide.

cynghorfynt envy, malice. 156, 20. Cf. L.A. 12, 19.

cyngkori to advise.

cynghreir *f.* a covenant, truce. 159, 12.

cyngwastad constant. 234, 6. 235, 27.

cyhoed public. 222, 12.

cy-hyd having equal length. **yn gyhyd** ac as long as.

cyhyded equality, parity. 221, 6. 7.

cylich *m.* a circle. **yg c.** around, about, towards, concerning; **yn eu c.** about them, around them; **yg c.** hynny about that.

cylchynu to surround, encompass, besiege. 146, 17 v.l.

cyllell *f.* a knife, dagger.

cyllell-bren the wooden lath of a scabbard; *pl.* -eu 195, 14. wooden tweezer 200, 5.

cyllell-fawr big-knived. 206, 19.

cymhell to compel, force, drive, exact. *c. y law* to force one to surrender.

cymenn wise; compar. **cymhen-nach**. 175, 28.

cymr, see **cymryd**.

cymmeint of equal size, as much, as many, so great, so many.

cymmwd *m.* a commote, a division of country.

cymod to propitiate, make peace. 197, 32. 201, 7.

cymodawg a neighbour; *pl.* **cym-odogion**.

cymod-loned a concord, agreement.

cymrwd mortar. 193, 2.

Cymry (*pl.* of **Cymro** *m.* a Welshman) Wales. 154, 10. 203, 31. 222, 4.

cymryd (kemyrit) to take. pret. ind. sg. 3. **cymerth, cymirth**. *c.* **arnaw** to feign; *c.* **eu fforð** (hynt) to set out; *c.* **ffo** to take to flight.

cymryn to entrust. 157, 10.

cymynediw a command, injunction; *pl.* -eu; 150, 24; 166, 26.

1. **cyn** (cynn) prep. before. § 170.

2. **cyn** (gynn) conj. sooner, before. § 204. **gynn noe fyned** before he goes. 225, 3.

3. **cyn** a stump; *pl.* -yon. 197, 14.

cynadyl a meeting, assembly. 171, 19.

cyn-deced as fair. 163, 14.

cyn-digrifed *as pleasant.* 163, 14.
cyn-dosted *equally harsh.* 198, 17.
Cyn-ðelig n. pr. m. 162, 7.
Cyn-ðelw n. pr. m.
Cyn-farch n. pr. m.
cynfawd *custom, usage.* 163, 24.
 167, 1.
Cyn-felyn n. pr. m.
cynhal, cynnal (kanal) *to sustain, support, maintain.*
cynhebig *similar, like.*
cynhebygu *to compare.* 161, 2.
cynhelu *to support.* 220, 30.
cynhen *contention, strife, contest;*
 pl. **cynhenneu.**
cynhyrfu *to excite, move.* 173, 27.
cynired *to come together, assemble;*
bring together; a concourse. 162, 20.
Cyn-las n. pr. m.
cynllwyn *an ambush, waylaying.*
 223, 1.
cyn-llyfan *a leash, a slip.*
cynna *equally good, peer.* 227, 9.
cynnal, see **cynhal.**
cynnelw *pattern, example, model.*
 223, 16.
cynnifywr (coll.) m. *combatants, warriors.* 202, 27.
cynnig *to propose, proffer, suggest.*
cynnullaw *to collect, call together.*
cynnwys *to receive, admit, adopt.*
 238, 5. **Ar sawl a oed dan geithiwet**
heuyt ef ae kynnwyssawd ym
paradwys L.A. 133¹²; **Creawdyr celi**
an kynnwys ni yn trugared,
F.B. 1996.
 1. **cynnyð** m. *a huntsman;* pl.
-yon. 205, 4, 7.
 2. **cynnyð** *increase, prosperity.*
 237, 6. **ef a doeth att Walchmei.** **Ae**
a gyuarchawd gwell idaw. **Duw a ro**
kynnyd arnat, heb y Gwalchmei
Hg. I. 223, 2.
cynnyðu *to increase.* 180, 12.
cyn-ran m. *a first or chief part;*
a leader. 231, 27.
cynt adv. *formerly, before.* **yn g.**
sooner, rather 181, 8.
cyntaf *first; yn gyntaf* *first, at first.*
cyntefin (lr. cētemuin) *the be-*
ginning of summer. 225, 14.
Cyn-was n. pr. m. 204, 4.
cyny (kene) conj. *though not.* § 205.
cyrch m. *an attack, onset, raid.*
cyrchaw *to fetch, bring.* 231, 18.
cyrchu *to attack, set upon, march*
upon, make for, approach.

cyrn, see **corn.**
cyrscwyðad *a quarrel, contention?*
 230, 9.
cysgawd m. *shade, shelter, sha-*
dow. 241, 11.
cysgu *to sleep.*
ystal *equally good, as good.*
cy-war-sangu *to trample upon,*
oppress, crush. 149, 26. 152, 16.
 180, 32.
cy-weir *prepared, equipped, com-*
plete. 158, 29. 179, 16.
cyweiryaw *to prepare, equip, lay*
out.
cy-weithyð *a company.* 194, 3.
cy-wir *true, just.* 234, 6.
 1. **cy-wlad** f. *a neighbouring terri-*
tory, borderland. 233, 18. **Rybu Vran**
vab Llyr llu rywmadur mat ygkamp
ygkyulat ygkur M.A. 180 b 13.
 2. **cy-wlad** m. *a compatriot.* 230, 10.
cywrein *skilful, cunning.*
cy-wrisseð *contention, strife.* 234,
 23. 236, 11.
cy-wyð-ol-(y)aeth f. *harmony,*
music; pl. **-eu** 163, 14. Used also
 as sg. **pa gwydydolyaethew yw honn?**
L.A. 82, 10.
chwaer f. *a sister;* pl. **chwiorýð.**
chware *to play; play;* pl. **chwar-**
yeu.
chwech, chwe (whe) (spir.) *six.*
chwedyl m. *a story, tale, news,*
tidings; pl. **chwedleu.**
chweg *sweet.* 239, 21.
chwerthyn *to smile.* **chwerðið**
 (§ 129) 225, 22.
chwerw *bitter.* 230, 7.
chwi *you.* **Emphatic chwichwi,**
conjunctive chwitheu, chitheu. § 45.
Chwintus n. pr. m. *Quintus.*

da (1) *good, profitable;* (2) *goods,*
wealth, benefit.
dabre *come!* § 141.
dad-ganu *to recapitulate, rehearse,*
recite. 173, 6.
dadolwch *intercession, invocation.*
 235, 17.
dad-rithaw *to re-transform.* 199, 8.
dadyl m. and f. *a meeting, dispute,*
suit, judgment; pl. **dadleu** (used as
 sg. masc. and pl.) *a dispute.*
dadyl-fa *a meeting-place, court.*
O.W. dadlma 222, 13.
dafad f. *a sheep;* pl. **defeid.**

daffar *provision*. 225, 19; cf. gwnaeth Duw trygar gardaud FB. 15, 14.

dangos (dankos) *to shew, disclose, produce*. d. cefneu *to flee*; d. bronnoeð *to face*; d. deheuoëð *turn the right to, face*; d. ysparduneu y *to spur*.

dala (daly) *to hold, seize, retain, hold back, capture*. act. pret. ind. sg. 3 delis (dellis), past subj. pl. 3 delhynt, pluperf. pl. 3 dalyassant.

dam-gylchu *to surround*; past part. damgylchedig.

dam-gylchynu *to surround*. 142, 17. damunaw *to desire, wish, seek for*; part. damunedig.

damwein m. *accident, chance, fortune, event*; pl. -eu; o ð. *by chance*.

damweinaw (y) *to happen to, to befall*. 173, 11.

danfon *to send, dispatch*. 178, 7.

dar f. *an oak-tree*. 197, 2.

dar-estwng *to subdue, subjugate, yield*; past part. darestyngedig.

dar-fod *to cease, end, come to pass, happen*. pres. ind. act. sg. 3 deryw; fut. ind. sg. 3 dervyð; impf. ind. sg. 3 daroeð; cond. sg. 3 darffei. § 160.

dar-lleaw *to read*. 231, 29.

darmerth *provision, preparation*. 162, 19.

dar-o-gan *prophecy, prognostication*; pl. daroganneu.

darpar (am) m. *preparation (for), provision, project*.

darparu *to prepare, intend*. 196, 7. dar-ym-red *to pass to and fro*; 210, 7.

dathoedd, see dyfod.

1. daw m. *a son-in-law*; pl. dofyon.

2. daw, see dyfod.

dawn gift, mental endowment; pl. donyeu.

dayar (dayr, dair) f. *earth, land, ground*.

dayar-dy *a subterranean vault*. dayar-gychwyn *an earthquake*; 229, 1.

dayoni *goodness, virtue, valour*. dayrawl *earthly, mundane, material*. 164, 9.

de, see dy.

dechreu *to begin, inaugurate*; *a beginning, origin*.

dedwyð *happy, blessed, virtuous*. dedwydyd *happiness, felicity*.

defawd f. *custom, practice, habit, ordinance*; pl. defodeu.

defnyð m. *material, element, substance, cause*; pl. defnyðeu, defnyðyeu *witnesses, guarantors, etc. in a lawsuit*.

deg, deng (nas) *ten*. § 41.

deheu (1) *right (dexter), righteous*; (2) *the right hand or arm, the right side of the body, south, South-Wales*; pl. -oeð.

Deheu-barth *South-Wales*.

dehongyl (dehogyl) *to interpret; interpretation*. 173, 8. 13.

dehol *to expel, banish*. 143, 21. 155, 7. deifaw *to roast*. 199, 28.

deil (coll.) *leaves*.

deissyfeid (deissyfyf, dissiuit) *to demand, request, seek, merit*.

deissyfyd (dysseifyd) *sudden, unexpected*. 147, 3. 187, 23. 208, 17.

1. delhynt, see dala.

2. delhynt, see dyfod.

delw f. *image, form*.

delwad m. *creator*. 227, 1.

delwyd, see dyfod.

deni, see l. tan.

derwen f. *an oak-tree*. collen d. *a young oak*.

dethol *select, picked*. 202, 29.

deu m. *two*; f. dwy (dui, du). § 42 (a).

deubi, see dyfod.

deu-ðeg (nas.) *twelve*.

deu-ðeg-mlwyð *twelve years old*.

deu-ðyblig *double, two-fold*. 214, 29.

deugeint *forty*.

deugeinfed *fortieth*; ar y d. *with forty men*. § 165.

Deu-gleðyf *the name of a cantref in Pembroke*. 204, 5.

deu-hanner *divided in two equal halves*. 221, 7.

deuth, see dyfod.

Dewi n. pr. m. *David*.

dewin m. *a magician*. 225, 16.

dewis *to choose, prefer*.

dewr *brave*.

dewreð *proweess, valour, prime of life*. 140, 6. 180, 10. 186, 1. 4. warriors 144, 1, (omnem armatum militem).

Dews (Deus) Lat. *Deus*. 227, 1. 20.

1. di, see ti.

2. di (dy) (voc.) O.W. = later i, y, prep. to. diði *to her*. § 195.

di-aerfa *without slaughter*. 170, 10 (sic leg.)

di-afael exempt from seizure. 223, 32.

di-angc to escape. pret. ind. act. sg. 3 diengis (dihegis).

di-al to avenge; vengeance.

di-am (O. W.) for. § 164.

di-amheu undoubted, certain, evident. 235, 18.

di-anaf flawless, whole. 202, 5.

di-annod without delay.

di-anrydeu to dishonour. 142, 6.

di-arfeu unarmed. 156, 1.

di-arfod unprepared. 177, 30.

di-arfu to disarm.

diawd drink. 170, 16.

did, see dodi.

di-drifwr m. a hermit. 165, 8.

di-dryf a solitary place, hermitage. 165, 9.

di-ðarbod to consider, care. heb ð. parum cogitans 184, 14. impf. ind. act. pl. 3 diðorynt 175, 26. § 147.

di-eithyr outside. § 172. yn y d. 222, 14.

diën buds. 241, 19. Arch I. p. 503.

diëu, dieuoeð, see dyð.

difa to destroy, annul. 197, 13.

di-fanw (O. W. dimanw) to disparage, slight. pres. subj. act. sg. 3 difanwo. 224, 7.

di-farnu I judge, decide against. 140, 9. 220, 13. 16. fut. sg. 3 diwarnawd 228, 20.

di-fei faultless, perfect. 238, 15.

di-fetha to destroy. 197, 31.

di-fryssio to hasten, speed. 242, 2.

di-funer exempt from allegiance to a lord. 223, 31.

di-fwlch without a notch. Cleðyf D. n. pr. m. 204, 12.

di-fwyn void, idle, unused, untouched (of a virgin). 201, 4.

di-fwynyant profitless. 211, 8.

diffeith waste.

diffeithaw to lay waste.

diffeithwch m. a waste, wilderness.

differei, see diffryd.

diffryd (rac) to defend, protect (from). past. subj. act. sg. 3 differei; pret. ind. sg. 3 diffyrth, diffirth. § 133a.

diffurn? 228, 11.

di-garyad unloving, unkind. 142, 4.

1. digawn (dygawn) m. a sufficiency; sufficient.

2. digawn to be able, to effect, do, accomplish; pres. ind. sg. 1 digonaf.

di-gribyaw (y) to attack. 205, 5. Cf. ym-gribiaw.

digrif pleasant, agreeable.

digrifwch pleasure, enjoyment.

di-gyfoethi to dispossess, deprive of territory. 191, 17.

diheu undoubted, certain. d. porth firm support. 234, 14.

di-hewyd affection, inclination, desire. 175, 25. 180, 32. 182, 11.

dilëu to exterminate, annihilate,

dilid to pursue.

di-luyð exempt from hosting. 223, 31.

dillad (coll.) clothes, dress. 154, 8.

dim a thing, something; nothing, naught. dilëu hyd ar ðim to annihilate; dilid hyd ar ðim to pursue to extinction; adv. at all.

din a fortress. Din Tywi n. l. 205, 27.

Din-dagwl n. l. Tintagel.

dinas m. a city, citadel; pl. dinas-soeð.

di-obethaw to despair. 190, 13.

di-od to take off, divest, extract.

di-oðef (O. W. diguadef) to suffer, undergo, withstand.

dioer verily, certainly. 176, 1.

di-o-gel safe, secure.

diogelwch safety, security.

diolch (i) to thank.

dipynwys, see dybynu.

dir necessary. 190, 10.

dir-fawr very great, huge, enormous.

dirieid wicked. 225, 12.

dirwy f. a fine, mulct.

di-rybuð without warning. 158, 12.

disgyblu to study, imitate (like a disciple). 156, 22. Cf. Hg. I. 208, 5.

disgynnu to dismount, descend, alight, land, put up at.

dispeilaw to unsheathe. 199, 13.

dissifid, see deissyfyd.

distryw to destroy, demolish.

ditheu, see titheu.

dithwn (O. W.) this day. 208, 15. 16.

di-wall careful, unceasing. 164, 5.

1. diwarnawd m. a day.

2. diwarnawd, see di-farnu.

diwedýð m. evening. 241, 13.

diweð end or d. at last.

di-weir chaste. 164, 15.

diweir-deb chastity. 190, 16.

diwethaf last. 154, 30.

di-wreið an uprooting. 233, 3.

di-wreiðedig uprooted, demolished. 155, 4.

di-wyll cultivation. 167, 8.

dodi (**dody**) *to place, put, give, charge.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 **did**; **dodi ar y gyfraith** *to appeal to the law*; **dodi ym mhen un** *to suggest, submit, entrust, hand over.*

dođyw, **doent**, see **dyfod**.

1. **doeth** *wise, sage.* 143, 3.

2. **doeth**, see **dyfod**.

doeth-ineb *wisdom.* 142, 32.

Dofyđ *m. the Lord, God.*

Dofyđyad *m. the Lord.* 231, 15.

dofyon, see 1. **daw**.

dogyf *portion, share.* 202, 14.

doiđ, see **dyfod**.

dolur *grief, anguish.* 144, 20.

doluryaw *to grieve.* 154, 25, 204, 20.

domni = Lat. *Domini.* 237, 2.

donyawg *gifted, endowed.* 235, 19.

donyeu, see **dawn**.

dos, see **myned**.

dothuif, doy, doynt, see **dyfod**.

drachefyn, see **trachefyn**.

dragon, dreig *f. a dragon*; 172, 29. *a battle standard.* pl. **dreigen**. 150, 26, 180, 2, 184, 3.

drein (coll.) *thorns.* 230, 32.

dros, see **tros**.

drudbold, *arrogant, wicked.* 186, 13, 232, 8.

drudannaeth *f. arrogance.* 165, 28 (*protervia*).

Drud-wyn *m. the name of a hound.* 204, 8.

drwg *bad, evil*; *mischievous, harm.*

drws *door, entrance*; pl. **drysseu**.

drwy, see **trwy**.

drycin (i.e. **dryg-hin**) *foul weather.* 225, 6.

drychafel *to raise, lift*; *rise.*

dryg-đamwein *misfortune, ill-luck.*

dryll *m. portion, fragment*; pl. -eu.

dryllyaw *to break in pieces, shatter.*

dryssawr *m. a doorkeeper.* 234, 8.

drysseu, see **drws**.

du *black.*

duc *m. a duke.*

duch, dug, see **dwyn**.

du-hunaw *to awake.* 173, 6.

Du-las (Ir. *Dub-glas*) *a river-name.* 146, 14.

du-un *accordant, agreeable.* 216, 23.

duw (**dyw**): **pob d.** *on every day.* 201, 5. **d. Sadwrn** *on Saturday.* 228, 21. 240, 10.

Duw *m. God.* pl. **dwyweu** 142, 21.

dwfrein, see **dwyrein**.

dwfyr (**dwfwr**) *m. water.*

dwrn *a fist, hand*; pl. **dirn.** 235, 2.

dwy, see **deu**. **dwyweu**, see **Duw**.

dwydwyl *divine.*

dwy-law (pl. of **llaw**) *hands.*

dwyn *to take, carry, bring, capture*; § 133 (b). **d. ar gof** *to call to mind.* **d. ruthur** *to attack.* **d. yr dygyn** *to affirm on oath.* pres. ind. act. sg. 1 **dygaf**; fut. ind. pass. **dygetawr** (§ 129. n.); imper. sg. 2 **dwg**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **duch** (§ 110 n. 2); pret. ind. sg. 3 **dug**.

dwyrein (**dwfrein, dwyfrein**) *the east.* 172, 1. 181, 17.

1. **dy**, see 2. **di**.

2. **dy** (de) (voc.) poss. adj. *thy.* § 57.

3. **dy** (de), see **ti**.

dy-borthi *to carry, inflict.* 180, 26.

dy-bryd *ugly, foul, base.* 178, 6; 180, 19; 190, 26.

dybynu *to hang down.* 230, 18.

dycco, dyccwy, see **dwyn**.

dychymyg *m. invention, device*; pl. -eu, -yon. 164, 26.

dyđ (O.W. *did*) *m. day, daytime, daylight, date*; pl. **dieu** (after numerals), **dieuoed, dyđyeu**; **d. brawd** *Doomsday*; **hanner d.** *mid-day.*

dyđ-gweith *on a certain day, one day.* 199, 10.

dy-đwyn *to bring.* 194, 13.

Dyfed *Demetia.*

Dyfnarth *n. pr. m.* 200, 28.

Dyfnaint *n. l. Devon.* 206, 5.

dyfod (**deuod, douot**) *to come.* § 141.

dyfodedigaeth *f. a coming, arrival.*

dy-fryssyaw *to hasten.* 242, 2.

dyfuant, dyfyđ, see **dyfod**.

dyfynnu *to summon.* 201, 1. 205, 2.

Dylyn-wal *n. pr. m.*

dyffo, see **dyfod**.

dyffryn *m. a valley.* **D. Llychwr** *the valley of Loughor.*

dyffyggyaw *to fail, lack.* 145, 24, 180, 11.

dy-gaboli *to belabour, beat soundly* 207, 21.

dygaf, dygetawr, see **dwyn**.

dygonho, see 2. **digawn**.

dy-gryn *terror.* 228, 33.

dygrynnyaw *to seize, clutch.* 206, 20.

dy-grynŷi *to avail, profit.* 153, 10, 175, 30.

dy-gwyđaw *to fall, chance.*

dygwyđedigaeth *f. setting (of the sun).* 151, 4.

dygyn *hard, severe; a test, proof.*
 See **dwyn**.
dy-gyrchu *to make for, set upon; draw.* 194, 23. 202, 12. 206, 24.
 1. **dy-heð** *discordant, strange?*
piteous, a pity? 194, 19.¹
 2. **dyheð?** 228, 27. Here MA.
 73 b 6 has the variant **tuedd**, pl. of *tu* 'country-side, country.'
dy-leith *death.* 232, 1.
dylyed f. *due, claim, right, title.*
dylyedawg *high-born, noble; pl.*
dylyedogyon. 140, 29. 155, 14.
 156, 24.
dylyedus *due, proper.* 182, 20.
dylyu (**deleu**) *to have a right to, deserve, be due, owe.* 171, 26. 208, 20. 23.
 217, 25. 237, 19.
dyn m. and f. *a human being, man; coll. men* 204, 5. pl. **-yon** (**deneon**).
dy-nessäu *to approach, draw near.*
dyn-y-orn (cf. *Ir. duin-orgun*) *homicide, murder.* 222, 17.
dyrchefynt, see **drychafel**.
dyrn-awd m. *a blow; pl. dyrnodeu.*
dyrn-feð *a handbreadth.* 197, 24.
dy-roði *to give.* pres. ind. act.
 sg. 3 **dere, dyry**; imperat. sg. 2 **dyro**.
dyrys (1) *difficult, intricate;* (2) *adversity.* 162, 20. 167, 16. 175, 18.
dysg m. *teaching, instruction, example, behaviour.* 164, 12. 182, 19.
 184, 23 (*hortamen*). 187, 7.
dysgu *to teach, instruct.*
dysseifyd, see **deissyfyd**.
dywad, see **dywedud**.
dywal *fierce.* 183, 13. 233, 4.
dywalhäu *to harass.* 185, 26.
dyfyð, see **dyfod**.
dyw, see **duw**.
dywedud *to say.* § 133.
dywygyad (**di-**) *manner, fashion.* 164, 12.
 1. **e**, see **yð**.
 2. **e**, see 4. **y**.
eb-rwyð *swift, quick.* 176, 11.
ebryn? 228, 27.
ech *outside of, beyond?* 228, 16.
 Cf. FB. 66, 8; 106, 30; 140, 31; MA. 208a 49.
Echel *Achilles.*
echenawg *needy, destitute.* 143, 5.
echwrys *violent, fierce.* 227, 22;
 Cf. FB. 159, 5; 199, 20. MA. 247, 24. 36.

ed, see **yð**.
ederyn, see **adar**.
edifar *repentant, sorry.* 149, 17.
edir, see **adaw**.
edirn (**etyru**) *sovereignty, supremacy.* 235, 3. 236, 15.
edrych *to look, see.* 164, 23. 220, 9.
ed-rif *descent, lineage.* 212, 29. Cf. MA. 168a 51.
ed-ucher (= **hyd ucher**) *till evening.* 193, 1. 203, 5.
edyw, see **ydyw**.
edewis, see **adaw**.
ef (**eff**) *he, it.* §§ 45; 47. *Emphatic*
efo (**effo**) *conjunct. ynteu.* § 45 (b).
efelly *thus, so.* See **felly**.
efo, **effo**, see **ef**.
Efyas n. 1. *a cantred in Herefordshire.* 206, 4.
effeiryad m. *a priest; pl. effeiryeid.*
eglur *clear, bright, brilliant, renowned, famous.* 167, 1. 169, 22.
eglur-der *brightness, brilliance.* 173, 1.
eglwys f. *church; pl. eglwysseu.*
egnad (O.W.), pl. **egneyd**, see **ynad**.
englyn m. *a stanza of three or four lines.* 200, 13.
engyllyn, see **angel**.
enghyrth (**eghirith**) *terrible, painful.* 238, 10. FB. 177²; MA. 351b 21.
ehang *unrestricted, free.* 173, 29.
ehawg m. *a salmon.* 197, 28.
ehedeg *to fly.* 172, 29.
ehofyn-der *fearlessness, confidence, courage.* 187, 4.
ehunan *himself; pl. ehunein* § 60.
ei, see **myned**.
eidaw *his; eidunt theirs.* § 55.
Eifft *Egypt.* **yr E.** 172, 18.
eigawn *ocean, sea.* 161, 18.
eingon f. *an anvil.* 196, 21.
 1. **eil** *second, next.* **eil hynaf** *eldest but one; eilweith* *a second time, again; bop eilwers* *alternately.*
 2. **eil** *a son.* 200, 28; 205, 24.
eilenwi *to fulfil, accomplish.* 152, 14. 169, 22.
eillaw *to shave, to cut (hair).*
einym *ours.* 169, 14. § 55.
eirant *they will arise.* 229, 19; 20.
 See RC. VI, 27.
eirchad *a suitor, suppliant.* 234, 5.
eir-m-oed *since my time.* 198, 9.
 § 197 n.

¹ For **oed dyhed kelu y ryw was hwnn** WB. 475, RB. 116 has **ys oed gryssyn kelu &c.**

eiry *snow*.
 Eiryawn n. pr. m. 204, 30.
 eiryf *number*. 172, 14.
 eir-y-oed (eiroid) *ever, always*.
 § 197 n. 140, 3.
 eisseu *want, indigence*. 146, 2.
 199, 19.
 eissoes *yet, nevertheless*.
 eissyfiad *hell*. 231, 13. v. l. issaf
 wlad, MA. 74b 14. eissyfiat, FB.
 16134. v. l. Eissyf wlad MA. 27a⁵⁶.
 See FB. 302²⁸.
 eissyllud *progeny, followers*. 232, 9.
 Cf. FB. 44, 2; 203, 24; MA. 143a 39.
 169a, 35.
 eisteð (eyste) *to sit; e. wrth y gaer*
to besiege the city.
 eisteð-fa f. *a seat, throne; pl. -eu*.
 eithaf *end, extremity; pl. -oed*.
 eithyr prep. *except*. § 172.
 el, see myned.
 el-chwyl *a second time, again*. 141,
 22. 142, 22.
 elhei, elhid, elhynt, eloch, see
 myned.
 Elen n. pr. f. *Helen*.
 ell (ill, yll) *all*, see § 67.
 ellwng *to dismiss, dispatch, let;*
shed (blood). past. subj. act. sg. 3
 ellygei, pret. ind. sg. 3 ellygwys, etc.
 past part. ellyngedig.
 ellyn *a razor*. 203, 25.
 em, see yn.
 emelldigedig *accursed*.
 Emrys n. pr. m. *Ambrose*.
 Emyr n. pr. m.
 en, ena, see yn, yna.
 encil, encilyaw *to retreat*. 185, 1.
 encyd *space of time*. 184, 8.
 ene, see yny.
 eneid (eneyt) m. *life, soul; pl. -eu;*
 myned e. dros e. *to engage in a life-*
for-life struggle.
 enfyn, see anfon.
 enguis (O.W.), see enwi.
 enill *to gain, win*. 145, 18.
 enneint *an ointment, a bath*. 143,
 13. Cf. RB. 76, 11.
 Enoc n. pr. m. *Enoch*.
 ennynnu *to kindle, fire; be inflamed*.
 enryded (anryded) m. *honour,*
dignity. 142, 16. 144, 11. 145, 21.
 enrydedu (anrydedu) *to celebrate*.
 154, 23. pres. subj. act. sg. 3
 enrydedocao.
 enrydedus *honourable, noble, vener-*
able, dignified. 143, 24.

enteu (entheu, entehu) pers. pron.
 sg. 3 m. §§ 45(c); 46(c).
 enw (heno) m. *a name*.
 enwi *to name*. pret. ind. act. sg. 3
 enguis (O.W.) 218, 5.
 eny, see yny.
 enywed (ennuet) *damage, injury*.
 Sew y turyw ac enwywet llosgy tey a
 thorry aradyr BCh. 63, 8.
 1. er, see l. yr.
 2. er (yr) prep. *for*. §§ 53, 197.
 3. er, see l. y.
 er-by n *against; yn erbyn to meet,*
against, by. § 173. yn awch e.
against you. 180, 19.
 erbynyaw *to receive; withstand*.
 erbyneyd (erbyneyd) *to receive*.
 141, 16. 143, 25.
 erchi (hercki) *to ask, request, bid;*
 pres. ind. act. sg. 1 archaf.
 eregthun, eregthunt, see rwng.
 ereill, see arall.
 ereint *silver*. 200, 24. 203, 19.
 205, 5. Cf. Rhys, Celt. Heathendom,
 p. 125.
 erestyn m. *a juggler*. 147, 13. The
 parallel passage in M.A. 531a 55 has:
 ac en rith kroesan ac arwestdyn ac
 gwareyt.
 ereu 230, 1 = eireu MA. 73b⁴⁶,
 see geir.
 er-gelu *to hide*. fut. ind. pass.
 ergelawr 227, 28. ergelhawr ib. 29.
 er-glybod *to listen to*. imper. sg. 2
 erglyw 235, 10. 236, 22.
 er-gryn *dread, fear*. 202, 31.
 er-gy d m. *a stroke, blow, cast; pl.*
-eu.
 er-hyl *hunt, chase*. 201, 18; 204, 8.
 er-lid *to pursue*.
 er-lysu *to reject, deny*. 229, 30.
 ermid m. *a hermit*. pl. -wyr.
 ermud? 232, 10.
 ermyn-wisc *a robe with border of*
ermine. 161, 29.
 eryf? 229, 4. 9.
 eryr m. *an eagle; pl. -od* 154, 3.
 metaph. *a leader*.
 es, see §§ 94; 159 n. 2.
 Esgeir Oeruel n. l. *Seiscenn Uar-*
beoil in Ireland. 201, 32. 203, 3.
 esgob m. *a bishop; pl. escyb*.
 esgobaeth f. *a bishopric; pl. -eu*.
 esgobawd *a bishopric*.
 esgolheig m. *a scholar, clerk; pl.*
-ion.
 esgyll, see asgell.

- esgyrn, see asgwrn.
 esgynnu to ascend, mount, climb.
 esmwyth-der m. ease, rest.
 estrawn a stranger. 225, 4.
 estwng = gestwng to let down.
 e. gantunt incumbentes 176, 30.
 etifeð m. an heir; coll. heirs.
 141, 1. pl. -yon 181, 26.
 eto, see etwa.
 etheuis, see adaw.
 ethol to choose, select.
 ethynt, see myned.
 etwa (eto) yet, still. ettwa 191, 7.
 eu their. § 57. eu hun themselves.
 eur m. gold.
 eur-dwrn golden-handed, liberal.
 pl. -ðirn 235, 2. 236, 14.
 eureid golden, gilt, set with gold.
 184, 3 (aureus).
 eur-gleðyf-rud golden-sword-red.
 206, 9.
 euryrn golden. 201, 11.
 ewin f. a nail, talon, claw. 201, 9.
 ewythyrr m. an uncle (brother of
 one of parents, grand-parents, or
 great-grand-parents); pl. ewythred
 206, 2.
 eyl-weyth, see l. eil.
 fal (mal) conj. as. § 216.
 felly thus. yfelly 164, 30. 166, 20.
 fi, fifi, see mi.
 fry above.
 fyhud? 231, 9.
 fyn (nas.) my. §§ 57, 59.
 ffalst cunning. 147, 16.
 Ffichteid Picts.
 fflam f. a flame, fire. 160, 4. 185, 4.
 fflamychedig inflamed, flaming.
 159, 20.
 Fflandrys Flanders.
 ffo to flee. ar ffo in flight.
 fford f. a road, way, passage, means;
 pl. ffyrð.
 fforest f. a forest; pl. i.
 Ffreinc f. France.
 ffuruf f. form, manner; pa ff. how?
 ffustaw to strike, beat. 175, 2.
 ffwrn f. a furnace. 228, 22.
 ffyð faith. 149, 31.
 ffyð-lawn faithful. 181, 3.
 ffynhawn f. a fountain, spring.
 ffyrð, see fford.
 gadael (gadayeil) to leave, allow.
 215, 29. See gadu.
 gadaw to leave.
 gadu to leave, allow, permit. pres.
 ind. act. sg. 2 gedy; § sg. 3 gad
 146, 2; pl. 2 gedwch; imper. pass.
 gat-her.
 gafael (gafayl) f. a seizing, hold-
 ing; seizure. 222, 15.
 gafael-fawr of mighty grip.
 Gwelwyd G., 204, 24.
 galar sorrow. 229, 9.
 galw to call, summon, name. pres
 ind. pass. gelwir; imper. pl. 2
 gelwch.
 galle, gallu to be able; power,
 might. pres. ind. act. sg. 2 gelly;
 sg. 3 geill, etc.
 gan, see can.
 ganed, see geni.
 garcon? 199, 12.
 garth a mountain ridge. 205, 29.
 garw rough.
 gast f. a bitch.
 gawr f. and m. a shout, cry;
 battle. 205, 10. 229, 23.
 gayaf (gaeaf) m. winter. 156, 14.
 gefeil tongs, pincers. geffeil 194, 14.
 1. geir (geyr) m. a word, request.
 pl. -eu; o un eir with one accord.
 2. geir (gyr, ger) near. g. llaw
 near, close by. g. bronn before, § 168.
 gelfin a beak. 196, 23.
 gelyn m. an enemy; pl. -yon.
 gelynwyl hostile.
 gellwng to loose, let loose, let,
 dismiss, deliver up, draw (a sword).
 pret. ind. act. pl. 3 gellygassant.
 geneu m. jaws, mouth. 229, 31.
 geni to be born; pret. ind. pass.
 ganed. 227, 12.
 genthi, genti, see can.
 ger, see 2. geir.
 Gereint n. pr. m. 203, 9. 211, 8.
 Gillamor (Ir. Gilla mōr Big Lad)
 n. pr. m. 192, 14.
 Gillamwri (Ir. Gilla Muire the ser-
 vant of Mary) n. pr. m. 192, 13.
 Gilpadrig (Ir. Gilla Pádraig the
 servant of Patrick) n. pr. m. 192, 13.
 gilyð, see cilyð.
 girad lamentable, piteous, terrible.
 173, 3. 192, 9.
 glan f. a bank, shore; pl. glanneu.
 glanhau to clean, polish. 194, 16.
 gleif m. and f. a lance, spear. Hg.
 II. 91, 12 = paladyr onn CM. 87, 32.
 gleis, see cleis.
 glew brave, stout; a brave man,
 hero.—n. pr. m. 204, 20.

glew-der *bravery, boldness, valour.*
Glew-lwyd n. pr. m. 204, 24.

glin m. *a knee*; pl. -yeu.

gloew *bright, sparkling.* 235, 3.

glud *tenacious, fast, diligent.*
 175, 5. MA. 285 a 1.

glyn (wrth) *an adhering (to), following close.* 195, 4.

glynn m. *a valley, glen.* 197, 12.
 204, 14.

Glyth-myr n. pr. m. 201, 12.
Glythfyr ib.

glyw m. *a ruler.* 233, 3. 235, 4.

gnawd *customary, usual, common.*

gnotædig *accustomed, usual.*
 142, 11. 145, 22.

gobeith *hope.*

go-bedr-or *the four-corners (of the world).* 228, 3. FB. 199, 20. 160, 19.
 MA. 236b 28.

go-ben-yð m. *a pillow*; pl. -eu.

go-byr m. *a fee, pay.* 221, 25.

go-chel *to avoid, make off, shun, escape.* 148, 30. 150, 21. 159, 3.
 169, 28.

Godlont *Gothland.* 156, 11.

go-driccawr m. *a lingerer, sojourner.* 239, 8.

go-dwrð m. *a rumbling noise.*
 172, 28.

go-ðef *to suffer, allow, permit.*
 233, 8.

goðeith m. *a heath.* 185, 5. 226, 4.

goðeu *purpose, design.* 239, 8.

yg g. gweith Mynaw FB. 187, 29.

gof m. *a smith.* 196, 21.

gofal m. *anxiety* 147, 6; pl. gofeilon
 156, 30.

gofalus *anxious.* 149, 27. 160, 3.

gofud m. *affliction, injury.* 143, 6.

gofwy *to visit.* 142, 3.

gofyn (wrth) *to ask (of), seek.* 199, 2.

gofynnyad *an asking; demand.*
 205, 20.

Gogigwr n. pr. m. 204, 23.

go-gleð m. *the North.* 145, 12.
 200, 32. 201, 15.

go-gof f. *a cave*; pl. -eu.

go-gyfarch *prominent, conspicuous.*
 Read with Add. gogyfurð (*duodecim pares*), q. v. 162, 16; 171, 11.

go-gyf-urð *of equal rank, peer.*
 171, 11, v.l.

go-hir *to delay; delay, respite.*

golchi *to wash, polish.* 194, 6.

go-leith *to dissolve.* 233, 7. FB.
 58, 30.

goleuhäu *to light up, illumine,*
 173, 1.

golud *wealth.* 198, 20. 233, 12.

go-luð *to hinder, obstruct.* 233, 12.

golwg f. *a look, glance.*

gor-alw *to cry or call aloud.* 184, 18.
 pret. ind. act. sg. 3 gorelwis. 231, 24,
 FB. 283, 10. MA. 195 a 54.

gor-cheidwad m. *a guardian, cus-*
todian; pl. gwercheidweid 208, 17.

gor-chyfygu *to overcome, conquer.*
 155, 26.

gor-chymyn (gorchymun) *to com-*
mand, commend, commit to; a com-
mand, injunction; pl. -eu.

gorðerch-wraig f. *a concubine*; pl.
 -wrağð 164, 12.

gorðeri m. *a shrieking, noise, dis-*
turbance. 176, 19. 183, 22.

gor-ðifwng *very steady, steadfast.*
 233, 1.

Gor-ðu n. pr. f. 207, 12.

gorðwy *oppression, violence.* 233, 2.
 gor-ðyfnoid *to experience, enjoy*
habitually. 142, 14. FB. 28, 18;
 44, 13; 88, 27; 258, 22.

gorelwis, see gor-alw.

gor-esgyn *to invade, overrun.*

1. goreu best.—n. pr. m. 195, 8.

2. goren, see gwneuthur.

gor-flwng *very severe, austere.*
 233, 3.

gor-fod *to overcome, conquer.* g. ar
 181, 4. pres. ind. sg. 3 gor-yw 230, 13.
 § 160.

gor-ffowys *to cease, rest.* 157, 25.

gor-hoffder m. *a boasting, vaunt-*
ing. 174, 34.

gor-hoffeð *a boasting, affectation.*
 174, 13.

gor-llewin *the West.*

gormes f. *oppression, tyranny.*

gormod *excess*; 164, 6. yn o. *too*
much, 176, 6.

gor-or m. *a border, side.* 242, 7.

gor-seð (gworsseð) f. *a seat, throne,*
court. 234, 21. 240, 4.

gor-sefyll *to withstand, stand.*
 pres. ind. act. sg. 3 gorsseiw 234, 22.
 pres. pass. gorseuir 241, 7. Cf. MA.
 160 b 2.

gor-uchel *very high or loud.* 150, 7.
 241, 6.

gorug, see gwneuthur.

Gor-wen n. pr. f. 207, 12.

gorwyð m. *a steed, warhorse.*
 242, 5.

- **gor-ysgelu to overflow (the bowl).*
 pres. subj. sg. 3 *gorysgelho* 240, 2.
 Ni ddodai eirif ar ra dillad
 Na gwin grysgelo nac ysgrarlod
 MA. 222 b 18.
 Cf. gwin gorysgalawc RB. 103, 18.
gorysgalauc in large bowls E. Lh.
gosgorð retinue. 141, 9.
go-sgubaw to sweep. pres. ind.
 act. sg. 3 *gosgupið* 241, 21.
gosgymonn (literally fuel, food)
occasion. 174, 5. RB. 114, 4; Hg.
 II. 34, 30; FB. 6, 8; 306, 16.
gossod to put, establish, set, attack,
thrust. g. ar to attack; g. drwy
arrange. past part. -edig 148, 16.
gosteg f. silence, the proclaiming
of silence in court. 211, 3. 8. 234, 20.
gostegu to proclaim silence. 234, 19.
gostegwr m. a silencer. 234, 19.
grað f. a step; pl. -eu. 166, 27.
grawn m. grain (coll.) 225, 1.
Greid n. pr. m. 198, 18.
Greidawl n. pr. m. 199, 10.
grið-fan to groan, a groaning.
Groeg f. Greece.
Gruffið n. pr. m. 162, 4. 235, 17.
Grugyn n. pr. m. 203, 19.
grwm-seid having a dark-coloured
haft. 194, 15; MA. 954a 2. Cf.
gwrym-dudet FB. 83, 19; *gweilch*
gwrym-de 84, 4.
grym force, strength, effort. 151, 13.
 184, 24.
gwad m. a denial. 231, 12.
gwadu to deny, refuse; pres. subj.
pass. gwatter 239, 6.
gwae woe! g. a. woe to him who..
 225, 4. 10. *g. wann woe to the weak!*
 226, 2.
gwaed m. blood. 150, 10.
gwaed-lyd bloody. 184, 9.
gwaed an outcry, cry of distress;
 pl. -eu.
gwaeth worse; gwaethaf worst.
gwa-hanu to separate. past. subj.
pass. gwehenid 183, 5. *pass. part.*
gwahanedig.
gwa-hawð to invite.
gwal a lair. 202, 1; 203, 15.
gwala f. a fill, sufficiency. 200, 3.
gwalch a hawk; metaph. a leader;
 pl. *gweilch.*
gwalth-lan a band of heroes?
 233, 23. MA. 150a, 40; 161 B 20.
Gwalthmei n. pr. m. 173, 31.
gwal-par strong-speared. 233, 24.
gwalstawd m. an interpreter.
 MA. 128a, 42. Cf. Rhys, Celt.
 Heathendom, p. 489.
gwallaw to serve liquor. 235, 1.
 Anc. Laws, I. 32. § viii.
gwallt the hair of the head.
 1. *gwan to pierce; pret. ind. act.*
 sg. 3 *gwant*, § 133 a; *past. ind. pass.*
gwanpwyd, § 134, (f).
 2. *gwan (gwann) feeble, weak.*
gwanar a chief, lord. 233, 24.
 MA. 181 a 40; 203 b 19; 220 a 34;
 221 a 45; b 37.
gwanas a clasp, buckle. 239, 18.
 FB. 250, 21. 18, 19; 23, 16; 59, 14;
 MA. 144 b 26; 177 a 19; 205 b 4; 269 a
 29; 299 b 46; 48.
gwanhäu to weaken. 178, 6.
gwanwyn m. spring. 155, 27.
gwaradwyð m. disgrace, shame,
reproach. 150, 12.
gwaradwyðus disgraceful. 180, 29.
gwarafun to forbid, refuse. 168, 25.
gwarandaw to listen, hear.
gwarawd, see gwa-red.
gwar-chadw to guard, protect;
 g. ar to besiege. 146, 18.
gwarchae to besiege; m. a siege.
gwar-der humanity, pity. 153, 33.
gware to play; m. a game, play;
 pl. *gwary-eu.* Cf. *chware.*
gware n. pr. m.
gwa-red to succour, help, rescue;
help, deliverance. pret. ind. act.
 sg. 3 *gwarawd.*
gwar-eð meekness. 238, 2. RB. II.
 1223.
gwarth disgrace, shame. 233, 23.
gwarthaf upper part, surface.
 ar w. on the top of 241, 20.
gwartheg kine, cattle.
Gwarthegyð n. pr. m. 204, 9.
gwary-ð m. a juggler. 147, 13.
 Hg. II. 10, 15.
gwas m. a youth, lad, servant; pl.
gweis.
Gwasgwin Gascony. 160, 4.
gwassanaeth service, attendance.
gwassanaethu to serve.
gwassanaethwr m. a servant.
gwa-sgaru (tr. and intr.) to disperse,
scatter. past part. gwasgaredig.
gwa-sgawd shelter, protection.
 148, 28; 156, 2.
gwasgu to press, crush.
gwastad level, even, constant,
temperate; yn w. constantly.

gwastadawl *constant*. 169, 4. v.l. (sic leg.)

gwawr *dawn*. 173, 15. metaph. 234, 8.

gwayw (gwaew) m. and f. *a lance, spear*; pl. gwewyr. 175, 2.

gwðam, gwðost, see gwybod.

gwedi prep., conj. *after*. § 174. 210

gweð f. *form, fashion*. pa (py) weð

how?

gweði f. *a prayer*. 161, 28.

gweðiaw *to pray*. 215, 1.

gweðu *to befit, to submit*. 144, 6. 148, 11. 165, 5.

gweðus *fitting, meet, seemly*.

Gweðw n. pr. m. 201, 8.

gweðw *deserted, desolate, lonely*. 225, 9.

gwehenid, see gwahanu.

gweilch, see gwalch.

gwein f. *a sheath, scabbard*.

gweir-glawð f. *a meadow*; pl. -gloðyeu.

gweis, see gwas.

1. gweith m. *work, task*. yg g. *at work*. 226, 5.

2. gweith f. *a turn, time*; dyð-g. *once*; weithon (weithyon) *this time, now*; pl. -eu *sometimes*. -eu . . . -eu *ereill now . . . again*. 187, 18.

gweith-red m. *an action, deed*; pan del ar weithred *cum ad actum accedit* 167, 21. RB. II 846.

gweled *to see, provide, arrange*.

gweledigaeth f. *a vision, dream*.

gweli f. *a wound*; pl. -eu, -oed.

gwely m. *a bed*. 241, 11.

gwell *better*; 204, 26. cyfarch g. *to greet*.

gwellâu *to improve, amend*. 214, 12.

gwellleu *shears, scissors*. 203, 25.

gwellig leg. *gwellling? to distribute?* 235, 2. FB. 45, 15. MA. 172 b 15; 181 b 39 v.l., 140 b 12.

gwellt (gwell) *grass*. 223, 12. Cf. Peredur, ed. K. Meyer, § 80, 16.

gwen a smile. 225, 22.

gwen-gan *white and fair*. 227, 26.

Gwen-hwyfar (Ir. Find-abair) n. pr. f. 172, 20.

gwenith m. *wheat*. 196, 3.

gwenn, see gwynn.

Gwenn f. *the name of Arthur's shield*.

gwen-wlad f. *a happy land*. 234, 8. = Heaven, MA. 173 b 24; 177 a 42; 189 b 20; 222 b 38.

gwenwyn m. *poison*. 202, 4.

Gwenwynwyn n. pr. m. 233, 24.

gwer-, see gor-

gwerin-dawd f. *virginity*. 238, 3. LA. 17, 4; 65, 21.

gwern (coll.) *alder-trees*. G. Abwy n. l.

gwers f. *a while, space of time*. 197, 29. 194, 6. pob eil-w. *alternately, in succession*. gwers . . . g. arall 175, 29.

gwersyll *a camp*; pl. -eu.

gwerth m. *price, reward*.

gwerth-fawr *valuable*. comp.

gwerthfawrogach 169, 1.

gweryð f. *a virgin*. 161, 5; pl. -on.

gwestei m. *a guest*. 193, 9.

gwewyr, see gwayw.

gwiðon f. *a witch*.

gwin m. *wine*.

gwir (1) *true, truly*. g.-aberth 150, 17. g. gwell *truly better*. 226, 3.

(2) *justice, right*. 223, 27.

gwirawd *a beverage, drink*; pl.

gwirodeu. 164, 2. 235, 1.

gwisg f. *dress, clothing*; pl. -oed.

gwisgaw *to put on, wear*; part.

gwisgedig *dressed, clad*.

gwlad f. *a kingdom, country*; pl.

-oed, gwled; g. *present the present world*. G. yr Haf n. l. 202, 29.

gwledig m. *a ruler*.

gwledychu *to rule, reign*.

gwleð f. *a feast, banquet*. 238, 1.

Gwndy n. l. 223, 10.

gwnel, see gwneuthur.

gwneuthur *to make, do, form*. § 142.

gwnn, see gwybod.

gwor-saf *support, bulwark*. 236, 9.

gworsseð, see gorseð.

gwosparth *support* 233, 23. Cf. gosparth Brython MA. 124 b 38.

gwr m. *a man, husband, vassal*; y gwr *he who* 239, 10; (applied to God) 203, 17. pl. gwyr *men, soldiers*

179, 11.

gwrach f. *a hag, witch*.

gwraged, see gwireig.

gwrawl *manly, brave, stout*; pl. gwrolyon. 139, 3.

Gwrbothu n. pr. m. 206, 3.

gwr-da m. *a noble*. pl. gwyrda; gwyrda *seint holy men*; MA. 142a.

gwrð *strong, vehement*. 233, 1.

235, 13; g.-fleid *a fierce wolf* 233, 3.

gwrwige f. *a woman, wife*; pl.

gwrwigeð.

gwireigawl *womanish, cowardly*;
pl. **gwireigolygon**. 186, 17.

Gwr-gi (Ir. Fer-chū) n. pr. m.

Gwr-gwst (Ir. Fer-gus) n. pr. m.

gwrhau to pay homage.

gwr-hyd *manliness, valour, bravery, strength*.

Gwrhyr n. pr. m.

gwrteith to dress, mend, temper;
a dressing; 195, 10. Cf. Hg. 38, 37.
pl. -yeu.

gwrth (wrth) voc. (1) prep. *against, towards, for, for the purpose of*; wrth hynny *because of that, therefore*; y-wrth *from, of; in comparison with*. §§ 53, 194. (2) conj. *because*. § 231.

gwrth-dir *borderland*. 207, 12.

gwrth-eb to answer, reply.

gwrth-gasseð *rebellion, dissension*. 174, 4. Hg. 276, 2. LA. 15, 26; CM. 110, 28.

gwrth-od to give back, reject, renounce 165, 7. pres. ind. act. sg. 3 **gwrthyd** 154, 14.

gwr-thrw *very heavy*. 149, 28. 172, 26.

gwrthryn *resistance, opposition*. 233, 23.

gwrth-wyneb *opposite, adverse*: yg g. y mynyð *facing the mountain*; talu yn y g. to pay in return. 142, 23.

gwrth-wynebu (y) to oppose, resist.

gwrthyd, see **gwrth-od**.

gwrtych (coll.) *bristles*. G. Ereint n. pr. m. 203, 19.

gwrys *strife, hostility*. 197, 31. FB. 63, 25; 85, 12; 159, 5; 193, 6; 199, 20; 200, 9.

gwrysg (coll.) *the smaller branches of a tree*. 225, 11.

Gwy the Wye. Aber G. 206, 17.

Gwyar n. pr. m. 173, 31.

gwybod to know, recognize; knowledge, courtesy. § 143.

gwybyðiad m. *an eye-witness*;
pl. **gwybyðeid**.

gwychy *stout, resolute, bold*;
superb. **gwychraf**. 183, 13; 191, 4; 192, 10.

Gwydre n. pr. m. 204, 19.

1. **gwyð** m. (coll.) *wood, trees* 241, 13. 21. *mast of a ship* 242, 8.

2. **gwyð** *presence*; **yny vyð**, **hyny vyð** lo! behold! thereupon; 193, 1; 198, 13. 199, 27. yn eu g. at once 202, 24.

gwyðad, **gwyðyad**, see **gwybod**.

gwyð-bwyll *some game like chess*;
164, 24; 167, 3. See RB. 153, 5.

Gwyðel an Irishman; pl. **Gwyðyl**.

gwył-fa f. *festival, watch, ward*;
pl. -eu.

gwyliad m. *a guardian*.

gwyllt wild; aeth yg g. he became mad. RB. 100, 6, 8. **Cyledyr W.**

gwyneb (wyneb) *face*. 209, 23. 216, 27.

Gwyneð *Venedotia, North Wales*. 161, 22.

gwynn m., **gwenn** f. *white, blessed*;
pl. -ion. **gwyn y fyd** *happy he!*

170, 18. **Gwynn** n. pr. m. 200, 25.
Avon Wenn 173, 23.

gwyn-seid *having a white haft*. 194, 15. Cf. Laws I. 586, 726.

II. 866, cvii.

gwynnyeith *pain, torture*. 231, 32. FB. 185, 5. FB. 303, 3; MA. 193 a 13.

gwynt m. *wind, favourable wind*.
gwy, see **gwybod**.

Gwyr n. l. *Gower*. 205, 24.

gwyrd *green, fresh, vigorous*. 236, 25.

gwyrd-hau to incline, bend. 241, 13. FB. 241, 8.

1. **gwys** f. *a summons, command*.

2. **gwys**, see **gwybod**.

3. **gwys** a sow. 205, 17.

gwyssyaw to summon. 198, 24.

gwystyl m. *a hostage*; pl. **gwystylon**.
gwyystyn m. *a withered stump*. 197, 4.

Gwythyr n. pr. m. *Victor*.

gynn, see **cyn**.

gynt, see **cynt**.

gyr, see 2. **geir**.

gyrru to send, despatch, drive,
hasten 199, 6; **ry-yr** (reheru) 213, 4.

gyt, see **cyt**.

1. **ha**, see 2. **ac**.

2. **ha** interj. § 243.

hac, see 2. **ac**.

haeðu to deserve, claim, merit.

hael *generous, liberal*; pl. -on.

haelder m. *generosity*. 145, 17.

hael-foneð *one of noble descent*. 234, 21.

haf *summer*. **Gwlad yr H.** 202, 29.

haf-ðyð *a summer's day*. 242, 6.

hafod *a summer dwelling*. 225, 9. Cf. RB. II. 277, 5.

Hafren f. *the Severn*.

hagen *however, yet, indeed*.

han-bwyllaw *to consider, remember* 190, 27. RB. 120; 173¹⁵.

handit, see **hanfod**.

han-ŷenu *to have leisure, linger* 190, 27 v. 1.

han-fod *to arise, issue; proceed from, descend.* § 160.

hanner (**hanher**) *m. a half, middle* 140, 20. 179, 20. **h. dyð** *midday; h. nos* *midnight; h. gwr* *a coward* 170, 24. 180, 32.

harð *fair, beautiful, comely.*

hawdit, see **haf-ðyð**.

hawð *easy, pleasant; compar. haws.*

1. **hawl** *f. a claim.*

2. **hawl**, see **holy**.

hawlwr *m. a claimant.*

haws, see **hawð**.

hayach *wellnigh, almost.* 167, 6. 192, 15.

hayachen *almost.* 207, 23.

hayarn *iron, sword.* 160, 4.

1. **heb**, **hebyr** *says.* § 151.

2. **heb** (*voc.*) *prep. without, besides.* §§ 16 (i); 53; 175.

hebrwng *to conduct, escort.*

hebyr, see 1. **heb**.

heðiw *to-day.*

heðwch *peace.*

heðychu *to make peace, pacify.*

hefyd *also, in addition.*

hegarwch *m. kindness.* 226, 3.

heibaw *adv. past, by.* 156, 14. 204, 3.

heint *m. a sickness, disease.* 149, 28.

hela *to hunt, chase.*

helw *possession; ar y h.* *in his possession.* 152, 11; 204, 25.

helym *f. a helmet.* 159, 22.

hen *old; an old man. superl. hynaf.*

hen-dad *m. an ancestor; pl. -eu.*

heneint (**henein**) *old age.* 139, 9.

1. **heno**, see **enw**.

2. **heno** *to-night.*

henw, see **enw**.

herw *a plundering, pillaging.* 235, 15. Cp. **Gwynfyd** **herwr** **ywr** **hirnos** MA. 361 a17.

herwyð *according to, by; yn h.* *according to; yn h. y* *north with all his might.* **h. fal** 165, 2.

hestawr, *a corn measure of about two bushels.* 199, 17.

heul *f. and m. the sun.*

heussawr *m. a herdsman.* 195, 3. FB. 174, 1.

hi she, her. *Emphatic hihi, conjunct. hitheu.* § 45.

hin *weather.* 209, 22.

hir *long, tall; drwy h. o amser* *for a long time* 141, 5. *Compar. hwy.*

Hir *n. pr. m.* 206, 1.

hir-flawð *a long tumult.* 235, 15.

Hir-las *n. pr. m.* 178, 16. 184, 10.

hitheu, see **hi**.

hob: **dan eu hwb ac eu h.** *pushing and kicking them.* 207, 22.

hoedel *lifetime, life.* 152, 18.

hoff-der *m. a boasting.* 174, 34. LA. 143, 22.

holy (**holi**) *to claim, ask, search, demand; imper. sg. 2 hawl.*

holl, see **oll**.

hollawl *whole, entire; yn h.* *completely, altogether.*

hollti *to split, cleave.*

honni *to proclaim.* 159, 25.

honno, see **hwnnw**.

Howel (**Hywel**) *n. pr. m.*

Humyr *the Humber.* 145, 11.

Huandaw *n. pr. m.* 204, 23.

1. **hun** *sleep.* 172, 26.

2. **hun**, **pl. hunein** *self.* § 60.

hwb, see **hob**.

hwch *m. and f. a pig.* 203, 11.

hwnn *m., honn f., hynn n. this.*

pl. hynn. §§ 61, 62.

hwnt *yonder; h. ac yman* (**yma**) *here and there.* 185, 25.

hwnnw *m., honno f., hynny n. that. pl. hynny.* §§ 61, 62.

1. **hwy** (**wy**), **hwynt** *they, them.* *Emphatic (h)wyntwy, conjunct.*

(h)wynteu. § 45.

2. **hwy**, see **hir**.

hwyl *f. a sail; pl. -eu.*

hwylaw *to sail.* 157, 28.

hwynt, see 1. **hwy**.

hwyred *slowness, tardiness.* 151, 19. **hy** *bold.* 239, 19.

1. **hyd** *f. length; prep. as far as, up to, § 177; conj. as long as, as far as, § 214; h. na* *so that not* § 214; *until almost* 154, 13; **h. pan** *until, so that* § 225; **h. tra** *while.* § 230. **ba h.** *whither?*

hy-dwf *well-grown, tall.* 158, 18.

hyð *a stag; pl. -od.* 241, 12.

Hy-gwyð *n. pr. m.* 202, 19.

hynaf, see **hen**.

hynefð *m. an elder.* 210, 3.

hynn, see **hwnn**.

hynny, see **hwnnw**.

hynt f. *a course, path, journey.*
 ar h. *immediately.* 174, 16. 175, 6.
 hyny vyð, see 2. gwyð.

1. i (voc.) prep., see 1. y.
 2. i, see mi.
 3. i, see yð.
 iach *sound, whole.* 200, 16.
 iachau *to heal.*
 iad *the upper part of the head.*
 230, 32.
 iaen *ice, a sheet of ice.* 241, 12.
 iarll (jarll) m. *an earl*; pl. ieirll.
 iawn (yaun, jaun) (1) *right, just*;
 ymlað yn i. *to fight in reality.* superl.
 -haf, -af 198, 30. 31. (2) *a recompense,*
satisfaction. 166, 15. 18.
 iawnder m. *right.*
 iðaw, iði, see 1. y.
 Iðew *a Jew*; pl. -on.
 iechid *health, salvation.* 158, 21.
 ieith f. *language*; pl. -oed, -eu.
 Iessu *Jesus.*
 ieuanc *young*; superl. jeuaf.
 ieuencid *early manhood*; *youth.*
 Ieuan n. pr. m. *John.* 231, 26.
 in, see yn. ima, ina, see yma, yna.
 inheu, innu, see mi.
 ir-lloned m. and f. *wrath.* 159, 20.
 is *below, beneath.* §§ 53, 178.
 Iscawyn n. pr. m. 204, 20.
 Islont *Iceland.*
 issod *below.* 199, 5.
 Iwerðon f. *Ireland.* 155, 28.

llad (Ir. laith) *liquor, drink.* Sic
 leg. 230, 31? Cf. FB. 204, 22; 23.
 lladrad *robbery.* 222, 17.

llað *to strike, slay, cut, cut off, kill.*
 impf. ind. pl. 3 lleðynt; impf. pass.
 lleðid; pret. pass. llas. p. part.
 llaðedig. § 134(a).

Llaesgenym n. pr. m. 204, 25.
 llaessau *to relax, abate, moderate.*
 llafur m. *labour, exertion, toil,*
effort.

llafuryaw *to labour, endeavour,*
attempt. 140, 13. 159, 15. 166, 21.
 180, 32. 186, 9.

llafuryus (llafurus) *laborious.*
 191, 27.

llafyn *a blade*; pl. llafneu, llafnawr.

y llall *the other*; pl. y lleill. § 70.

Llamrei *the name of Arthur's*

mare. 201, 20.

llann *an enclosure, land.* 223, 5;
 Ll. daf n. l. *Llandaff.*

llanw (1) *to fill.* 175, 7. (2) *tide.*
 198, 7. 209, 4. 216, 11.

llary *generous, gracious, gentle.* 233,
 31. MA. 249 b 48; 247 a 48; 241 b 42.

llas, see llað.

llathru *to glitter, glisten.*

llaw f. *a hand*; pl. dwy-law.

cymhell y l. *to force to surrender*;
 152, 23; rag ll. *at hand, imminent.*

llawch *protection.* 233, 6. MA.
 192 b 8; 247 b 6.

llawen *glad, gay, merry.* ll. yw
 genyf *gaudeo* 170, 13.

llawer many, much.

llawhethan 227, 28 = llywethan¹.
 MA. 73 a 18 v. l. *one of the constella-*
tions. Cf. Barddas I., 404.

llaw-hir *long-handed.*

llawn *full.*

llawr m. *the ground; the earth*;
 239, 19. 234, 10. 239, 9. yr ll. *to the*
ground; y llawr *down.*

lle m. *place*; pl. -oed. *where* 225, 13.
 yn lle *instead of, for* 180, 2; yn y lle
immediately; yssid le iðaw gwynaw
he has reason to lament; pa le *where?*
 with subjunctive clause, *where.*
 225, 13.

llechu *to lurk, hide.* 177, 22.

lled m. *breadth.* 154, 7.

Lledewig, see Llywedig.

lled-lwm *half-bare, half-naked.*

Gwrgwst Ll. n. pr. m. 200, 28.

llefaru *to speak.* 229, 31.

llef m. *voice, sound.*

llefein *to shout, cry*; m. *a shout-*
ing.

lleferyð *to say*; *speech, utterance.*
 139, 22. 202, 16. 220, 4.

lleng *a legion.*

Llengrys n. l. *Lengriae.* 179, 6.

llel *less, inferior.* 162, 1.

lleidyr m. *a thief*; pl. lladron.

1. lleill, see llall.

2. lleill: y ll. *one of two.* 194, 17. § 71.

lleis *voice.* 153, 4.

lleissawn *generous, liberal.* 235, 11.
 MA. 154 b 11; 159 b 8.

lleith *death.* 232, 2. 233, 7.

llemenig *striding, bounding.*
 Cadwr Ll. n. pr. m. 161, 23.

llenwi *to fill.* 206, 22.

Lles n. pr. m. *Lucius.* 157, 31.

llesg *feeble, faint.* 191, 20.

llesgeð f. *feebleness, sloth, cowar-*
dice. 166, 30; 167, 5. 9. 180, 23.

lletty m. *a lodging*; pl. -eu. 195, 9.

¹ A popular etymology for *Leviathan*.

lletty-wr m. *a host*. 195, 9.
 Lleu n. pr. m.
 lleufer f. and m. *light*; pl. -eu.
 llew m. *a lion*. 186, 30. 235, 11.
 llewenyð *joy*.
 llewychu *to shine*. llewychi 232, 7,
 leg. llewychei? MA. 243^b 9.
 lleyg m. *a lay-man*; pl. -yon.
 lliaws m. *a multitude, host*.
 llicrið, see llygru.
 llid m. *anger, indignation*.
 lliydaw *to become angry*.
 llin, see 1. llynn.
 llinad (llin-had) coll. m. *linseed*,
 sg. llin-hedyn. 199, 18. 20.
 llithraw *to slip, glide along, pass*
by. ll. at *to flock to*. 145, 23.
 llithrei 203, 20 leg. llathreiglistened;
 cf. RB. 2, 2.
 1. lliw (llyw) m. *colour, hue*. 164, 13.
 241, 16. 2. lliw, see 1. llyw.
 llof-ruð (lit. *red-handed*) *a slayer*
of men. 233, 10.
 llong f. *ship*; pl. -eu.
 lloneid *fill, the full of anything*.
 llosg arson. 223, 1.
 llosgi *to burn, set on fire*.
 llu m. *a host, army*; pl. -oed.
 lluched *lightning*. 227, 25. pl.
 llucheid. 185, 27.
 Lluð n. pr. m. 198, 18. See Rhŷs,
 Celt. Heath. p. 125.
 llued *fatigue*. 207, 9.
 lludyas *to hinder*. 208, 21.
 lluest *a camp*; pl. -eu.
 Llundein London.
 llunyaethu *to arrange, dispose,*
array. 146, 5. 165, 19. 182, 14.
 llunyeithaw *to arrange, put in*
order. 178, 2.
 lluossg-og-rwyð *a multitude*. 141, 28.
 llurug f. *a coat of mail*. 150, 25.
 llu-yð m. *a hosting, military ex-*
pedition. 222, 14; 223, 32.
 llw m. *an oath*. 221, 4.
 llwch *a lake*. 229, 5. 241, 8. Ll.
 Tawy 205, 25.
 llwdyn m. *the young of animals*;
 pl. llydyn. 203, 4.
 llwyfyr m. *a coward*. 242, 9.
 llwgyr *harm, damage, disad-*
vantage. 218, 25.
 llwm bare, poor. 226, 4. 241, 1.
 242, 8.
 llwrw (Ir. *lorg track*): yn ll. *as*
regards? 198, 17. *loco, vice*, Davies.
 llwyd grey.

Llwyðawg n. pr. m. 205, 6.
 Llwyðeu n. pr. m. 202, 25.
 llwyn (lluhyn) m. *a wood, grove,*
bush; pl. -eu.
 llwyfyr complete; yn ll. *wholly, com-*
pletely.
 llwyth m. *a tribe, people*. 227, 27.
 Llychlyn Norway. 157, 9:
 Llychlyn-wr m. *a Norseman*.
 157, 11.
 Llychwyr n. l. Loughor. 205, 5.
 llydan broad, extensive.
 Llydaw Armorica, Brittany.
 Llydewig Armorican, Breton.
 Glythmyr Ll. 201, 12.
 llydw *a host, household, com-*
munity; 223, 10; 13. See MA. 308 b 28,
 249 a 14, 343 a 51.
 llyfyr m. *a book*.
 llyfyr-der m. *cowardice*. 233, 7.
 llygad m. *an eye*. taraw l. *in the*
twinkling of an eye, immediately.
 Llygad-ruð n. pr. m. *Red-eye*.
 206, 2.
 llygru *to corrupt, mar, spoil,*
violate. 167, 4. 189, 3. 195, 13; *to*
become foul 241, 3.
 llyngcu *to swallow*.
 llynghes f. *a fleet*. 145, 9.
 llym keen, sharp. 241, 1.
 llyma *to here!* 169, 17 (en). § 244.
 llyna *to there!* 169, 16 (en). § 244.
 1. llynn (llin) f. *a lake, pool*; pl.
 llynneu. Ll. Lliwan 206, 17 = Linn
 Lluan, Nennius ed. Mommsen,
 p. 214.
 2. llynn *a drink*. 193, 15.
 llynnwyn m. *a pool*. 225, 1. Leg.
 Wall. 480 b 4.
 Llyr n. pr. m. 139, 1. 206, 19.
 llys f. *a court, palace*; pl. llysoed.
 llyssu *to reject*. 218, 7.
 llythyr m. *an epistle, letter*; pl. -eu.
 1. llyw (lliw) m. *a leader*. 235, 11.
 236, 23.
 2. llyw, see 1. lliw.
 Llywelyn n. pr. m.
 llywodraeth f. *management*.
 llywodyr m. *a leader, commander*;
 pl. llywodron.
 llywyaw (llywaw) *to rule, direct*.
 ma, see mae.
 mab m. *a son*; pl. meib, meibon.
 Mabon n. pr. m. 195, 24. See
 Rhŷs, Celt. Heath., p. 21.

mach m. *a surety, guarantor*; pl. **meicheu**, **meychyeu**. 210, 20; 21; 217, 14; 221, 25.

Madawg n. pr. m. 204, 29.

maëu to *forgive; forgiveness*. 231, 4

maëueint *forgiveness, remission*. 150, 20.

mae (**may**) *is*; pl. **maent**. *what is?* 219, 7. §§ 152. 154 (a).

maëu to *beat, strike, pound*. 159, 24. 183, 23.

maen m. *stone*; pl. **mein**; m. **freuan** *quern-stone*. m.-**dy** m. *a stone house*. 198, 15.

maer (**mair**) m. *a steward, reeve*; pl. **meirri**. 202, 7. 219, 9.

maerony f. *stewardship*. 221, 18.

maes (**mays**) m. *an open field, open court, battlefield*; **roëi cad ar f.** to *give battle*; **cawssant y m.** they won the day.

maestawd *majesty*; **maes** m. *field of judgment* 229, 13. M.A. 165 a 22; 171 b 51; 195 a 9.

magu to *rear, bring up, to produce, engender, conceive*. pres. ind. sg. 3 **meccið** 242, 9. F.B. 244, 21. M.A. 363 a 21; 33.

magwyr f. *a wall*. 198, 12.

mal (**fal**) conj. *as; when*. § 216. **malpei** (**malphei**) *as if*. y m. 195, 11.

mam f. *mother*.

man *fine, small, insignificant*. 184, 18; 196, 10.

manach m. *a monk*; pl. **meneich**.

manachlawg f. *a monastery, convent*; 188, 22. m. **gwrageð** 190, 15. pl. -**logoeð** 165, 4.

Manawyðan n. pr. m. 206, 19.

march m. *a horse*; coll. *horsemen*. 202, 30. pl. **meirch**, **meirych**. 143, 15. 162, 20. **ar feirych** on horseback 174, 18.

marchawg m. *a knight*; pl. **marchogyon**.

marchogaeth *horsemanship, riding*.

1. **marw** *dead*; pl. **meirw**.

2. **marw** to *die*. 145, 1. 149, 9.

marwawr (pl.) *cinders*. 228, 6.

marwolyaeth (**marwolaeth**) f. *death*. 145, 7.

mawl, see **moli**.

mawr *great, big*; compar. **mwyr**; super. **mwyrhaf**, **mwyrhaf**.

mawr-fuð *great gain or advantage*; 233, 11.

Maxen n. pr. m. *Maximus*.

meccið, see **magu**.

með *mead*.

með-gell f. *a mead-cellar, cellar*. 164, 2. 204, 27

með-gorn m. *a mead-horn*; pl. -**girn** 235, 1.

með-gwyn *a mead-banquet*. 235, 1. 236, 13.

meðu to *possess*. 181, 5.

meðwl m. *thought, purpose, mind*.

meðyant m. *possession, power, authority*.

medyl yaw to *think, consider, meditate*.

mefyl f. and m. *disgrace, shame, insult*. 225, 10.

meglyd (**yn**) to *grip, grasp, cling to*. 176, 14; 202, 20. F.B. 51, 12; 141, 29; 183, 24; 247, 7.

megys conj. *as, like, as if were*. § 217: m. **na** *as if not*; with subj. so that 145, 23. 180, 3.

mehyn *place, country?* 229, 2. F.B. 123, 28; 133, 25; 169, 1; 190, 29; 202, 8; 210, 10.

Mei May. 208, 5.

meicheu, see **mach**.

mein, see **maen**.

meint f. *size, number, quantity, length; such*. **pa** f. *how much*.

Meir Mary (*the Virgin*).

meirw, see **marw**.

melyn *yellow*.

melys *sweet*. 170, 18.

Mellt n. pr. m. 201, 11.

menegi to *make known, declare*.

meneich, see **manach**.

Menw n. pr. m. 201, 28.

merch f. *a daughter*; pl. -**ed**.

Merchyr, **dyw M.** on Wednesday. 240, 10.

meredig *irrational, foolish*. 193, 5. R.B. 115, 18. Laws I., 260.

merthyr m. *a martyr*. 161, 4.

messur m. *a measure, impression*. 202, 26.

messuredig *measured, according to measure*. 199, 19.

meu *mine*; § 55.

Meugant n. pr. m.

Meuruc n. pr. m. *Mauricius*.

meychen, see **mach**.

mi (fi, fy, i) *I, me*. Emphatic **mifi**, conjunctive **minheu**, **inneu**. § 45.

1. **mil** f. *a thousand*; pl. -**yoeð**.

2. **mil** m. *an animal*; coll. 204, 5. pl. -**eid**.

mil-wr m. *a warrior*.
 milwryaeth f. *proverb, warfare*.
 164, 15; 175, 25; 177, 8; 185, 30.
 mill-dir f. *a mile*.
 minheu, minneu, see mi.
 mis m. *a month*.
 moch (coll.) *swine*.
 moð m. *manner*. 191, 30.
 modrwy f. *a ring*; pl. -eu.
 moes *custom*. 193, 7. RB. II. 300, 1.
 molawd *praise*. 237, 4.
 moli *to praise, commend*. pres.
 ind. sg. 3 mawl. 233, 11.
 molyant *praise, fame*. 146, 2. 4
 (*probitas*); 156, 21; 181, 19; 185, 17.
 1. mor (voc.) with adjectives, *how*,
so, as.
 2. mor m. *sea*; pl. -oeð.
 morðwyd m. *a thigh*. 205, 23.
 Morgannwg *Glamorgan*.
 mor-gerwyn f. *a maelstrom, whirl-*
pool. 154, 13.
 mor-gymlawð *the raging of the sea*.
 235, 13. MA. 173a³¹; 193b⁷; 254a⁴⁴;
 266a²⁹.
 mor-grug (lit. *anthill*), *ants*; sg.
 -yn m. 199, 20.
 Morud n. pr. m.
 morwyn f. *a maiden*; pl. morynyon.
 mud *dumb, mute*.
 mul m. *a mule*; pl. -yoeð.
 muner m. *a lord, king*.
 mur m. *a wall, rampart*; pl. -oeð.
 y Mureif *Murray*. 152, 28.
 murmur *a growling*. 172, 27.
 mwg m. *smoke*. 199, 23.
 mwy, mwyhaf, see mawr.
 mwyalch f. *a blackbird*. 196, 17. 20.
 mwyhäu *to increase, augment*.
 mwynhäu (muenhau) *to use, employ*,
enjoy, profit. 199, 33; 216, 4; 217, 26;
 218, 1.
 Myg-ðwnn *smoke-dun, or for*
Myng-ðwn dusky-maned, the name
of a horse. 201, 8. Gwynn m. 206, 15.
 myhun *I myself*. § 57.
 myn (in oaths) *by*. 203, 1. 206, 7.
 mynaches m. *a nun*; pl. mynach-
 esseu.
 myned *to go*; m. dros *to break*
through, penetrate; § 140.
 mynnu (mennu) *to desire, wish*,
seek, endeavour.
 mynwent f. *a graveyard*, 188, 17.
 L.A. 84, 8.
 mynwgyll *neck*. 176, 14.
 mynych *frequent*.

mynyched m. *frequency*. y m.
 hwnnw *so often*. 191, 1. v. l.
 mynyð m. *a mountain*; pl. -eð.
 y fynyð *upward, up*.
 Mynyw *Menevia, St. David's*,
 mysg *midst*.
 y mywn (mewn) *within, in*; o f.
inside, within. § 181.
 1. na (spir.), before vowels nad *not*.
 § 236.
 2. na (voc.), before vowels nag *not*.
 § 237.
 3. na (spir.), before vowels nac *nor*.
 § 238. na . . na *either . . or* 168, 2.
 naccäu *to refuse*.
 nachaf *lo, behold!* 187, 21. (voc.)
 153, 16. 189, 3. 193, 2.
 1. nad (nat), see 1. na.
 2. nad *is not* (dependent). § 155 (ε).
 Nadolig *Christmas*. 154, 23.
 Naf m. *the Lord*. 235, 16. 236, 28.
 1. nag *a refusal*. 202, 10. 16.
 2. nag, see 2. 3. na.
 nam, see 1. 3. na.
 namyn, namwyn conj. *except*;
after a negative, but. § 219.
 nant *a valley*; pl. nanheu 229, 32.
 1. nar = na + def. art.
 2. nar = ra + ry. 184, 1. § 95 N.
 naw (nas.) *nine*.
 nawð m. *protection, sanctuary*.
 nawfed *ninth*. 208, 5.
 neb *any; any one, someone*. y
 neb *a who*. § 64.
 nef m. *heaven*; pl. -oeð.
 neges f. *a business, affair, quest*.
 nei m. *a nephew*; pl. nyeint.
 neill one (*of two*); ar neill-du *on*
one side. § 69; 71
 neill-du-edig *apart, aside*.
 neirthyad m. *a strengthener, stay*.
 227, 2; FB. 241, 21; MA. 193b, 1.
 neithawr *a wedding feast*; pl.
 neithoreu, -yeu 189, 9.
 ner m. *a lord*. 233, 5.
 nerth m. and f. *support, help*,
strength, power; pl. -oeð.
 nerth-fawr *mighty*. 233, 5.
 1. nes prep. *until*. § 182.
 2. nes, nessaf, see agos.
 nessäu *to draw near*. 147, 16.
 nessed *nearness*. yr n. *however*
near. 154, 20.
 Nethawg n. pr. m.
 1. neu (voc.) *or, nor*. § 220.
 2. neu *now, before vowels* neud;
 with ry, neur. § 221.

newidyaw to exchange (blows). 186, 8; 191, 24. *tra newitywn an dehenoeð quando dexteras conferemus.* 170, 19.

newyð new. **o n.** *anew, again, recently.* 178, 28. 179, 4. 195, 15 v. l. *newyn m. hunger.* 149, 5; 186, 30.

ni (ny) we, us. Emphatic *nini, conjunct.* *ninheu, ninneu.* §§ 45 (a).

nifer m. a number, host, retinue; pl. *-oeð.*

no (spir.), nog, with def. art. nor, conj. than. § 222.

nodī to mark, notify, specify. 199, 18. *pluperf. pass. sg. 3 ry nodyðoeð.* 205, 10.

noði to protect, preserve; pres. subj. sg. 3 *notho (nodho)* 193, 8.

noe, see no.

noeth naked, bare, unprotected, unarmed; pl. *-on.*

noethi to bare, to unsheathe.

Normanyeid Normans.

nos f. night.

nottāu to mark, specify. 201, 24.

Nuð n. pr. m. 200, 25.

Nwython n. pr. m.

1. *ny (spir.) before vowels nyd, not.* § 235.

2. *ny, see ni.*

1. *nyd, see l. ny.*

2. *nyd is not.* § 155 (δ).

nyeint, see nei.

Nyfer the river Nevern. 204, 12.

nym, nys, see l. ny.

1. *nyth m. a nest;* pl. *-od.* 154, 3.

2. *nyth, see l. ny.*

nyw, see § 49 (c). 233, 2. 8. 12.

1. **o (a) (voc.) prep. of, from, with, for; with passive verb, *by.* **o gyfreith** according to law 211, 17. § 183. with def. art. **or (ar).****

2. **o (spir.), before vowels od, or, os conj. if; neg. ony, onyd; with the pres. of copula **os, neg. onyd.** § 224. *obry below.***

1. **oc prep.=l. o before pronouns beginning with a vowel.** § 183.

2. **oc?** 230, 16.

och ah! alas! o. fi ah me! 142, 21.

odi to snow. 241 passim.

odid scarcely, hardly, rarely. 226, 6. 232, 11; 13.

odolygyssant, see adolwyn.

oðieithyr outside 158, 26; 164, 19;

o. hynny besides. 161, 34, 162, 21.

oðyma hence.

oðyna thence, from that time.

oðyno from there.

oðy-rwng from between. 196, 19.

oðy-uchtaw above it.

oe, see l. o. oeð, oeðynt, see bod.

oed (oyd) m. age; appointed time, respite, delay. 208, 20.

oer cold; dire, cruel, deadly.

o.-grynedig fearfully trembling. 152, 16.

1. **oes f. life, lifetime, age, generation;** pl. **oessoeð.**

2. **oes (oys) there is.** §§ 152, 154 β.

oestru? 230, 33.

ofn-awg timorous. 184, 21.

ofyn m. fear. 148, 22. 187, 31.

ofynhäu to fear. 142, 4. 167, 26.

offeren mass; pl. **-eu.** 162, 29.

ohan-, ohon-, see §§ 53, 183.

oia interjection. § 243.

ol track; **yn ol** after, behind. **a oeð yn ol** or **dyð** what remained of the day.

olyf-wyð (oliwyð) m. coll. olive-wood. 165, 21.

oll, holl, all. § 67.

onaðunt of them. § 53.

oni, onyt, see ny.

or, see l. 2. o.

Orc, Orch the Orkneys. 156, 12. 162, 11.

organ f. a musical instrument, organ. 163, 6. 15.

orig (dimin. of awr) a short hour. 230, 13.

os, see 2. o.

osid if there is. 213, 22, 28. §§ 152, 154

osp m. a stranger, guest. 193, 7.

ottid, see odi.

Owein n. pr. m.

pa, ba (voc.) what? § 80.

pab m. a pope. pl. **-eu** 220, 8.

Pabo n. pr. m.

pader f. the Paternoster. 215, 4. 5.

pagan a pagan, heathen; pl. **-yeid.**

paladyr m. a spear-shaft. 194, 23.

pallu to fail. 180, 11.

pan (pann) (1) whence, § 225.

(2) (voc.) *when,* § 226. (3) *that;* **pan**

yw 155a (β); **hyd pan** until, so that.

yr pan since. 170, 5.

parabyl m. a speech. 170, 4.

paradwys f. Paradise. 238, 4.

parattōi to prepare. 148, 7.

parawd prepared, ready, easy. 144, 3. 158, 24. 30.

parchell m. a young pig. 203, 10.

- pared m. *a wall, partition.* 196, 20.
 parhau *to remain, continue.* 180, 15.
 parth m. and f. *part, direction;*
 149, 2. 201, 5. p. *act towards.* 139, 9.
 Parth *Parthia.* 172, 6.
 parth-gleð *left-hand side; sic leg.*
 229, 29. MA. 274a, 25.
 pawb *everyone, everybody.*
 pebyll m. *a tent; pl. -eu.*
 pebyllaw *to pitch a tent or tents,*
encamp. 173, 24.
 pechawd m. *sin; pl. pechodeu.*
 pedeir, see *pedwar.*
 pedr-ongyl *square.* 154, 7. RB. II.
 12, 31.
 pedwar m. *pedeir f. four.*
 pedwryð m. *pedwareð f. fourth.*
 peðyd *infantry.*
 peðydgant *a troop of infantry.* 171, 5.
 Pedyr *Peter.* 228, 19.
 pei *if he were.* 200, 16. conj. *if.* § 227.
 peidaw (*peidyaw*) (*ac*) *to cease*
(from). 140, 4. 179, 3. 190, 21;
 p. o 167, 3 v. l.; p. yn 178, 24.
 RB. II. 253, 10.
 peir m. *a cauldron.* 202, 7. 14.
 peiss-awg *coated.* Hir P. n. pr.
 m. 206, 1.
 pell *far, distant; ym p. far off;*
 o b. *from afar.* comp. *bellach further.*
 193, 16 v. l.
 pellenhig *a stranger.* 193, 7.
 penn *a head, top, point, end; mouth.*
 225, 12. pl. -eu. am b. *against* 146, 26.
 uch b. *over, above; ym p. at the end.*
 Penn n. pr. m.
 pennaf (*penhaf*) *foremost, chief.*
 Penn-beið *chief of boars.* 201, 16.
 penn-cawr *chief giant.*
 Penn-dragon *chief leader.*
 penn-ffestin *a helmet.* 150, 25;
 159, 17. RB. II. 55, 19; 155, 7; 162, 14.
 penn-saer m. *a chief craftsman.*
 204, 27.
 penn-swyðwr m. *a chief steward.*
 160, 13.
 penn-trullyad m. *a chief butler.*
 160, 12.
 penyd *penance.* 150, 20. 238, 8.
 Peredur n. pr. m.
 perfeð *middle, centre.* 176, 26.
 183, 3. 29. 210, 10.
 perffeith *perfect.* 237, 12.
 peri *to cause, make, create.* 190, 19.
 234, 10.
 perigyl m. and f. *a danger; pl.*
perigieu. 151, 30. 153, 30.
 perthcled, see *parth-gleð.*
 1. perthyn (*at*) *to belong (to).* 155,
 21.
 2. perthyn *appropriate, pertinent.*
 234, 18. 235, 8. MA. 191a, 26; 228a, 26.
 peryf m. *the Creator.* 234, 9. MA.
 228a, 18.
 petrus m. *a doubt.* 150, 4 v. l.
 167, 4.
 petrussaw *to doubt.* 169, 7.
 petrusder *hesitation, doubt.* 147, 28.
 150, 4.
 peth *a thing, something, somewhat.*
 peth, beth = *pa beth what?* §§ 74. 79.
 203, 11.
 peunyð adv. *daily, everyday.*
 beunyð 239, 10.
 peunyð-yawl *daily.* 190, 9.
 phellas; ara phellas 239, 17. "*which*
I have set apart," Skene, FB. I., 289;
 Pughe s.v. *gwanas has: a ryfullias*
"which I have prepared."
 pieu *whose is?* 193, 5. 6. *to whom*
it belongs, 16, 7. §§ 83, 161.
 pigo *to peck at.* 197, 23.
 pimp, see *pump.*
 plant (coll.) *children.*
 pleid f. *a side, party; o b. on the*
side of.
 plith: o *blith from among; trwy*
blith through the midst of; ym plith
among.
 plwyw *people.* 227, 12. LA. 106,
 19; 22. RB. II. 270, 24.
 pob *each, every; bob un, bob deu*
in ones and twos; pob eilwers alter-
nately; § 43. pobmynnig any place.
 223, 8.
 pobyl f. *people; pl. pobloeð.*
 poen f. *pain; pl. -eu.* 142, 13.
 poened *pain, torment.* 230, 21.
 pony, before vowels and with pres.
 of cop. *ponyd, interrog. part. = Lat.*
nonne? § 240.
 1. porth m. *a gate, gateway; pl.*
pirth. 193, 11. 194, 3. 234, 12.
 2. porth f. *help, assistance, sup-*
port. 175, 6. 176, 18. 196, 8.
 208, 20. 25.
 3. porth *a port, harbour.* P. Cerðin
 n. l.
 porthawr m. *a doorkeeper.*
 193, 12. 17. 234, 12.
 porth-fa f. *a port.* 172, 21.
 post *a post, pillar.* Pabo p.
 Prydein 162, 3.
 pren m. *a tree, cross.* 230, 17.

Presseleu n.l. 204, 6.
 pressennawl *pertaining to this world*. 198, 20. I.A. 130, 31; 142, 4.
 present *present*. gwlad p. *this world*, 230, 5; 232, 10. MA. 272a, 16; 281, 36.
 priawd *own*. 181, 18.
 prif-gerð a *panegyric*. 235, 5.
 prif-glod *loud praise, eulogy*. 235, 6.
 priodas f. *marriage*. 141, 2.
 priodawr m. a *proprietor, land-owner*. 212, 24. 27; 213, 8; 220, 28. 31.
 priodol-der m. *proprietary right*. 212, 28; 213, 1. 20. RB. II. 341, 21.
 processio (procesiwn) *procession*.
 profi to *try, test, tempt*. 139, 11.
 237, 17. p. part. profedig 146, 1; 164, 15; 206, 13.
 1. pryd *aspect, beauty*. 140, 22; 155, 25.
 2. pryd m. *time*; pa bryd *when?*
 p. pan *when* 229, 25. p. na *since not*. § 228.
 prydu to *sing, compose poetry*. 235, 5.
 pryder *care, anxiety*; pl. -eu.
 pryderus *anxious*. 190, 29.
 Prydein f. *Britain*.
 Pryd-wenn f. (*fair-shaped*) *the name of Arthur's ship*. 199, 6; 202, 12.
 prynu to *buy, redeem*. 238, 14.
 Pumlumon n.l. *Plimlimon*. 199, 22.
 pump (nas.) *five*.
 pur *pure, perfect*. 238, 5.
 pur-ðu *jet black*. 225, 21.
 pur-ffawd *pure, perfect happiness*. 237, 13. MA. 315^{b14}.
 pur-wynn m. -wenn f. *pure-white*.
 pwll m. a *pit, hole*. 200, 6.
 pwy *who? which?* 139, 11. 194, 14. *who*; p. bynhac *whoever*. § 81.
 pwys a *weight, burden*. 238, 6.
 pwystyr *why?* 193, 14.
 py (voc.) *what?* § 185; pyr *why?* § 229. py diw (O.W.) *to whom*. 146, 1. § 80 n. 4.
 pyd m. a *pitfall, snare*. 177, 25. MA. 231b4; RB. II. 76, 10.
 pylu to *make blunt*. 159, 17.
 RB II. 106, 31; 56, 33; 71, 19; 161, 1.
 pym, see pump.
 pymhed *fifth*.
 pymtheg (nos.) *fifteen*.
 -pynhag *-soever*. § 81.
 pyr, see py.

pysg m. a *fish*; pl. -awd. 154, 8. 198, 26. 241, 11.
 pythew-nos a *fortnight*. 209, 6. 216, 13. 16.
 racco (racko) *yonder*. § 63.
 rad f. *grace, favour, blessing*. 140, 5. 12. 145, 18.
 raff a *rope*; pl. -eu. 147, 4.
 rag prep. *before, for, from*. §§ 52, 186. yn r. 195, 28. p yr. *wherefore?* 193, 13 v.l. r. wyneb *following, next*.
 rag-ðywedud to *foretell*. 176, 15. p. part. ragðywededig *aforesaid*. 173, 3.
 rag-feðyliaw to *consider, provide*. 167, 18. 20; 169, 4.
 rag-flaenu to *excel*, 164, 8. RB. II. 293, 29; 350, 11. r. y ffordd iter *prae-cedere*. 179, 7.
 ragod (rachod) to *waylay*; an *ambush*. 147, 1; 177, 16; 206, 12; 223, 6.
 rag-weled to *forsee, provide*. 167, 20. 169, 4. part. weledig 169, 2 v.l.
 rag-ynys f. *an adjacent island*. 202, 28.
 ranc; r. boð *content, satisfaction*. 195, 12.
 ranghei, see rengi.
 rann f. a *division, part, portion, share*. ran 228, 7. pl. -eð. 227, 6.
 rannu to *divide*. 141, 5. 179, 14.
 redeg (rydec) to *run, race, pass by*. redyn fern. Redyn-fre n. l. (*Fern-hill*) 196, 29.
 Reged f., n. l. 152, 29. 155, 16.
 reges *ebb-tide*; *adversity*. 228, 11. CZ. V, p. 566.
 rengi boð to *satisfy, please*. pres. ind. sg. 3 reinc 194, 18; past subj. sg. 3 ranghei 195, 11. RB. II. 329, 18. MA. 321b, 31.
 rei (rey) *some, few*. y rei *those, such*; pob rei *both sides* § 66; rei . . rei (ereill) *some . . some* § 75.
 reid (wrth) *need (of), necessity, trouble*.
 reið (reit) a *shaft, antler*. 197, 1. MA. 148 b58.
 Reiðwn n. pr. m. 204, 17.
 reinc, see rengi.
 Rein n. pr. m. *Regin*.
 reolawdyr *regular*. 161, 8. RB. II. 171, 16; CM. 14, 15.
 restru to *range*. 204, 11.
 rew *frost, ice*. 241, 20.
 rewi to *freeze*. pres. ind. act. sg. 3 rewhið 241, 3. 19. § 129.

rewinyaw to cause to perish, destroy, ruin. 3 sg. pret. ind. act. **rewinywys** 229, 22. cp. MA. 140a, 33; FB. 146, 6.
rid, see **ryd**.
riein-gadeir f. a queen's throne. 189, 8.
rieni pl. ancestors. 168, 13; 170, 12.
22.
rif number. 171, 16.
ringhyll (ringyll) m. an apparitor, a beadle. 210, 12, 18; 214, 21.
riheð ? 228, 30. FB. 11, 10; 174, 2.
rihyð splendour, splendid ? 227, 4. MA. 195a, 12; 229, 21; FB. 6, 24; 8, 5; 110, 12; 112, 3; 211, 15; 212, 17; 305, 7.
rin a secret. 225, 7.
rith form, guise.
rithaw to shape, create, transform. 196, 27; 197, 7.
riw a slope. 242, 4.
ro prep. between. § 53.
rod f. a wheel. **gellwng cleðyf ar y r** to brandish a sword in circle. 202, 21. MA. 286a, 35. L. Glyn Cothi 92, 10.
roð m. and f. a gift; pl. -yon.
rofi, see **ro**.
roði (roy, rohi) to give, put, place, grant, surrender.
Ron the name of Arthur's lance.
ruð red, ruddy. 228, 15.
Ruð-fyw n. pr. m. 205, 31.
Rufein f. Rome. 181, 4.
Rufeinawl Roman.
Run n. pr. m.
ruthur (rythur) f. a rush, onset. 151, 21. 24. 176, 12. 24. 178, 21. 182, 6. 8.
Ruthyn n. l.
rwng (yrwng) prep. between. §§ 53, 187.
rwýð easy, free, prosperous, favourable; 172, 24. **ar r.** in prosperity; **glew-r.** 235, 11.
rwyl m. a ruler, leader. 236, 23. 25.
rwygaw to rend, break. 198, 27.
r. (y) mor to plough the sea 149, 16. 172, 25.
rwymaw to bind, gird. 150, 29. 188, 5. p. part. **rwymedig** bound, attached. 162, 25. 158, 6.
rwysg sway. 227, 4. 235, 13.
ry verbal particle. §§ 95, 96, 97.
ry- intensive prefix, very, too.
ry-fawr 241, 19. **ry-hir** 162, 8.
rych a furrow. 226, 5.

ryd a ford. 241, 3. **R. Ychen** Oxford 161, 34.
rydec, see **redeg**.
ryð free. 198, 29. 237, 24.
ryðaw, see **ro**.
ryðhau to free, liberate.
ryðidf. freedom, franchise, privilege. 186, 23. 221, 19.
ryðynt, see **ro**.
ry-feð a wonder; wonderful. 162, 23. compar. -ach, 154, 5.
ryfeðu to wonder. 149, 23. 154, 4.
ryfel m. war. 167, 25.
ry-gosswy, ry-gossys ? 231, 31.
Rymhi n. l.
rynawd awhile. 142, 1.
ryodres magnificence, pomp. 156, 21. 161, 2.
ryrys ? 231, 30.
Rys n. pr. m. 205, 31. 235, 17.
rysswr m. a warrior, champion. 199, 26; 29; 204, 16; 206, 18. CM. 1, 25; 2, 3.
rythur, see **ruthur**.
ryw m. kind, sort; such; 167, 7. 174, 33. 186, 2. **neb ryw any.** 140, 10.

Sadwrn : **duw S.** on Saturday. 228, 21.
saer m. a craftsman, wright.
Saesneg f. the English language.
Saeson, see **Seys**.
saeth an arrow; pl. -eu. 176, 23.
saethu to shoot with arrows. 164, 24.
safant, see **sefyll**.
safedig (p. part. of **sefyll**) established, fixed, valid. 218, 11.
Salsbri n. l. Salisbury.
salwen vain, needless. 201, 29.
Samsun n. pr. m. Samson.
sant m. a saint; pl. **seint**. 202, 32.
sarff a serpent; pl. **seirff**.
sarhaed f. an insult, affront; pl. -eu. 166, 1. 223, 21.
sawdl a heel; pl. **sodleu**. 159, 24. 183, 23.
sawl a many, multitude; **y s.** those. § 77.
sef that is, this is. § 47.
sefir, see **sefyll**.
sefyll (trans. and intrans.) to stand, to stop, stand fast, fix. pres. ind. sg 3 **seif**, pass. **sefir**, pl. 1 **safwn**, pl. 3 **safant** (sauahant), pret. sg. 3 **safawð** **segur** disengaged, idle. 241, 18. **seguryd** m. ease. 167, 7. 180, 13. **seif**, see **sefyll**.

seilaw to found, establish; remain? perf. sg. 3 *ry seilas*. 232, 3.
sein a sound. 183, 8.
seint, see *sant*.
seith seven. *s.-lydyn* seven young ones. 203, 4. 15.
Seith Pedyr Saint Peter. 228, 19.
Cf. Rhŷs, Lect. p. 371.
sened f. a senate. 166, 4. 15.
senedwr m. a senator. 172, 11.
ser, see *syrr*.
serch love.
Seys m. a Saxon, Englishman; pl. *Saeson*. 146, 12.
Sibli f. the Sibyl. 169, 17.
sodlau, see *sawdl*.
son f. a sound, noise. 183, 22.
sorri to be angry, frown. 141, 19.
142, 32. pres. ind. sg. 3 *syrr*. 226, 2.
sugnaw to suck. imperf. ind. sg. 3 *sucknei* 154, 19.
Sul-gwyn m. *Whitsunday*. 160, 19.
swllt m. money, treasure. 149, 12.
202, 24.
swyð an office. 202, 19.
syberw stately, noble. 143, 15.
syberwyd pride, arrogance. 180, 17.
syched m. thirst. 170, 15.
syllu to gaze, look. 154, 1; 199, 26.
symudaw to change. 143, 14.
syrr (coll.) stars. 161, 11. 197, 23.
227, 29.
syrr, see *sorri*.
syrrhaw to fall. 159, 10. pret. pl. 3 *syrrhassant* 185, 21; 187, 25.

tad m. a father; pl. -eu; *hen-dad* an ancestor.
tafaw? 230, 19 sqq.
tafawd a tongue; pl. *tafodau*.
tafawd-leferyð spoken word, verbal evidence. 139, 22; 220, 4.
tangnefed peace. 201, 2.
tangnefedu to make peace, pacify, appease.
tangnefedus peaceful. 144, 16.
1. *tal* m. forehead. 159, 16.
2. *tal* payment, value. *tu a thal* an equivalent? 221, 12.
talawr, pl. of *tal*? 228, 13.
Taliessin n. pr. m.
talu to pay, give in return, requite, give, forfeit; reckon. 209, 12.
talym m. a while, period. *ar dalym* for a time 146, 2.
1. *tan*, *dan* (voc.) prep. under; *deni* under her. § 188.
2. *tan* m. fire.

tanawl fiery. 173, 4.
tannu to stretch. *t. pebylleu* tentoria figere. 173, 17 v. 1.
taplas f. tables, backgammon. 164, 25; 167, 4.
taraw to strike. *t. lygad* in the twinkling of an eye. 203, 32.
tarðu to flee, run away, start, pres. ind. sg. 3 *terðid*; pres subj. sg. 3 *tardho* 228, 13; 14. FB. 93, 18; 94, 27; 104, 29; 125, 6; 151, 5; 163, 16; 198, 21.
tarren f. a plot of uncultivated land. 196, 3.
1. *taryan* f. a shield; pl. *eu*.
2. *taryan* thunder. 227, 25; 229, 7. FB. 171²²; MA. 287^{b11}.
taryanawg m. a shield-bearer; pl. -ogion. 234, 15. 236, 7.
taryf, leg. *toryf*? 233, 17, 236, 7.
tawl, see *toli*.
tebig similar, like. 239, 11.
tebygu to deem, think, suppose.
teccáu to adorn, decorate.
tecced beauty. 140, 26.
teg fair, pleasant.
tegwch m. beauty. 140, 22. 155, 25.
Teilaw n. pr. m.
teilwng (y) worthy of, meet, fit for, deserving, acceptable. 150, 17.
teilyng-dawd f. dignity. 155, 22. 164, 7.
teir-gweith three times.
Teir-gwaeð "Three-shouter" n. pr. m. 201, 28.
teir-nossig three nights old.
teithyawg moving, in motion. 229, 8. *mal ton teithiawc llwyfenyd* FB. 192, 26.
Teithyon n. pr. m. 204, 29.
telediw handsome, fair. 140, 29.
telediwd fairness. 140, 27 v. 1.
telyn a harp. 147, 12.
telynawr a harper. 147, 15.
temyl (temhyl) f. a temple; pl. *temleu*. 144, 10. 12; 152, 27.
Temys the Thames. 189, 27.
terfyn m. an end, limit, boundary, term; pl. -eu, -heu. 166, 16. 20.
terfynu to end, finish. 168, 27. 183, 24; p. part. *terfynedig* appointed. 171, 28.
terfysg m. trouble, conflict, uproar. 141, 18; 167, 29; 225, 12; 233, 20.
terfysgu to disturb. 141, 12.
tes heat, hot weather, sunshine. 241, 16.

1. *teu thine*. § 55.
 2. *teu silent?* 231, 2.
teu-lu a household, retainers, community; pl. -oeð.
tew thick, dense. 151, 22; 241, 21.
tewhäu to thicken, to close up the ranks. 151, 26; 176, 24; 187, 24.
teyrn (teörn, teörn) a king, ruler; pl. *teerneð*; *t.-fab m. a king's son*; *t.-walch m. a royal hawk, hero*; *t.-wialen f. a sceptre*.
teyrnas m. and f. a kingdom; 144, 9. 162, 31. pl. -ssoeð.
teyrn-ged f. tribute. 166, 6.
ti (di) thou, thee; *emphat. tydi, conjunct. titheu*. § 45 (a)
tino a valley, vale. 240, 1. FB. 157, 7; 210, 8.
tir m. land; pl. -eð.
tir-diwallawdr a husbandman; pl. -odron. 149, 20.
tireð, see tir and twr.
titheu, see ti.
tlws m. a jewel; pl. *tlysseu*.
toði to melt. 228, 26.
töi to cover; pres. ind. sg. 3 *töið*, *tohið* 241, 5; 242, 1. FB. 157, 4.
toli to curtail, diminish; pres. ind. sg. 3 *tawl* 233, 12.
ton f. a wave. 229, 6. 241, 5.
tor belly; *ar eu t. against them*. 181, 14. RB. II. 48, 12; 97, 30; 157, 23.
torri to break, violate. 183, 12. 223, 4
torrf multitude, host; pl. *torfoeð*. 151, 26. 233, 20. 234, 16. 23.
tost hard, severe.
Totneis n. l. Totness.
 1. *tra (spir.) prep. beyond, across, over*. § 189.
 2. *tra (voc.) conj. while*. § 230.
tra-chefyn backwards, back, behind, again. § 189 N. See *cefyn*.
Trach-myr n. pr. m. 204, 8.
traeth m. a shore, coast; pl. -eu.
traethu to utter, declare. 168, 29. 170, 7.
trafferth trouble. 207, 27. 28.
tragywyð eternal. 232, 13.
tragywyðawl eternal. 150, 11.
trallawd f. persecution, trial. 237, 18. LA. 19, 27; 21, 27; 28, 25.
tra-mor over-sea. 156, 28.
trannoeth (lit. over night) next day.
traws transverse. ar t. across. 149, 3 v. l.
traws-brenneu pl. lateral branches of a tree. 149, 3. Cf. *trauskeyg*, *Anc. Laws I.* 290, 3.

trayan (traean) m. a third. 139, 17; 157, 5; 201, 31.
trebelid swift, dexterous. 201, 22. RB. II. 56, 27. MA. 279a³⁵
trechaf (superl. of tren) strongest. 187, 19. § 37 (b).
tref f. a dwelling-place, home.
tref-tadawg m. an inheritor. 218, 18.
tref-tadawl inherited. 146, 8.
trei ebb. 209, 4; 216, 11.
treiaw to ebb. 154, 14.
treiglaw to travel; pres. ind. sg. 3 *treigyl*. 197, 18.
treigyl m. a course, journey. 197, 26.
treis f. violence, rapine, rape. 200, 28. 222, 17.
tremygu to despise. 140, 8. 166, 9.
treth f. a tribute. 188, 9.
trethawl tributary. 168, 2. 186, 23.
treulaw to spend, consume, wear.
tri (spir.) m. teir f. three.
tri-dieu three days. 149, 8. 164, 29. 209, 1.
triganeð a trumpet blast? 228, 29.
A thriganed kyn a gwerin trygar FB. 211⁷; Cf. 68; MA. 124b⁴⁶.
triglaw to dwell, remain. 162, 22. 240, 10. 13.
trindawd f. the Trinity.
trist sad. 179, 2.
tristäu to become sad, grieve. 142, 2.
tristaw to become sad, grieve. 141, 21.
tristyd m. grief. 147, 6.
Tro Troy. 163, 24.
troed m. a foot; pl. *traed. ar traed on foot*. 174, 18.
troed-noeth bare-foot; pl. -on. 153, 27.
troed-feð m. a foot (measure). 154, 6.
tröi to turn (tr. and intr.).
tros, dros (voc.) prep. across, over; *myned dros to break through*; *eneid dros eneid a life for life struggle*. §§ 53; 190.
trossi to turn, move (tr. and intr.) 149, 18. 151, 4. 199, 24.
tru sad, wretched. 230, 20.
truan miserable, wretched; a wretch.
trueni m. wretchedness, misery.
tru-gar merciful. 225, 19.
trugareð f. mercy. 227, 7.
trugarhäu (wrth) to commiserate.
trugeint (trugein) (nas.) sixty.
trwch cut, broken. 241, 9.
trwm m., trom f. heavy, sad.
trws 227, 21 = trwst noise? Cf. *yna byð mawdrwst* MA. 73a.

trwssyad (trwssad) m. *one who arranges, or disposes.* 234, 7; 235, 28.
 Cf. trwssyaw, trwssa, Hg. I., 214, 37.
 trwy (drwy) (voc.) prep. *through.*
 § 191. drwy y hun *in his sleep* 172, 27.
 trwydod *to visit, pass, sojourn.*
 237, 18. FB. 59¹². MA. 844a, 21.
 try-chan (nas.) *three hundred.*
 trychu *to cut down.* 149, 1.
 trydyd m. tredeð f. *third, one of three*; ar y d. *with two others.* 142, 9.
 § 165.
 try-fer *a trident.* 197, 33. MA. 317b¹³.
 trym-der m. *gravity, seriousness.* 166, 14.
 try-wyr *three men.* 174, 7. 193, 3.
 tu m. *side, region, part*; or tu yn eu hol *from behind them*; tu ac towards; pa du *where?* 198, 32.
 tud *people, country.* 231, 9.
 twng, see tyngu.
 twll *perforated, pierced.* 205, 23.
 twr m. *a tower*; pl. tyreu. 156, 32;
 166, 25. 27. tireð 181, 6.
 twrch m. *a boar.*
 twrwf m. *a host, multitude.* 234, 15.
 twyll m. and f. *deception, treachery.* 178, 9.
 twyllwr m. *a traitor.*
 twynpath m. *a mound.* 199, 14.
 1. ty, see ti.
 2. ty m. *a house*; pl. tei.
 tybygu, see tebygu.
 tybyaw *to suspect.* 177, 27.
 tyfu *to grow.*
 tyngghedfen f. *fate, fortune*; pl. -nneu. 142, 10.
 tyngu *to swear, take an oath.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3. twng 220, 27. 233, 4.
 tyllu *to pierce, make a breach.* 183, 15.
 tyllweð (tellweð) f. *stillness.* 211, 2.
 tynnu *to pull, drag, draw, retreat*; 147, 18. 162, 25. 223, 9. t. pebylleu *to pitch tents.* 173, 17.
 tyreu, see twr.
 tyrnged, see teyrn-ged.
 tyst *a witness*; pl. -on, -ion.
 tywyd *a tempest, storm.* 228, 25.
 tywyll *darkness.* 229, 33.
 tywyssawg m. *a leader, prince, chief*; pl. -ogion.
 tywyssogaeth *leadership, dominion.*
 uch (voc.) prep. *above*; uch ben *above, over.* § 193,

uched *height.* 197, 24.
 uchel *high, tall, loud.* 150, 32;
 186, 16; 234, 3.
 ucher *evening.* 196, 23. 197, 24.
 uchod adv. *above.* 187, 22; 198, 8.
 uð (uut, wut) m. *a lord, king, the Lord.* 235, 16; 236, 28.
 uðunt *to them, see* 1. y.
 ufuð-häu *to obey.* 150, 23. 189, 22.
 ufull-dawd *humility, lowliness.* 237, 22.
 uffern hell.
 ugeint (ugein) m. *twenty.* deg ar hu. *thirty.*
 Ugnach n. pr. m.
 Ul-Cessar *Julius Cæsar.*
 un *one*; same. 163, 29. 221, 13.
 any. 164, 14. § 164 (4).
 un-ben m. *a chieftain.*
 un-fam *having the same mother.* 202, 18.
 un-ryw *of the same kind, similar.*
 un-tu; ar u. *at a stretch.* 156, 17.
 RB. II. 308, 33.
 urðas m. *a rank, order, dignity*; pl. urðasseu, urðassoeð.
 urðasseið *dignified.* 161, 6.
 urðaw *to ordain.*
 urðawl *ordained.*
 Uryen n. pr. m. *Urbigenus.*
 Uthur n. pr. m.
 weithon, weithyon, see gweith.
 wrth, see gwrth.
 wut, see uð.
 wy (hwy) *they, them*; emphat. wyntwy, conjunct. wynteu.
 wybyr *sky, heaven.* 159, 25. See 1. can.
 wyf, see bod.
 wyneb *face*; rac w. *following, next.* 151, 9. 153, 6. 155, 27. w. yn w. *face to face.* 216, 27.
 wyth *eight.*
 whe, see chwech.
 whedleu, see chwedyl.
 whioryð, see chwaer.
 1. y (voc.) prep. (1) *to*, (2) *from, of.* § 195.
 2. y def. art., see 1. yr.
 3. y verb. particle, see yð.
 4. y (voc.) *his, (spir.) her, their.* § 57.
 y-am (voc.) (1) *from off*; (2) *including.* § 164.
 y-ar (1) *from*; (2) *upon.* § 165.
 1. ych m. *an ox*; pl. -en.
 2. ych *your.* §§ 57, 58.

- ychydig** *some, a little, a few.*
y-dan (voc.) prep. *under.* § 188.
ydys, ydyw, see **bod**.
yð verb. particle, before consonants
y. § 91.
yfed *to drink.* 202, 14.
yfelly, see **felly**.
y-gan (voc.) prep. *from.* § 167.
yng *a strait, difficulty, distress.*
 150, 29.
ynghyd (ac) *together (with).*
yll (ill, ell) before numerals, *all.*
 § 67.
 1. **ym**, see **yn**.
 2. **ym**, see **bod**.
yma *here, hither.*
ym-adaw (ac) *to part with, leave,*
desert; past subj. pl. 3 **ymedewynt**.
ym-adrawð m. *to speak*; *speech,*
discourse; pl. **ymadroðyon.** 142, 10.
ym-aðassu (ac) *to adapt oneself.* **y.**
ar ðayar *to measure one's length on*
the ground. 174, 26.
ym-afael (yn) *to take hold of,*
grasp. 202, 17. 206, 21. 207, 17. 19.
yman *here.* **hwnt ac y.** *nunc hac*
nunc illac 185, 25.
ym-ar-ðisgwyl *to watch.* 199, 27.
ym-ar-ðyrchafel *to exalt oneself.*
 157, 4.
ym-baratöi *to prepare oneself.*
 171, 19.
ym-ben-tyr(r)-yaw *to rush together.*
 176, 17; 186, 10; Hg. II. 163, 1.
ym-choelud (-chaelud) *to return,*
turn. 189, 11. 206, 12. 229, 27. 29.
y. ar *to turn upon, set upon.* 174, 29.
 207, 20. **y. y arfeu yn y Gwyðyl** *to*
attack the Irishmen. pret. ind. sg. 3
ymhoeles. 160, 17.
ym-da, see **ym-deith**.
ymdan (voc.) prep. *about.* § 164.
ym-daraw (ac) *to contend (with).*
 201, 29.
ym-deith *to go about, to go, go away.*
 141, 14. pres. ind. sg. 3 **ym-da** 199, 4.
ym-dynnu (o) *to retreat (from).*
 174, 17.
ym-ðianc *to escape.* 154, 18. 197, 30.
ym-ðian *to converse.* 147, 9.
 203, 18.
ym-ðifad (o) *bereft (of)*; pl. -ðifeid.
 176, 28.
ym-ðifedi *destitution.* 145, 14.
ym-ðiffyn, see **am-ðiffyn**.
ym-ðired *to trust.* **y. y** 225, 4.
y. yn 151, 7. 158, 20.
ym-ðwyn *to carry about,* 202, 20.
ym-ðywedyd *to discuss, argue.*
 211, 16.
ym-eith (o) *out (of), away (from).*
 174, 8.
ym-eneinaw *to anoint oneself.*
 207, 9.
ym-erbynyeid *to encounter, combat.*
 186, 6.
ym-ffust m. *a conflict, struggle,*
 187, 20; R.B. II. 84, 24; 90, 31;
 162, 10.
ym-gaffel (ac) *to get hold of,*
engage in battle. 185, 19. 186, 2.
ym-garu *to caress one another.*
 147, 19. 148, 12.
ym-geffelybu (ac) *to imitate.* 156, 25.
 Hg. II. 89, 14; 102, 2; L.A. 44, 8;
 R.B. II. 80, 12.
ym-geis (ac) *to seek.* 202, 31.
ym-gelu (rag) *to hide (from).*
 146, 27.
ym-golli (ac) *to lose sight (of).*
 205, 1.
ym-gribyaw (ac) *to wrangle (with).*
 207, 25.
ym-gyf-ar-fod *to encounter.* 146, 14.
 169, 15. 170, 14. 174, 6.
ym-gyffelybu (ac) *to compare one-*
self, vie (with). 156, 25.
ym-gynghor (ac) *to consult.* 148, 1.
ym-gym-mysgu *to engage each*
other. 183, 20. Hg. I. 55, 26; 282, 19.
 R.B. II. 28, 12.
ym-gynhal *to resist.* 151, 17. 192, 8.
ym-gynnull *to gather together.*
 148, 25.
ym-gynnullaw *to flock together.*
 145, 1. 152, 20. 173, 20. 192, 7.
ym-gyrchu *to attack.* 173, 2.
ym-gyweiraw (o) *to equip oneself*
(with). 172, 16.
ymhoeles, see **ym-choelud**.
ym-lað m. *to fight*; *a fight*; pl. -eu.
ym-lid *to pursue.* 148, 24. 188, 2.
 fut. sg. 1 **ymlydyaf** 206, 9.
ym-lynu *to follow, pursue.* 152,
 7. 22. 191, 1.
ym-o-glyd (rag) *to guard against.*
 176, 3; R.B. II. 46, 34; Hg. I. 28, 5.
ym-orðiwes (ac) *to overtake, come*
up with, touch. 174, 20. 28. 202, 4.
 204, 3. 28. 207, 3.
ym-rithaw *to transform oneself.*
 201, 33.
ym-roði *to give oneself up, surrender,*
devote oneself. 145, 22. 149, 5.
 150, 12. 156, 6. pres. ind. sg. 3
ymryð 150, 17.

ym-ryðhau (o) *to free oneself (from)*. 147, 22.

ym-tynnu, see **ym-dynnu**.

ym-wasgu (ac) *to rejoin*. 174, 34; LA. 100, 6; Hg II. 272, 29.

ym-weled *to see one another*; **y. ac** *to visit*. 147, 20. 203, 32. 205, 12.
ym-wneuthur *to effect mutually*. 164, 16 v. 1.

ym-yrru (gyt ac) *to concern oneself (with)*, *help*. 200, 20. RB. II. 19, 8; CM. 77, 17.

ym-ysgydyaw *to shake oneself*. 202, 4.

1. **yn** (nas.) prep. *in, into, upon*. 173, 5. § 196.

2. **yn** (voc.) forming adverbs and with predicative noun and adjective. § 16 (d).

3. **yn** (an) *our*. § 57.

yna *then, there, thither*.

ynad (O.W. *egnat*) m. *a judge*. 209, 24; pl. **yneid**. 210, 5.

ynfyd *foolish*. 231, 33.

ynni *vigour*. 174, 19. 27. 186, 1.

yno *there, thither*.

ynt, see **bod**. **ynteu**, see **ef**.

yny (hynny) conj. *until*. § 234.
For **yny vyð** see 2. **gwyð**.

ynyal *desert, wild*. 228, 7.

ynys f. *an island*; pl. **ynysseð**.
Ynys Daned *Thanet*.

Ypolit *Hippolytus*.

1. **yr**, before consonants **y** (voc. before fem.) def. art. *the*.

2. **yr** prep. *for the sake of; for; since*. §§ 53; 197. **yr na** *since not, though not*. § 234. **yr hynny** *nevertheless*; **yr pan** *since*; **pyr** (py yr) *why?* 193, 13.

yrof, see **ro**.

y-ryngtunt, see **rwng**.

1. **ys** *is*. §§ 152; 155; 159 N2.

2. **ys**: **ys** pump mlyned *since five years*. **ys gwers** *for some time*. 194, 6.
yr ys pell o amser *long ago*. 197, 22.
ysgar (ac) *to leave, part with*. 205, 25.

Ysgawd n. pr. m. 204, 20.

ysgawn *light, slight, easy*. 180, 31. 202, 11.

ysgithyr *a fang, tusk*. 201, 23.

Y.-wynn *white-tusked*. 201, 16.

ysglyfyaw *to snatch*. 202, 2; RB. II. 151, 8; Hg. I. 296, 22.

ysgol *a school*. 161, 10.

ysgolheig m. *a scholar, clerk, priest*; pl. -on. 147, 29. 153, 25. 160, 9.

ysgrifenu *to write*. 164, 6.

ysgrybul (coll.) *cattle*. 199, 4.

ysgwyd *a shield*. 241, 18. 22.

ysgwyð f. *a shoulder*. 174, 31. 198, 10. 241, 18. 22.

ysgymun (**ysgymyn**) *accursed*. 191, 16.

ysgymun-dawd *villany*. 149, 24.

ysgymunedig *accursed*; pl. -yon.

ysgythredig *chased, engraved*. 150, 26. CM. 34, 32; 104, 19.

yslipanu *to burnish, polish*. 194, 5. 12.

yslipanwr m. *a burnisher*. 193, 18.

yspardun f. *a spur*; pl. -eu.

yspeid f. *a while, a space of time, respite*.

Yspaðaden (*Hawthorn*) n. pr. m. 199, 18. Cf. Rhŷs, Celt. H., p. 373.

Yspæn *Spain*. **yr Y**. 182, 23.

yspeil *spoil*; pl. -eu 177, 3.

yspeilaw *to despoil*. 176, 31. 188, 3.

yssid *there is*. 198, 15. 233, 5. pl.

yssydynt. 194, 2. § 154 (a); ib. n. 1.

yssigaw *to shatter*. 147, 4.

yssu *to eat, consume*. 200, 3. 31.

yssyð (**yssy**) *who, which is*. §§ 152. 154 (β); 155 (κ).

ystondard *a battle standard*. 183, 20.

ystorya *history, story*. 164, 7.

ystrad *a vale, valley*. 205, 32. 242, 1.

ystryw *device, stratagem*. 147, 22.

ystwng *to lower, overcome*. 233, 2.

ystynu *to extend, prolong*. 188, 7.

ystyr *story; meaning, import, reason*. 203, 11. **pwystyr** (py y.) *why?* 193, 14.

yswein m. *esquire*. 143, 10.

ysym *there is to me, I have*. 233, 1. § 155 B, note 1.

1. **yw**, see **bod**.

2. **yw** *yew trees*. **Ystrad Yw** 205, 32.

3. **yw**, see 1. **y**.

1. **ywch**, see **bod**.

2. **ywch**, see 1. **y**.

APPENDIX

Additional Variants to "Lear and his Daughters" from MSS. at Peniarth.

P¹, P², P³, P⁴ = MSS. No. 22, 44, 45, 46.

Ch. 1.—l. 2, thrugein mlyned : dev vgeŷn P²—l. 3, ef a adeilvs P²—a thri ugein mlyned y gŵledichŷs (gŵledychŷs P³) ef yn ŵraŵl ac yd adeilŷs (adeilŷs P³) dinas P³ P⁴—l. 4, leŷrcester P².

Ch. 2.—l. 2, yd adaŵhei P⁴.

Ch. 3.—l. 4, leueryd *om.* P² P⁴—l. 5, adaŵ y rodi hitheu yr gŵr P³.

Ch. 4.—l. 3, y rygaru : yr caru P³—l. 11, nas rodi hi P³—l. 12, damweinhei P⁴.

Ch. 5.—l. 2, yr Alban : e gogled P²—l. 8, y rodei . . . genti : ŷ rodeŷ heb tŷr na daŷar na ssvllt P²—l. 15, kadarnhawyt : gŵnaethpŷt P³.

Ch. 6.—l. 12, ellvng er reŷ ereŷll ŷ emdeŷth P².

Ch. 8.—l. 5, gellygassei y ŵrthaŵ P³.

Ch. 9.—l. 1, ydoed P³—l. 3, Or* tŷghetven lŷtŷavc ep ef pa brŷd edav dŷd e gallwŷf ŷ talu vdvnt wŷ hŷn P². O chwichwi yr tyghetueneu P³. Oiar teghetueneu py le, &c. P⁴—l. 4, pa achos y kyffroassoch uiui yar &c. P³—l. 7, gytdiodef P³—l. 14, traet P³ P⁴—ib. Owi P³—l. 16, talu yny gŵrthŷneb yr gŵyr hyny P³ P⁴—l. 21, vy rodyon : vyn da P³ P⁴—l. 25, yn gam P³.

* Strachan says : "I can't read the second letter except as r."

Ch. 10.—l. 1, aghyfnertth : trueni P³—l. 2, ef a doeth, &c. : dýnessav parth ar dýnas edoed ý ver (*sic*) endav P²—ib., ym Paris : ýg cariz P³ P⁴—l. 4, ar gyuaroed P³—l. 5, namýn vn marchavc ac essweýn P²; namyn ef ae yswein P³ P⁴—l. 7, mynet ae that, &c. : dwýn ý that hýt en dýnas arall ac eno dywedwýt ý vot en glaf P²—l. 16, wedy yr dehol P³.

Ch. 11.—l. 11, a ónaeth : re gwnathoed P²—a wnathoed P³ P⁴—l. 12, anryded Bifrontisiani : anrýded ýr devforvavl ianus P²—l. 13, delhei P⁴—ib. ac ena ed emkýnvllleý holl seýrý a chreffdwýr e dýnas P²—gredyfwyr (*sic*) P³—crefuydóyr P⁴.

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P. 20, l. 34, *for* Aften *read* After
P. 37, l. 20, *for* thee *read* me
P. 110, l. 21, *for* **on** *read* on
P. 123, l. 31, *for* **as** *read* as
P. 140, l. 28, *for* 19,707 *read* 19,709
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P. 152, l. 19, *for* ordiwed *read* or diwed
P. 153, l. 27, *for* troet noethon *read* troetnoethon
P. 154, l. 5, *for* yny *read* yn y
P. 155, l. 2, *for* gyt gyghor *read* gytgyghor
P. 162, l. 11, *add comma after* Gotlont
 ib., *for* G6ynw *read* G6ynw[as]
 ib., *for* Gerein *read* Gerein[t]
P. 166, l. 28, *for* kad6r *read* Kad6r
P. 167, l. 19, *add full stop after* hynn
P. 169, l. 16, *for* vrytanyeit *read* Vrytanyeit
P. 182, l. 21, *dele the full stop after* Les
P. 184. l. 20, *for* ge ynyon *read* gelynyon
 ib., l. 33, *read* a[c] Vryen
P. 192, l. 18, *for* vililioed (*sic* MS.) *read* vilioed
P. 195, l. 1, *for* allan. D6uot *read* allan d6uot
P. 198, l. 11, *for* eha6c. *read* eha6c,
P. 199, l. 31, *for* Uarrua6c (*sic* MS.) *read* Uarua6c
P. 201, l. 20, *for* kyfuarch (*sic* MS.) *read* kyfarth
 ib., l. 24, *for* Yspaden *read* Yspad[ad]en
P. 202, l. 2, *for* yn *read* ny

- P. 210^b, l. 4, *for idau read idaw*
 ib., l. 20, *for rhingyll read ringyll*
 ib., l. 33, *for nessat read nessaf*
 ib., *for kyglabŷ read kyghabŷ*
- P. 211^b, l. 15, *for dyvedut read dywedut*
- P. 212^b, l. 5, *for savun read savwn*
- P. 212^b, l. 11, *for ydau read idaw*
- P. 213^b, l. 21, *for dylyaf read dylyaf fi*
 ib., l. 24, *for ageidw read a geidw*
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 ib., l. 20, *for ygneit read yneit*
- P. 223, l. 5 and 6, *for diethyr read dieithyr*
- ib., l. 22, 25 and 33, *for Morgannuc read Morgannwc*
- ib., l. 29, *for a digonher read digonher*
- P. 227, l. 21, *dele the comma after trŷs*
- P. 229, l. 1, *read dayargychwyn*
- P. 231, l. 26, *for ieuau read Ieuan*
- P. 234, l. 16, *for teern meibon read teernmeibon*
- P. 237, note 1, *for M.A. read MA. p. 268a.*
- P. 237^b, l. 17, *for Daŷ read Duŷ*
- P. 239, l. 20, *for a metev read am etev*
- P. 241, l. 7, *for or seuir read orseuir*
- ib., l. 31, *for di luyd read diluyd*

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